BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

One Policy | Universal Service | One System

Volume 9 | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, MAY, 1920 | Number 10

THE MONTH IN INDIANA

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

A. D. Lewis, Acting Correspondent, Indianapolis

Indianapolis Traffic News

Toll

Miss Faut, chief toll operator, and a large number of employés from the toll department attended the reception given in honor of "Mother" McWhinney Gallahue on the roof garden, March 24th. "Mother" surprised everyone by announcing her marriage. We did not expect it to take place so soon. We were complimented with a farewell visit to the toll department from "Mother" before she left for "the big city of Chi." Mr. Finley also honored us by bringing the future Mrs. Finley to the reception. We compliment him on his choice.

We are pleased to have with us again Miss Mary Isabel Small, clerk to Miss Faut, who has been ill for the past month, also Miss June Klepfer, toll clerk.

The Marion Club swimming pool seems to have been quite a popular place last winter.

Miss Nelle Lusk, toll supervisor, has joined the "Splash Me" Club and is getting quite proficient in the art of diving, although it is generally known that Miss Reba Harkins still holds first place.

The recent wind storm again called forth the splendid work of the toll force. Although traffic was congested, we had very good results, thanks to the operating force for splendid work.

—

Belmont

In the April issue of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS, Washington office asked for suggestions as to how Miss Rosasco could safely carry her silver pencil. Here are a few suggestions from "Little Belmont": To carry it in her shoe or behind her ear, or carry it strapped around her waist in a neat leather case, that will not attract attention. Another suggests that Miss Windhorst take care of it, or better still, send it out to Belmont where it will be well taken care of.

Ruth McDowell, chief operator, Almyra Wilcox, Christina Bell and Ruth McClintock have fully recovered and have resumed their work.

Roxie Glidwell has been promoted to supervisor.

Lois Golder has been transferred from Washington to Belmont.

Noveline Polen now signs her name Noveline Vogelsang.

Marguerite Hoagland has resigned to take up her residence in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

The Belmont girls extend their heartfelt sympathy to Florence Welsh upon the death of her little sister, Catherine. Miss Welch lost her mother just two months ago. We also extend our sympathy to Mary Lawler for the loss of her mother.

What's the secret of the five "bobbed" heads at our office? Is there a "handsome young barber" in the case?

—

Main

A farewell reception was given by the traffic employés Wednesday evening, March 24th, for Mrs. Adeline McWhinney who was married to Philip Gallahue February 6th, in Chicago. The roof garden was attractively arranged with spring flowers and an orchestra furnished the music for dancing. A lunch consisting of ice cream and cake, coffee and salted nuts was served to the guests in the dining-room on the seventh floor, which had been made beautiful with many spring flowers. Guy Green presented Mrs. Gallahue with a handsome tea service in behalf of the traffic employés as a token of their love and esteem. The committee in charge of arrangements was Margaret Cooper, Anne Dugan, Cecil Campbell, Helen Hart and Sara L. Dwelle. Mrs. Gallahue has for eleven years been connected with the welfare department, acting in the capacity of welfare supervisor. She was fondly called "Mother McWhinney" by all of the employés and has, through her kindness and love, endeared herself to everyone in the organization. Mr. and Mrs. Gallahue will reside in Chicago.

Main office has been quite a target for Cupid recently. Three of our girls have been married.

Eunice Canareer is now Mrs. Theodore Fisher; Laura Buskel is Mrs. Chester Dicks, and Faye Felmley is Mrs. Harvey Smith. Congratulations and much happiness.

Florence Schneider has been transferred to Evansville, Indiana, and Mrs. Eunice Moody has been transferred to Chicago, Illinois.

Phylemina Greemer has resigned to be married. She "wouldn't give his name."

Ethel Johnson has been promoted to a supervisory position.

—

North

Cupid has claimed one more victim, Miss Marie Jeffries, evening chief operator, having announced her engagement to Harry Moody.

Miss Flora Jones has resigned to return to her home in Kentucky.

Miss Estella McKinney and Wanda Arnold, former employés, have been recently reëmployed.

—

Prospect

Prospect has a real for sure artist, and it is none other than our chief operator, Miss Edith Timmerman. She made a pencil

IMPORTANT ORGANIZATION CHANGES IN INDIANA

Operating Officials Named and Exchange Assignments Made — New Divisions Created

The following appointments have been made, effective April 1, 1920.

General Commercial Superintendent, C. A. Breece; General Superintendent of Plant, F. A. Montrose; General Superintendent of Traffic, C. R. Woods; Engineer, B. D. Wilber; Auditor of Receipts, J. R. Ruddick; Auditor of Disbursements, W. C. Kelly; Assistant Secretary, Oscar Peterson.

For administrative purposes the territory has been separated into three divisions: The Northern, with headquarters at South Bend; the Eastern, with headquarters at Muncie; and the Central with headquarters at Indianapolis. The Southern, with headquarters at Evansville will probably be formed about June 1st Staff appointments in the general offices were made, effective April 1st, as follows:

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

General Contract Agent—A. D. Lewis.
Commercial Engineer—C. A. Cora.
Agent for Connecting Companies—C. S. Norton.
Chief Clerk—N. A. Nicolai.

PLANT DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent of Construction—P. V. Fishel.
Supervisor of Maintenance—V. N. Gregg.
Supervisor (building, motor vehicles and supplies)—W. B. Thomas.
Plant Accountant—H. Eudaily.
District Plant Chief, Indianapolis—H. W. Shaw.
Chief Clerk—K. B. Kelly.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

General Supervisor of Traffic—Guy Green.
Acting Traffic Engineer—E. W. Hildebrand.
Chief Clerk—Mrs. Sadie Dwelle.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Appraisal Engineer—B. G. Halstead.
Equipment Engineer—E. B. Webb.
Toll Plant Engineer—M. S. Goulding.
Chief Clerk—J. C. Lewis.

Division department heads were appointed, effective April 1st, as follows:

CENTRAL DIVISION, HEADQUARTERS AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Division Manager—D. H. Whitham.
Division Traffic Superintendent—F. F. Davis.
Division Plant Engineer—C. F. Pohlman.

NORTHERN DIVISION, HEADQUARTERS AT SOUTH BEND.

Division Manager—F. D. Allen.
Division Plant Superintendent—(Appointment not made).
Division Traffic Superintendent—A. M. Taylor.
Division Plant Engineer—D. T. Conrow.

EASTERN DIVISION, HEADQUARTERS AT MUNCIE.

Division Manager—A. E. Smith.
Division Plant Superintendent—E. L. Hamlin.
Division Traffic Superintendent—A. S. Barnett.
Division Plant Engineer—C. N. Sears.

Following is a list of the exchanges and exchange managers, by divisions:

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Exchange	*Manager*
Bedford	Dalton Wallar
French Lick	
Oolitic	
West Baden	
Bloomington	F. S. Shoemaker
Brooklyn	C. R. Beasley
Crawfordsville	F. D. Fee
Frankfort	W. E. Alexander
LaFayette	
Greenwood	C. N. Fee
Smith Valley	
Indianapolis	P. M. Watson
Beech Grove	
Ben Davis	
Cumberland	
Southport	
Shelbyville	S. G. Huncilman
Boggstown	
Fairland	
Greensburg	
Manilla	
Spencer	Robt. McDonald
Terre Haute	I. N. Crawford
Vincennes	D. Finical
Washington	G. W. Dyke

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Exchange	*Manager*
Auburn	Ira A. Thrush
Culver	S. G. Colby
Ft. Wayne	E. L. Taylor
Huntertown	
Kendallville	A. R. Otis
Rome City	
South Bend	E. T. Bonds
Elkhart	
Goshen	
Granger	
Mishawaka	
New Carlisle	
Osceola	

EASTERN DIVISION.

Exchange	*Manager*
Anderson	P. S. Higman
Elwood	A. B. Porter
Alexandria	
Gas City	R. M. Clifton
Muncie	C. C. Hollis
Yorktown	
New Castle	L. L. Monticue
Lewisville	
Peru	I. V. Green
Bunker Hill	
Logansport	
Wabash	

Following an order of the Public Service Commission, the Indiana Bell Telephone Company probably will acquire on June 1st the property of the Citizens Telephone Company, operating an exchange at Kokomo; Indiana Union Telephone & Telegraph Co., operating an exchange at Fowler; United Telephone Company, operating exchanges at Bluffton, Marion, Huntington, Hartford City and Montpelier, together with a comprehensive toll system, and the Southern Telephone Company, at Evansville, operating 31 exchanges and toll line systems in the southern part of the state.

C. R. WOODS.

CHARLES ALBERT BREECE.

F. A. MONTROSE.

Following is a list of the exchanges to be acquired and exchange managers by divisions.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Exchange	*Manager*
Fowler	M. Blinn

EASTERN DIVISION.

Exchange	*Manager*
Kokomo	C. M. Nesbitt
Bluffton	B. B. Earley
Hartford City	C. E. Spaulding
Montpelier	
Huntington	A. L. Greenman
Marion	E. E. Knipple

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Exchange	*Manager*
Evansville	C. W. Clark
Princeton	V. L. Burton
Patoka	
Oakland City	
Mt. Vernon	James E. Nolte
Savah	
New Harmony	
Oliver	
Boonville	G. W. Byers
Tennyson	
Lynnville	
Newburg	
Tell City	H. F. Greathouse
Cannelton	
Troy	
Rockport	Claude Barker
Bristow	
Chrisney	
Dale	
Gentryville	
Grandview	
Hatfield	
Lamar	
Newtonville	
Richland	
St. Meinrad	
Salem	H. P. McChord
Corydon	George Robinson
Marengo	Ben W. Curtis
Leavenworth	
English	
New Albany	E. V. Crutcher
Borden	
Greenville	
Georgetown	
Jeffersonville	J. N. Clem
Charleston	
Sellersburg	
Utica	
Henryville	

—

CHARLES ALBERT BREECE

Charles Albert Breece began his telephone career in 1901 on an all-night job of repairing cords in the Central Union exchange at Akron, Ohio.

After six years of experience in various capacities as switchboard man, private branch exchange installer, wire chief and district toll wire chief in the Akron district Mr. Breece was transferred to the division wire chief's office at Columbus, Ohio.

In 1907 he was enticed into the engineering department at Indianapolis and continued in engineering work with the Central Union Company at Indianapolis and the Central Group at Chicago until 1914 when he was elected general manager of The United Telephone Company, a Central Union interest company operating in Marion, Huntington, Montpelier and Bluffton, Indiana, with headquarters at Bluffton.

He continued there until October 1, 1919, when he was transferred to Indianapolis as supervisor of the various interest companies in Indiana. On March 1, 1920, Mr. Breece was appointed district superintendent of the northern district of Indiana with headquarters at South Bend and on April 1st was returned to Indianapolis in his present capacity as general commercial superintendent.

"Charley," as his friends know him, boasts of a German helmet and a medal presented in recognition of his services as chair-

INDIANA BELL BUYS THE INDIANAPOLIS TELEPHONE COMPANY

Companies Operating More Than 21,000 Stations Acquired—A $4,250,000 Transaction—Unified Service Planned

Following the favorable decision of the Indiana Supreme Court, on the question of the consent of the City Council of Indianapolis, the Indiana Bell Telephone Company acquired, as of April 1st, all of the physical property of the Indianapolis Telephone Company, which operates exchanges at Indianapolis, Broad Ripple, Acton, Clermont, New Augusta and Cumberland, with about 14,000 stations.

The purchase includes the Indianapolis Company's holdings in the Citizens Telephone Company, operating exchanges at Columbus, Clifford, Elizabethtown and Grammar, with about 2,300 stations; the Lebanon Telephone Company, operating an exchange at Lebanon, with about 1,700 stations; the Martinsville Telephone Company, with an exchange at Martinsville, with about 1,000 stations; the Citizens Telephone Company, with an exchange at Edinburg with about 650 stations; the Consolidated Telephone Company, operating exchanges at Danville, North Salem, Pittsboro, Brownsburg and Plainfield with about 1,450 stations. With the transfer of the Indianapolis property the Indiana Bell Company secured all the property of the New Long Distance Telephone Company, operating about 750 miles of toll pole lines carrying approximately 9,000 miles of toll wires. The consideration paid for the properties of the Indianapolis Telephone Company and its holdings in subsidiary companies was $4,250,000.

The automatic plant at Indianapolis, acquired by this transaction, will necessarily be separately operated for some time. Plans for unifying the telephone service have been under way for several months, however, and as soon as the necessary details can be completed and the required equipment secured and installed interchange of service between the two systems will be possible. On account of the many intricate problems to be solved in unifying service between an automatic and a manually-operated plant, the great amount of specially designed central office and station equipment which will be required and the difficulty of securing such equipment from the manufacturers, it will at best be from a year and a half to two years before unified service will be a reality.

Every effort is being made to push the work to completion as quickly as possible. When the unification is completed it will be possible for any telephone subscriber in Indianapolis to secure connection to any other telephone in the city, whether automatic or manual.

---

man of the Liberty loan drives. He is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, Knight Templar, Shriner and a Rotarian.

—

C. R. WOODS

C. R. Woods, general superintendent of traffic of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, is a graduate of the Lewis Institute of Technology and of the University of Chicago. He entered the telephone field in February, 1907, as an assistant to the traffic engineer in the office of the chief engineer of the Chicago Telephone Company. When the Central Group of Bell Companies was formed he was transferred to the office of the chief engineer of the group.

In February, 1915, Kempster B. Miller, then chief engineer for the receivers of the Central Union Telephone Company, appointed Mr. Woods as general traffic engineer of that company, in which capacity he remained until appointed to his present position.

—

F. A. MONTROSE

F. A. Montrose, general superintendent of plant, was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1907 with the degrees of B.S. and E.E. He entered the employ of the Chicago Telephone Company July 1st of that year. After completing the students' course in the facility department, where he remained until April 1, 1909, he entered the employ of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company. Mr. Montrose was the district engineer at Spokane, Wash., from September, 1909, until August, 1912.

In 1912 Mr. Montrose was transferred to the Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company as district engineer at Kansas City. He became division engineer a year later and a few months after that was appointed plant engineer. He became plant engineer of the Southwestern group in the Bell System in February, 1917.

Mr. Montrose entered the military service as major in command of the 412th Telegraph Battalion, the unit of Southwestern telephone men placed at the disposal of the government. He held many responsible posts in France and received the highest commendations for his bravery and efficiency. The British government decorated him with the Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. John for his activities while on the British front. He returned to America in 1919 with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Soon afterward he joined the Central Union Telephone Company.

Jack Sandlin, Lineman, Saves Boy From Drowning

Jack Sandlin, lineman at Bluffton, Indiana, played a heroic part in the rescue of Robert Zoll, a 12 year old boy from the swift current of the Wabash river. The boy stopped at the edge of the river to watch the turbulent waters. He slipped and fell. He was carried fifty feet through the culvert of the Fort Wayne & Northern line, and across a fifty-foot span against a wire fence where he lodged and was able to retain a hold while he called for help.

Ben B. Earley, manager of the telephone company, having been informed of the accident, hurriedly sent linemen after a rope which was rushed to the scene by automobile. Sandlin, who is a good swimmer, hastily divested himself of his outer garments and drew the rope in a noose about his waist and plunged into the swollen stream. He reached the boy's side with a little difficulty and while he steadied the boy and calmed his fears he slipped the noose about him. He held on tightly while a score of men on the bank pulled against the current. All the time he held the boy's head above water while he was totally submerged at times.

Iron rust may be removed from white goods, by boiling the articles in water containing cream of tartar, allowing three tablespoons to a gallon. This is more effective than lemon juice and salt.

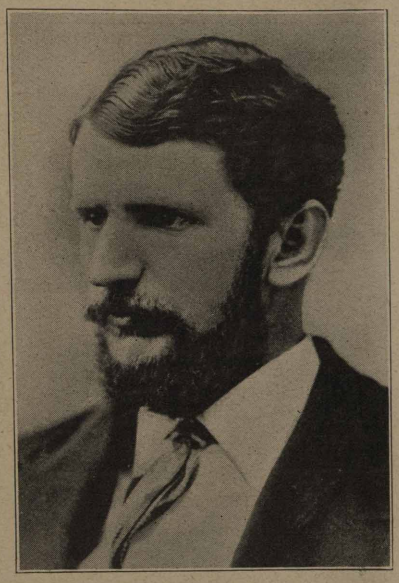
"GRAND OLD MAN OF THE TELEPHONE" IS DEAD

Theodore N. Vail Passes Away in Baltimore After a Brief Illness—His Remarkable Career

THEODORE NEWTON VAIL, chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the world's foremost telephone man died at Johns Hopkins Hospital in the city of Baltimore early in the morning of April 16th.

Mr. Vail had been in failing health for several months and the end, while a shock to his thousands of friends and admirers, was not unexpected by his close friends and associates. Harry B. Thayer, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, who for many years had been a close friend of the dead leader, made the following statement:

"Mr. Vail has not been in his usual health for a period of some months. In January he went south, but instead of recovering his health as he expected, rapidly grew worse. Last week he was brought to Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore for observation and treatment and after his arrival there his condition was found to be so serious that his friends realized that recovery was improbable and that the end could be expected at any time. He has not been in condition, since his arrival in Baltimore, for a thorough examination and his death was probably due to a complication of diseases which could be expected of a man of his age. Mr. Vail has never spared himself mentally or physically."



MR. VAIL AS A YOUNG MAN.
From a Portrait in the Post Office Department in Washington.

Funeral Simple But Impressive.

Mr. Vail was buried Sunday, April 18th, in Parsippany, N. J., beside the graves of his father and mother. The services were conducted at the old Presbyterian Meeting House at Parsippany by the Reverend George C. Houghton, rector of the Church of the Transfiguration of New York City. Dr. Houghton was a personal friend of Mr. Vail. Frank Taft, who was also a personal friend, played at the services as he had promised, and "Nearer My God to Thee" was sung as a solo by Frank Watrous. The simple but beautiful services were attended by old family friends and neighbors from the country around and by a number of telephone people and distinguished friends from New York and different parts of the country who came out to the nearby station of Morris Plains by a special train. The honorary pallbearers were representative of Mr. Vail's broad interests. They were: H. B. Thayer, G. F. Baker, W. Murray Crane, Howard Elliot, Edward E. Loomis, J. C. Tomlinson, Robert Winsor, H. P. Davison, Henry S. Howe, Charles A. Stone, C. F. Adams, George P. Gardner, Lewis Cass Ledyard, John I. Waterbury, Judge W. B. C. Stickney, of Rutland, Vt.; H. E. Folsom of Lyndonville, Vt., Senator Keyes of New Hampshire, Newcomb Carlton, President John Grier Hibben of Princeton University, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University. In the audience were the presidents of all the Bell companies who were within traveling distance. They were: Matt B. Jones of Boston, James T. Moran of New Haven, H. F. Thurber of New York, L. H. Kinnard of Philadelphia, A. E. Berry of Washington, B. E. Sunny of Chicago, Edgar S. Bloom of Chicago. There were also the vice presidents and representatives of the different departments of the company.

In the old meeting house, which had been attended by Mr. Vail's relatives for several generations, the pulpit was massed with palms and ferns and on the casket lay a single laurel wreath. After the services at the church, the congregation followed the clergyman to the nearby country cemetery. It was a sunny day and around the canopied grave were banks of beautiful flowers, the loving tributes of friends from all over the country. The Parsippany cemetery, which was Mr. Vail's particular interest, is surrounded by the New Jersey hills that he loved. It is a few miles from his Morristown home and the whole region is rich in the history of his distinguished family.

A Long and Active Career.

Theodore N. Vail was born in Carroll County, Ohio, July 16, 1845, of Quaker ancestry. His father, Davis Vail, removed from Ohio to Morristown, N. J., when the son was four years old and became associated with his brother, Stephen Vail, who had founded the Speedwell Iron Works near Morristown. Mr. Vail was educated at the old academy at Morristown and for a time studied medicine.

Alfred and George Vail backed Samuel B. F. Morse, financially, in his experiments with the electro-magnetic telegraph. Alfred met Morse on a steamship while coming home from Europe and learned what Morse had worked out theoretically. The following winter Morse lived at Judge Vail's house in Morristown. Alfred was a capable mechanic; he applied Morse's theory practically and produced the telegraph instrument obtaining with his brother George a half interest in the patent.

Developed Railway Mail Service.

Davis Vail moved to Iowa and took up a farm but the son Theodore did not care to live in the country. (Later the son changed his mind about the joys of country life.) The Union Pacific Railway was being built through Iowa near the Vail home and Theodore became the agent and telegraph operator at Pine Bluffs, Wyo., with pay corresponding to the population. Through the influence of General Grenville M. Dodge, chief engineer of the Union Pacific Railway, the young man was appointed to a clerkship in the railway mail service. In those days mail was not distributed while en route. Such work was done in large post offices and naturally much time was lost. When mail was finally sorted, or worked up as it was called, on postal cars, it was done without any system that applied to the service as a whole. Each postal clerk had his own scheme of distribution. As a matter of convenience Mr. Vail made a study of his own territory and learned where railroads crossed one another and the schedules of their trains. Thus he was able to get the mail that came into his car by the shortest routes.

When the authorities at Washington learned that young Vail had worked out an improved system of handling mail he was appointed assistant superintendent of the railway mail service and not long afterwards superintendent. This was in 1873. A scientific plan for distributing mail was soon evolved and applied. Mr. Vail might therefore be called the father of the rail-

way mail service as it is at present conducted, although he modestly disclaims the whole of the credit.

On May 13, 1878, during a session of the Forty-fifth Congress, a somewhat protracted debate took place in the United States Senate upon a proposed amendment to the general appropriation bill, fixing the compensation of the general superintendent of the railway mail service. The question which the dignified senators were debating was whether the superintendent should be paid $5 a day for incidental expenses or $5 a day when actually traveling, in addition to his modest yearly stipend of $2,500.

The amendment reported by the committee on appropriations fixed the compensation at $5 a day for incidental expenses, which was opposed by Senator Edmunds of Vermont, whose opposition based on purely technical grounds was not successful, the amendment prevailing by a vote of 32 yeas to 13 nays. During the debate, Mr. Vail's administrative ability and notable achievements in the railway mail service received the highest praise from senators on both sides of the debate. Senator James Burnie Beck of Kentucky said:

"I never saw Mr. Vail, the present superintendent, as I have said, but once or twice; but what little I have seen of him satisfies me that he is a very able man, a man who has to perform a service that but few men can perform, and that he is entitled to as much compensation as the present law allows him."

The portrait reproduced on the preceding page is from one that hangs in the Post Office department at Washington, D. C., showing Mr. Vail as he looked forty-two years ago when his services in reorganizing the railway mail service received such splendid recognition on the floor of the United States Senate. This important government service may be said to have been the beginning of Mr Vail's great studies in communication.

Meets Gardner G. Hubbard.

Shortly after the railway mail service was established a movement was started to stop the post office from carrying parcels and to confine the service to letters, newspapers and periodicals. Gardner G. Hubbard, a Boston lawyer, who had settled in Washington represented the express companies. On account of his familiarity with the subject Mr. Vail was asked to appear before a committee of Congress. There he made the acquaintance of Hubbard. About this same time a new Congress came in with notions of economy. The salary of the superintendent of the railway mail service was reduced and the amount paid for transporting the mails was cut down. The railways refused to accept the new rate and employed Hubbard as their local counsel. In this way Mr. Vail became still better acquainted with Hubbard and from him he learned of the invention of the telephone by Alexander Graham Bell, who was at that time the prospective son-in-law of Mr. Hubbard.

The practicability of the telephone as a workable device had been fairly well demonstrated but the promotion required money and creative and executive capacity. Where to find these essentials was the problem of Bell and his associates.

"One morning," says Casson, in his *History of the Telephone*, "the indefatigable Hubbard solved the problem. 'Watson,' he said, referring to Thomas A. Watson, a co-laborer with Bell, 'there is a young man in Washington who can handle this situation, and I want you to run down and see what you think of him.' Watson went, reported favorably, and in a day or so the young man received a letter from Hubbard, offering him the position of general manager of the American Bell Telephone Company at a salary of $3,500 a year. One week later Theodore N. Vail took his seat as general manager in a tiny office in Reade Street, New York, and the business began."

Enters Telephone Business.

This was in 1878. Trying times followed. The little company barely managed to exist for a long period, paying no salaries in full and often none at all. But nothing could tempt Vail from his undertaking, and one by one he enlisted the aid of strong men until he was able to bring the hostile Western Union Telegraph Company to terms and utilize the patents, whose validity was the source of seemingly endless litigation. Even then he beheld visions, since come true. Mr. Casson tells the tale:

"In 1879 Vail said, in a letter written to one of his captains: 'Tell our agents that we have a proposition on foot to connect the different cities for the purpose of personal communication, and in other ways, to organize a grand telephonic system.'

"This was brave talk at that time, when there were not in the whole world as many telephones as there are to-day in Cincinnati. It was brave talk in those days of iron wire, peg switchboards, and noisy dia-

Mr. Sunny Deplores Death of Mr. Vail.

Commenting on the death of Mr. Vail, B. E. Sunny, president of the Chicago Telephone Company and the Wisconsin Telephone Company, said:

"The telephone organization is of course greatly shocked at the announcement of the sudden death of Mr. Vail. I think there is no executive anywhere who has been so close to his people.

"He came up through the ranks from a minor position in the mail service and acquired by experience a deep and lasting sympathy with the problems and aspirations of his fellow men.

"The invention of the telephone by Dr. Bell was a wonderful thing, but finding the means and appliances to make the invention of universal use was, in some respects, a greater achievement.

"In 1890, fifteen years after the invention was announced, there were but 200,000 telephones in the United States. There wasn't any general realization of the value of the invention by the public, and there was little or no knowledge as to how it could be made of general use. Mr. Vail was one of the few men who had the necessary imagination and vision. He worked against the general indifference and apathy to make the invention commercially useful, and he constantly urged and encouraged the inventors and engineers to develop the means and appliances to spread the service.

"There are now 12,000,000 telephones in the Bell System and people are talking on the telephone daily from one end of the United States to the other.

"Mr. Vail is entitled to more credit for what has been achieved than any other man."

MR. VAIL ON A VISIT TO CAMP ALFRED VAIL.

The dead leader aided and encouraged in every possible way the development of the signal corps during the war.

phragms. Most telephone men regarded it as nothing more than talk. They did not see any business future for the telephone except in short-distance service. But Vail was in earnest. His previous experience as the head of the frail mail service had lifted him up to a higher point of view. He knew the need of a national system of communication that would be quicker and more direct than either the telegraph or the post office.

"'I saw that if the telephone could talk one mile to-day,' he said, 'it would be talking a hundred miles to-morrow.' And he persisted, in spite of a considerable deal of ridicule, in maintaining that the telephone was destined to connect cities and nations as well as individuals.

Mr. Bloom's Tribute

Commenting on Mr. Vail's death, Edgar S. Bloom, president of the Central Union, Indiana Bell and Cleveland Telephone Companies, said:

"While the passing away of our great leader is a personal loss to every member of our organization, his life and achievements should be an inspiration to all of us; starting as he did, as a telegraph operator at Pine Bluffs, Wyoming, in 1868, at the age of twenty-three and rising to the leadership of the Bell System. It has been well said that at the time of the invention of the telephone by Alexander Graham Bell, the telephone system was all imagination. It was Mr. Vail's wonderful imagination, coupled with his ability to surround himself with and inspire engineers, inventors and operating men who reduced the imagination to a practical and workable form, which was largely responsible for the development of Dr. Bell's invention from 'a mere scientific toy' into the great Bell Telephone System of to-day."

First Long Line.

"Four months after he had prophesied the 'grand telephonic system,' he encouraged Charles J. Glidden, of world-tour fame, to build a telephone line between Boston and Lowell. This was the first inter-city line. It was well placed, as the owners of the Lowell mills lived in Boston, and it made a small profit from the start. This success cheered Vail on to a master-effort. He resolved to build a line from Boston to Providence, and was so stubbornly bent upon doing this that when the Bell Company refused to act, he picked up the risk and set off with it alone. He organized a company of well-known Rhode Islanders—nicknamed the 'Governors' Company'—and built the line. It was a failure at first, and went by the name of "Vail's Folly." But Engineer Carty, by a happy thought, doubled the wire, and thus in a moment established two new factors in the telephone business—the metallic circuit and the long-distance line.

"At once the Bell Company came over to Vail's point of view, bought his new line, and launched out upon what seemed to be the foolhardy enterprise of stringing a double wire from Boston to New York. This was to be not only the longest of all telephone lines, strung on ten thousand poles; it was to be a line *de luxe*, built of glistening red copper, not iron. Its cost was to be $70,000, which was an enormous sum in those hard-scrabble days. There was much opposition to such extravagance, and much ridicule. 'I wouldn't take that line as a gift,' said one of the Bell Company's officials.

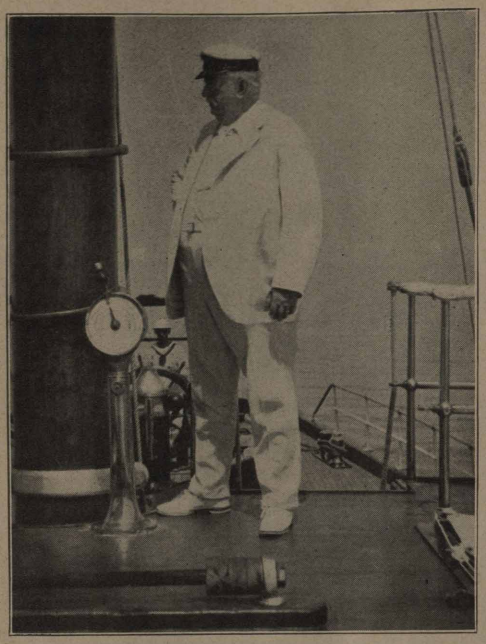
The Triumph of the Long Distance.

"'But when the last coil of wire was stretched into place, and the first 'Hello' leaped from Boston to New York, the new line was a success. It carried messages from the first day; and more, it raised the whole telephone business to a higher level. It swept away the prejudice that telephone service could become nothing more than a neighborhood affair. 'It was the salvation of the business,' said Edward J. Hall. It marked a turning-point in the history of the telephone, when the day of small things was ended

SPEEDWELL FARMS, VERMONT, HOME OF THE LATE THEODORE N. VAIL.

and the day of great things was begun. No one man, no hundred men, had created it. It was the final result of ten years of invention and improvement.

"While this epoch-making line was being strung, Vail was



MR. VAIL ON HIS YACHT.

pushing his 'grand telephonic system' policy by organizing the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. This, too, was a master-stroke. It was the introduction of the staff-and-line method of organization into business. It was the creation of a central company that should link all local companies together, and itself own and operate the means by which these companies are united.

"Seldom has a company been started with so small a capital and so vast a purpose. It had no more than $100,000 of capital stock, in 1885; but its declared object was nothing less than to establish a system of wire communication for the human race. Here are, in its own words, the marching orders of this company: 'To connect one or more points in each and every city, town, or place in the state of New York, with one or more points in each and every other city, town, or place in said state, and in each and every other of the United States, and in Canada and Mexico, and each and every of said cities, towns, and places is to be connected with each and every other city, town, or place in said states and countries, and also by cable and other appropriate means with the rest of the known world.'

"So ran Vail's dream, and for nine years he worked mightily to make it come true. He remained until the various parts of the business had grown together, and until his plan for a 'grand telephonic system' was under way and fairly well understood."

Enterprises in South America.

In 1893 Mr. Vail went on a pleasure trip to South America and seeing what tremendous opportunities were there he could not resist the temptation to do something. Among the things he did was to build, just outside the city of Corboda, an electric power plant that practically did the whole work of the city—lighting it, carrying its people in the street cars and running all its factories. Then he bought a horse car line at Buenos Aires and soon had the streets covered with a successful trolley system.

Back to the Telephone.

Mr. Vail was recalled to the Bell system in 1907 when, at the urgent request of the directors he took the presidency of American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Since then it might almost be said that the history of Mr. Vail's life has been the history of the development of the telephone industry. One by one his dreams have come true. The year 1915 witnessed the successful opening of the trans-continental telephone line and from that time forward a stream of messages has passed across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast daily. The wireless telephone has become a fact, developed by Bell engineers. Mr. Vail has talked from his office in New York over the land lines to the Arlington wireless station opposite Washington and thence through space without wires to a listener in the Navy Yard at San Francisco. He has seen the infant telephone industry grow into a giant system of communication reaching every city and village of importance as well as thousands of farm homes all over the United States. He has witnessed the development of an organization of more than 200,000 workers, all of whom are intense admirers of his genius and who feel an immense personal loss in his death.

An enduring monument to the memory of Mr. Vail is the splendid Benefit Plan for employés of the Bell system which he inaugurated in 1914. This plan is probably the most comprehensive and liberal of any similar plan worked out by the heads of a large industry.

Mr. Vail was largely responsible for the formation of the Telephone Pioneers of America, an association of veterans in the service who meet from time to time to keep alive the traditions of the early days.

In 1910 the American Telephone and Telegraph Company acquired a substantial minority interest in the capital stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company and Mr. Vail was elected president of that corporation. He at once put into motion comprehensive measures for a practical merger of the services of the telephone and telegraph. These plans had reached a stage where

MR. VAIL TALKING BY WIRELESS TELEPHONE FROM NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO, SEPTEMBER 29, 1915.

their practicability had been demonstrated when the merger was voluntarily dissolved as the result of a report that it was a technical violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

When Congress declared war against Germany the ink was scarcely dry on the President's signature when Mr. Vail placed

(Continued on page 19.)

MR. HILL CELEBRATES SIXTIETH BIRTHDAY

Receives Congratulations and Best Wishes at Beautifully Appointed Luncheon at Blackstone Hotel

Horace F. Hill, vice president of the Chicago and Wisconsin Telephone Companies, was sixty years old on April 10th. The event was celebrated at a luncheon at the Blackstone hotel, at which eighty-seven close friends and associates of Mr. Hill gathered to do him honor and wish him many more happy birthdays.

Mr. Hill was presented with a beautiful, massive silver water set, engraved with the names of one hundred of his friends who had joined in this testimonial of their friendship.

E. S. Wilson, vice president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, came on from New York to act as toastmaster, and brief speeches were made by a number of Mr. Hill's closest friends, including B. E. Sunny, who made the presentation; L. G. Richardson, Wm. J. Hagenah, H. O. Seymour, E. A. Reed, W. R. McGovern, E. H. Bangs and Dr. J. D. McGowan.

Mr. Wilson sounded the kepnote of the occasion when he read the following prose poem by an unknown author:

"TELL HIM NOW"

If with pleasure you are viewing any work a man is doing; if you like him, or you love him—tell him now. Don't withhold your approbation till the parson makes oration, as he lies with snowy lillies o'er his brow. For no matter how you shout it, he won't really care about it—he won't know how many teardrops you have shed. If you think some praise is due him, now's the time to slip it to him, for he cannot read his tombstone when he's dead.

More than fame and more than money is the comment, kind and sunny, and the hearty warm approval of a friend. For it gives to life a savor; and it makes you stronger—braver, and it gives you heart and spirit to the end. If he earns your praise, bestow it; if you like him, let him know it. Let the words of true encouragement be said; do not wait till life is over and he's underneath the clover, for he cannot read his tombstone when he's dead.

—

In making the presentation of the gift to Mr. Hill, Mr. Sunny spoke as follows:

"I am very happy to be one of the number of Mr. Hill's friends who have gathered to honor his sixtieth birthday.

"I have greatly enjoyed the intimate association with Mr. Hill for five years or more. I hope it will be long continued, for in it have been revealed qualities of his heart and mind that have been to me a constant help and inspiration.

"In the many years that I have been in various lines of business, I have had the rare good fortune to be always associated with men of the best type, of good habits and morals; of unquestioned business principles and practices, and all around fine citizenship. Mr. Hill matches up fully with the best men I have known and has, in addition, a soul unusually well filled with the milk of human kindness and the spirit of the brotherhood of man.

"Mr. Hill began his business career, like most of us, in a very humble way and won advancement by industry, application and loyalty. He started out with a perfect equipment, consisting of radiant health; tireless energy; a cheerful presence and a genius for friendships. He was quickly able to demonstrate his value to his immediate superiors, and he went from one position to another, of larger responsibility and authority until, as vice president in charge of operations of the Central Group of Bell Companies, he occupies one of the positions of highest trust in the business.

"He has shown us always the finest example of rule by respect and confidence rather than by fear or force. His high sense of justice and fairness, so generally understood and appreciated, have especially endeared him to everyone.

"I have wondered at times as to the extent of our indebtedness to Mrs. Hill and those five sturdy, level-headed Hill children, for the fine and lovable characteristics of the head of the family! Parents who have raised five children to manhood and womanhood have but few illusions, and their vision and sympathies are wonderfully broadened and deepened. They know from actual experience the scale of human aspirations and emotions. Whether he was born with them or whether we owe them to his family, I do not know. I do know that in Mr. Hill's case the tenderness and love and sympathy of his fatherhood have expanded beyond his own kin and gone out as a benediction until they have touched and blessed every boy and girl in the telephone organization.

"On this pleasant occasion, with his family and his friends gathered about him, in high health and hopes, we can congratulate him most heartily on his sixtieth anniversary, and with assurances of our affectionate regard and good wishes, express the hope for a long continuation of good health and prosperity."

Mr. Richardson spoke feelingly of the long and intimate association which he and Mr. Hill had enjoyed. They had stood shoulder to shoulder as executives of the Central Union Telephone Company, during a period of the utmost stress. Mr. Richardson paid high tribute to the value of Mr. Hill's counsel and help.

Mr. Hagenah testified to the high character of Mr. Hill as evidenced to him in their association during the course of investigations of the company's affairs, which had been made under Mr. Hagenah's supervision.

Mr. Reed, who was probably Mr. Hill's oldest friend in the company assembled at the luncheon, told of Mr. Hill's entrance into postal work under his, Mr. Reed's, father in Boston many years ago. From that time forward their friendship had never lapsed and Mr. Reed had many proofs of the great-heartedness and high character of Mr. Hill.

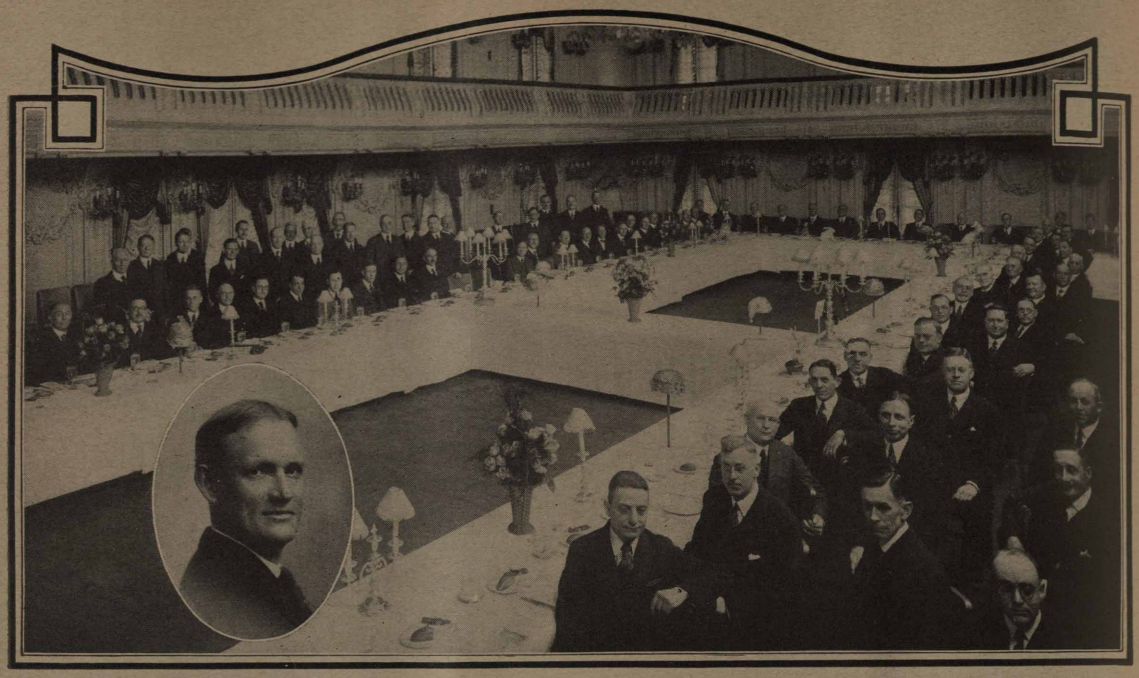
Mr. Seymour had many interesting things to tell of his association with Mr. Hill during the period when Mr. Seymour was general manager of the Wisconsin Company.

Mr. McGovern gave the toastmaster quite a scare by producing a long, manuscript speech, which he proposed to deliver Upon receiving reluctant permission to do this he compromised by passing it over to Mr. Wilson who discovered that it was composed of blank paper. Mr. McGovern then spoke extemporaneously, relating several stories of his association with Mr Hill.

The last speaker was Mr. Bangs. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Bangs said:

"It is a very distressing thing that people should stick numbers on birthdays, and then check them off year after year, as if life were a laundry slip. Further, it is poor accounting, for all the time they are checking against an unknown quantity.

"I believe that the right theory of birthdays is something like this: A person comes into the world naked and unashamed, with nothing that he can call his own but his brithday, and he



LUNCHEON FOR H. F. HILL ON HIS SIXTIETH BIRTHDAY.—PORTRAIT OF MR. HILL IN INSERT.

never makes much use of that. He celebrates the national and the religious holidays, but his own he forgets for the most part, which is right and proper, for it was not intended that he should be the one to advertise it.

"He may forget his own birthday, but if he has been any kind of a fellow there are other people who will remember it for him, and who will say to him in effect, 'this is not Washington's birthday, or Lincoln's birthday, it is your birthday, and we are celebrating it because we are glad you came and continue to stay.' That is what a birthday should be—an annual indorsement and vote of confidence for someone.

"That that person has a certain number of astronomical years behind him is only a regrettable fact that should not be brought up at such a time. Figures are hard uncharitable things that do not go well with what should be one of the fine reactions of life—as whole hearted and inherently beautiful as the love of a yellow dog for a nigger.

"So, I am leaving the candles off the birthday cake—they only serve to cast reflection, suspicion and candle grease on the frosting."

Mr. Hill responded to the shower of good wishes which he had received in a short talk, in which he expressed his deep appreciation of the many complimentary things which had been said of him and his hope to continue the pleasant relations which had been cemented by many years of intimate association.

During the afternoon, a birthday cake bearing twenty-four candles was carried in. It was explained that twenty-four represented the number of years which Mr. Hill actually was old according to the way he felt.

The Bell Telephone Orchestra furnished music and there was "community singing" by the company.

Mr. Abbott read a number of telegrams and letters of congratulation from friends of Mr. Hill, who were unable to be present. Among them were the following:

"Please express to Mr. Hill my best wishes and my hope that he may have many years of health and happiness and of association with the work which I know is very near his heart."—H. B. Thayer.

"Wish I could be with you today and join you in the tribute to our good friend Hill. Please extend to him my heartiest congratulations and in behalf of all of us express the hope that he may remain an active member of the Bell family for the next twenty-five years and continue to provide the inspiration that has always come to use in such rich measure from his strong heart, his undaunted enthusiasm and his never faltering faith in human nature."—E. K. Hall.

"May I join your other friends and associates in congratulating you upon your anniversary and in wishing for you many more useful, prosperous, happy years."—N. T. Guernsey.

"May you continue to 'let a little sunshine in' for many years to come. Congratulations and most sincere good wishes. Sorry not to be with you."—W. S. Gifford.

"Regrets that I cannot attend luncheon for Mr. Hill; please convey to him my congratulations on having reached his sixtieth birthday, also the hope that the good air and pleasant environment of Cape Cod may continue to rejuvenate and keep him young yet many years. My regards to everybody."—Alonzo Burt.

"Regret very much that I am unable to attend luncheon for Mr. Hill. Will you please express good wishes for me. I am fully appreciative of my few years' association with him. His understanding of men and women, and his kindly thoughtfulness looking to their happiness have made him beloved to the thousands that have known him personally and by his works. May he have many more years to enjoy the blessings that are rightfully his."—G. M. Welch.

"Congratulations and best wishes on your sixtieth birthday. Don't forget that a man is young until he is seventy."—L. N. Whitney.

"I am hoping against hope to be with you; every day some-

thing comes up that holds me here for the next day. I yet expect to be there, for God knows I want to be; but if not in person I will be there in spirit. If I live a thousand years I will never meet a man that I could think more of than I think of dear H. F. Hill. He is the noblest Roman of them all—God bless him."—Frank Wampler.

"Please express to Mr. Hill my hearty and affectionate regard for him and congratulations on sixtieth birthday anniversary. Deeply regret my absence and inability on that account to join in celebration."—William P. Sidley.

"I congratulate Mr. Hill with all my heart upon reaching his sixtieth birthday—a young man still. No matter where the future may lead the man, his cheerful, broad-minded, gentle nature and ever fighting-ahead spirit has established a character in thousands of Bell employés, which constitutes a morale in organization lasting for all time."—Allard Smith.

Those present to congratulate Mr. Hill on his birthday were:

H. F. Hill, Jr.	B. E. Cooper	E. S. Bloom
W. R. Abbott	L. W. Layton	B. S. Garvey
W. J. Hagenah	G. K. McCorkle	E. F. Mack
F. A. Ketcham	W. E. Conrad	W. D. Bangs
E. A. Reed	Robert Cline	A. R. Bone
L. G. Richardson	F. E. Atwood	W. E. Bell
E. S. Wilson	T. P. Ryan	O. J. Holbrook
B. E. Sunny	C. L. McNaughton	C. S. Bigelow
Dr. J. D. McGowan	R. G. Pate	A. S. Campbell
H. O. Seymour	A. S. R. Smith	M. J. Carney
E. H. Bangs	W. F. Patten	J. F. Krizek
W. R. McGovern	U. F. Cleveland	A. M. Ramsay
H. F. Albright	W. G. Luscombe	E. S. Holmes
C. H. Rottger	Dr. L. F. McBride	J. W. Bancker
F. Redmund	H. W. Bang	Leslie Killam
G. E. Cullinin	A. G. Francis	C. L. Hill
S. J. Larned	Verne Ray	W. R. Hirst
Hermann Thomas	H. W. Paddock	F. E. Chandler
Dr. H. M. Goodsmith	James Niven	H. N. Hodge
A. P. Allen	F. M. McEniry	A. P. Hyatt
A. B. Crunden	W. J. Maiden	T. V. Field
S. A. Rhodes	W. I. Mizner	L. C. Jones
A. T. Irwin	H. M. Webber	J. P. McGahan
P. N. H. Munson	Samuel Bowsher	H. W. Fox
Louis Fetherston	J. S. Ford	M. H. Riley
D. F. Hall	E. P. Vette	W. D. Hobbins
F. A. dePeyster	J. J. Kelley	Sydney Hogerton
Russell Hill	A. S. Hibbard	A. E. VanHagan

Chicago Bell Telephone Rod and Gun Club

The season has been one in which much interest has been manifested by the members both individually and as teams. The final team matches are closing and after spirited contests the first three out of twenty-two teams are:

	Total.	Average.
First—City Commercial Department	2,374	474
Second—A. T. & T. Co.'s Team, No. 1 (Long Lines Department)	2,342	468
Third—Austin (Maintenance Department)	2,335	467

The prizes for the winners are:

First—President's cup and gold medal for each man on the team.

Second—General manager's cup and silver medal for each man on the team.

Third—Honorable mention and bronze medal for each man on the team.

The cups must be won three years in succession to become the permanent trophy of any team.

The contest for honors on the high individual scores were very hotly contested. Many a man got on the "Honor Roll," was promptly pushed off and had to try again. Out of 160 shooting, the following all had an average of 80 or over:

Expert Marksmen.

Name.	Average.	Team.
L. J. Hausheer	96.20	Central
F. G. Cureton	94.70	Const. Records
L. R. Birdsall	93.90	Claims
E. J. C. King	93.10	City Coml.
M. H. Lyons	90.60	Superior
A. A. Langlund	90.44	Const. Records
F. Boland	88.80	City Coml.
H. D. Wilmot	88.66	Const. Records
D. H. Crandall	87.90	Superior
C. O'Beirne	86	A. T. & T., No. 1
E. Erhardt	85.80	City Coml.
L. J. Ritzma	84.63	City Coml.
J. R. Flanagan	82.23	Aud. of Receipts
A. Rasmussen	80	A. T. & T., No. 3

Marksmen.

Name.	Average.	Team.
D. McGrath	92.90	City Coml.
E. Reinecke	92.50	City Coml.
Geo. F. Englebreit	91.45	City Coml.
Geo. Schubert	89.50	Austin
A. G. Webb	89	Claims
H. N. Giblin	87.75	Aud. Receipts
F. B. Kock	87.33	Superior
C. F. Bolz	87	Superior
H. L. Spreling	87	Lake View
G. Brouse	85.80	A. T. & T. Office
A. P. Smith	84.60	A. T. & T. Office
V. J. Ryan	84	Superior
F. G. Hogan	84	Central
R. Roth	82.63	Assignment
B. Hodges	82.10	A. T. & T. Office
M. McGee	81.60	Main
H. F. Mench	81.43	A. T. & T. Office
C. Cantway	81.25	A. T. & T., No. 1
L. C. Sloan	81.20	Austin
L. Simmons	80.75	Aud. Receipts
C. Monroe	80.75	Const. Records
J. O'Beirne	80.50	A. T. & T., No. 1

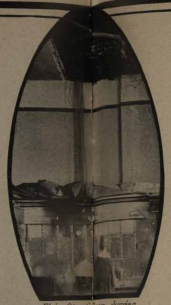
Novice.

Name.	Average.	Team.
C. E Guido	92.40	A. T. & T., No. 1
C. H. Noll	91.50	Central
G. W. Hutton	90.40	Austin
Leo. Golden	90.33	Austin
D. Sherlock	89.60	Superior
R. Welker	88.88	Central
R. Chapman	88.80	A. T. & T., No. 1
W. Glaser	88.66	A. T. & T., No. 1
R. M. Noble	88.60	City Coml.
E. B. Pace	88.40	A. T. & T., No. 1
Ora Fox	88	Austin
C. F. Gordon	88	A. T. & T. Office
F. H. Rabe	86.33	Const. Records
Geo. Brown	86.10	Const. Records
W. Storr	85.66	Main
C. A. Simons	84.50	A. T. & T., No. 1
J. G. Meyers	83.88	Austin
E. B. Peterson	83.75	A. T. & T., No. 1
H. Eisle	83.50	A. T. & T. Office
Guy O. Herdman	83	Lake View
W. J. Endres	82	Coml. Dept
L. Surkamer	82	Const. Records
R. J. Deitmeyer	81.66	Main
C. J. Harter	81.50	A. T. & T. Office
F. T. Geise	81	Irving
F. Grote	81	Main
J. C. Otto	80.87	Austin
B. J. Ireland	80	Assignment

The high men of the three classes will be awarded medals. First place, gold; second place, silver; third place, bronze.

The closing meeting at which the trophies will be awarded to the winners will be held in the Bell Forum, May 18th. Dinner will be at 6 p. m. Every member should be present and guests from all departments will be welcome. Tickets may be obtained by calling Station 223.

General view of Elgin from across the Fox River. The theater to the left of the Kelly Hotel and the department store to the right of Kresge's were demolished.

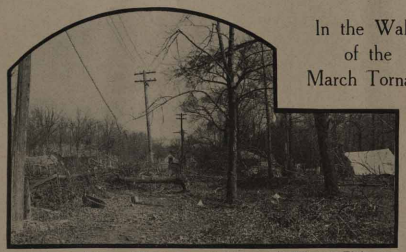


Elgin Operating room, showing the hole torn in roof by falling tree.

Melrose Park, where the terrific force of the wind swept all the buildings from an entire block.

In the Wake of the March Tornado

Views from the Chicago Suburban Division



Foreman Irving and his family occupied this tent in Wilmette. Their home, which stood on the tent site, was carried away by the tornado.

Dundee Ave., Elgin.

The brick building is the Wilmette Office. The tornado smashed windows, bulged the roof and blew away part of the cornice—but the girls inside remained at the boards.

Many lines and poles southwest of Joliet were blown into the Drainage Canal.

Foreman Sherson, a crew of men and a power saw started clearing away the wreckage soon after the tornado passed.

The Joliet-Plainfield toll cable was blown from the hangers, although poles and other lines were untouched.

Bell Telephone News

Published Monthly by the

INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

EDGAR S. BLOOM, *President*
FRANK WAMPLER, *Vice President and Treasurer*
M. P. TURNER, *Secretary*
THOMAS R. KEYES, *General Auditor*
JOHN UPRICHARD, *General Manager*
G. A. KOSITZKY, *Chief Engineer*
A. R. HENRY, *Assistant Treasurer*
OSCAR PETERSON, *Assistant Secretary*

AMORY T. IRWIN, Editor
BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING - - - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—Two Dollars a Year in advance, to all persons except employés of the Telephone Company.

Theodore N. Vail

The Grand Old Man of the Telephone is dead but his spirit lives. His monument is in the hearts of two hundred thousand telephone employés to whom he had always stood in the relation of a father and friend.

Mr. Vail was a man of vision, of initiative, of great business acumen and of vigor and confidence. Therefore whatever he undertook succeeded. He lived in big figures—not from vanity but because large enterprises were the sort that came natural to him. He was recognized everywhere he went as the type of American man of success. His friends were countless.

As a financier, organizer and director of great enterprises, Mr. Vail has had few equals among American business leaders. His capacity for sustained mental and physical effort was, up to the last few months of his life, almost colossal.

Intelligence and integrity combined to make the fame of this great man and in each of them his character was as broad and sound as in the other. He adopted the telephone at its birth and developed it into the speaking voice of the world. His great interest in agriculture—for he often declared that every-day farming is the leading industry of the world—prompted him to demonstrations, experiments and suggestions which ultimately may leave an impress on the world almost as great as have his achievements in developing the telephone.

Mr. Vail's life was practical proof that a man need never grow old. He was sixty-two when he resumed, after a lapse of years, the tremendous responsibilities of the executive management of the Bell System. He bore these burdens and added others and did not relax his direct contact with affairs of the business until he reached his seventy-fifth year.

The Bell System will continue to develop big men—master financiers, master technicists, master organizers and master managers. But the place of Mr. Vail as the great developer of the business from infancy to giant manhood is securely fixed.

Thank You Very Kindly

An unusual degree of understanding of the problems of telephone operation as well as a high compliment to the service in Chicago is contained in the following editorial which appeared in the *Chicago Tribune* April 19, 1920:

TELEPHONE SERVICE.

There are many complaints that the telephone service is bad. The telephone company says it is not as good as it was, for reasons which are difficult to control. The company cannot get enough operators. It suffered from war demands and its operation is handicapped.

No public utility is a popular favorite, but fairness will give a compliment to the Chicago Telephone company. It is and has been the best conducted public utility in spite of the fact that at every point of contact human nature conspires against it.

No other utility, although some of them are well operated, gives such service. A tired street car conductor, weary of human beings and their ways, can make even a short street car trip an unpleasant experience. Citizens used to think that to carry a complaint to the gas office was an adventure in the hazardous. People reveal themselves in truculence and frequently in meanness to the servants of public utilities, and generally the servants respond by treating them rough.

The telephone operator handles impatient, alarmed, stupid, testy and inconsiderate people, and does so with civility and swiftness. Central does not fight or indulge in snappy stuff. "Please" and "thank you" are more used in telephone operation than in any other service.

If anything goes wrong with a telephone call it is additionally provoking because the offended user has only an instrument to look at and only an invisible agency to scold. He has been taught by his experience to expect that he can turn to the telephone and through it talk to a person with more ease than he could attract that person's attention if he were with him in a room full of people.

The standard of American telephone service is so high that its very excellencies form the basis of the user's complaint when things go wrong.

This service is one of the demonstrations that there is an American genius which can do things and do them right. A person who has tried the service in Paris and in Europe generally learns to walk rather than use the telephone.

As to Overalls

Just now there is a great deal of talk about putting on overalls. It is not, of course, that anybody considers overalls a particularly desirable costume either from the esthetic or the utilitarian point of view. Overalls are essentially the garb of those whose work is such that ordinary clothes might become soiled if exposed to the grease, dust or other disfiguring things with which the workman comes in contact. So much for overalls *per se*.

However, the high cost of clothing seems to make it imperative that something be done to rebuke the "profiteers" who, it is supposed are taking an unjust toll from the helpless wearers. The wearing of overalls therefore is a symbol of protest and as such is entitled to the respect which we are accustomed to bestow upon hunger strikes, suffragists' picketing and other publicity enterprises whose object is protest.

Viewed however with the cold eye of reason the overall movement fails to prove. In the first place only those whose regular occupations are such as described above have overalls. The rest of us must buy them and it requires no great mathematical skill to figure out that an enormous sum of money would have to be spent to provide us all with the uniform of protest which it is proposed to wear. The effect of such a demand upon the resources of an industry which has been accustomed to putting out only a moderate quantity of its product, it is very easy to foresee. The price of overalls will go to heights undreamt of and place them wholly beyond the reach of those who must, as noted above, depend upon their use.

It would seem that an old clothes club or a patches club would be more to the point. If we will all start in and resolve to buy no clothes at all until those we have are completely worn out and unable to stand the further application of patches, we might accomplish the purposes of the overalls movement without disturbing the market. Permit us to suggest a button to be worn conspicuously by all members of this club, "I am wearing out my old clothes. Are you?" Let this be the badge of protest and watch clothing prices tumble.

No charge for the advice.

"Grand Old Man of the Telephone" Is Dead

(Continued from page 12.)

the entire Bell Telephone system unreservedly at the disposal of the government. When the communication systems of the country were taken over by the government, Mr. Vail continued as one of the principal advisors of Postmaster General Burleson. Signal corps battalions were formed from the ranks of Bell employés and in every way the Bell system, through the encouragement of Mr. Vail, helped the government in the emergency.

Made Neighbors of 100,000,000 People.

Mr. Vail's services to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company were appropriately recognized on the tenth anniversary of his election to the presidency by the presentation to him of a gold medal bearing the inscription:

"This medal presented by his friends and associates in recognition of forty years' service, 1877-1917, to the Bell Telephone system as pioneer, builder, counsellor, chief, on the tenth anniversary of his election as president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.—April 30, 1907-1917. He made neighbors of a hundred million people."

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, when Mr. Vail took the helm, had 2,900,000 telephone stations, and on December 31, 1919, 11,795, 745. During this period the miles of wire increased from 7,469,000 to a total of 24,162,999. The number of exchange connections, estimated in 1907 at 18,000,000 per day, is now about 29,600,000, while toll connections have jumped from 490,000 per day to approximately 1,250,000 daily.

The gross revenues of the Bell system in 1906, the year before Mr. Vail became president, were about $112,000,000. In 1919 the system was operated for the first seven months by the government and for the remaining five months by the company. In these five months gross revenues were about $168,000,000, or at an annual rate in excess of $400,000,000.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company now has an army of stockholders and a greater army of employés. On December 31, 1919, the Bell system employed 219,860 employés, or just double the roll of 105,000 employés in 1906. Meantime, the stockholders' list has expanded from 18,964 to 120,460, but including employés there are now actually 140,000 owners of American Telephone shares.

Mr. Vail was a director in 35 corporations, principally companies associated with the Bell system. Among the important companies not connected with the telephone system of which he was a director are: First National Bank of New York, National Shawmut Bank of Boston, United States Rubber Company, and American International Corporation. He was a member of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Corporation and a trustee of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Mr. Vail had received the degree LL.D. from Dartmouth College, Middlebury College, Princeton University, Harvard University and the degree of D.Sc. from the University of Vermont. He was a member of many clubs and societies. About three years ago he gave the Massachusetts Institute of Technology several thousand books on electrical subjects, probably the finest library of its kind in existence.

His Model Farm in Lyndonville.

He had great faith in New England and in squaring his action with this faith he had built for him a splendid estate in Lyndonville, Vermont. This estate he named Speedwell Farms and it was destined to become the agricultural laboratory of the state.

Asked why he chose Lyndonville for a permanent home, Mr. Vail said that the fact of his sleeping well in a certain neat cottage at a period of his life when he was suffering from insomnia was primarily responsible. The little house at which he spent this night in the eighties was used as a nucleus and model around which to build the very large residence since occupied. Arrangements lately have been completed by which the state of Vermont will have in trust for educational purposes the major portion of the great property that has been developed on the heights.

The figures of present population at the stock barns give an idea of the size of family of dumb animals which Mr. Vail knew by name. The cattle number 235; draft horses, 65; Welsh ponies, 70; sheep, 125; hogs, 125. Superintendent Hubbard, who is in charge of this department, is also responsible for the care and harvesting of 1,000 tons of hay, 50 acres of corn, 150 acres of oats, 500 acres of silage stuff, 10 acres of potatoes and 10 acres of India wheat. A very large maple orchard has lately been equipped with concrete sugar houses.

When you asked Mr. Vail why he felt it desirable to develop such a property as Speedwell Farms ultimately to be turned over to the state for educational purposes, he replied: "It is the independent, coöperative development of all branches of industry and the extensive improvement and high-grade operation of all facilities of intercourse and intercommunication that make communities or countries good to live in."

Old Schools Rejuvenated.

The Lyndon Literary and Biblical Institute which since the late sixties had occupied a rather philistine brick building facing on the common at Lyndon Center, was not, at the time of Mr. Vail's advent, one of the great progressive private schools of New England. As its name indicated, it clung to the ideals of a bygone generation—of the era of "female seminaries," "lyceums of polite literature," and other pretentious Victorianisms. Like so many schools of its kind, it struggled along under scanty endowment and tuition fees hard to collect. Good teachers were with difficulty secured or kept. While high-grade work was done in some of the classes the course was antiquated, out of touch with the times and specifically with the practical needs of most of the young people following it.

Where one school flourished meagerly the quadrangle at the Center is now literally surrounded by the buildings of two important and rapidly growing educational institutions: the Lyndon Institute and the Theodore N. Vail School of Agriculture. The latter is the former Lyndon School of Agriculture, organized in 1910, and now operating under its new style of The Theodore N. Vail School of Agriculture. This is in no sense an agricultural college, but a trade school for farmers.

His Home Life.

Mr. Vail played as hard as he worked. He was fond of good music, books, pictures and out-door life. He had one of the finest libraries in Vermont. In his house at Lyndon was a forty-thousand-dollar pipe organ and once every year he brought some of the finest musicians from New York to give a concert to which he invited the country people for miles around.

Mr. Vail was twice married. His first wife was Miss Emma Righter of Newark, N. J. They had one son, David R. Vail, a young lawyer of much promise. In 1905 both the wife and son died. In 1907 Mr. Vail was married a second time to Miss Mabel Rutledge Sanderson of Boston, who survives him.

Resolutions by A. T. & T. Directors

The directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company at their meeting in Boston, April 23rd, voted to abolish the office of chairman. They also passed the following resolutions:

"Whereas death has taken from us our beloved chief, Theodore Newton Vail, twice president and lately chairman of our board,

"Resolved: that we, the directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company spread upon our records this

EFFECT OF AURORA BOREALIS ON TELEPHONE LINES

By WILLIAM H. SHRADER
District Inspector, Long Lines Division, A. T. & T. Company

"Northern Lights" or "Aurora Borealis," the familiar terminology given to meterological electrical disturbances, were in great prominence during the evening of March 22, 1920. The flashing of beams of light in the heavens, very similar to those produced by powerful search lights, were witnessed by the great majority of us without realizing the affect of such disturbances on long-distance communication circuits.

These disturbances are usually accompanied by earth potentials, which affect the operation of telephone and telegraph equipment, whenever the earth is utilized as a portion of the circuit. Since metallic circuits are invariably used for long-distance telephone service, they are not affected except during periods of maximum disturbance when a "static discharge" is heard, unless the protective equipment operated and grounded or partially grounded the circuit. It is obvious, therefore, that no difficulty would be experienced in operating telegraph equipment, if the circuits were metallic and free of ground, which type of circuit is provided by "carrier current" apparatus now in commercial service between Chicago and Harrisburg, Pa.

The duration of the disturbance recently experienced was from 5:30 p. m. to 10 p. m., with maximum effect at 8:15 p. m. During this time voltage readings were made at frequent intervals on several circuits out of Chicago which varied in length from 200 to 420 miles. The greatest effect was observed on circuits extending to the north and northwest, and circuits to the south and east were scarcely affected.

During the period of maximum disturbance, the voltage to ground on wires from Chicago to Minneapolis exceeded 150 volts with the wires open or grounded at the distant end, and under the latter condition the current flow was sufficient to operate sneak current protectors designed to operate on one-half ampere. During other periods of similar disturbances it has been possible to light the ordinary forty-watt lamp to full brilliancy by connecting it into a circuit which was grounded at both ends. The periods of full brilliancy were of short duration and recurred at cyclic intervals of from three to fifive minutes, after passing through a period of minimum glow.

The voltage and current readings were made with direct current instruments and the interval between periods of maximum potential of one polarity to the maximum opposite polarity was from three to five minutes. The voltage increase was gradual at lower voltages and very rapid during maximum conditions. The potential to ground on the wires with the distant end open was equally as high as with the distant end grounded, although it was of the nature of a static charge, since sustained voltage was not present.

One version of the effect of meterological electrical disturbances on communication circuits as offered by the daily press, was as follows:

"The electrons, it was explained, caused a ground or short circuit to be established on the wires."

Science has not been able to determine the cause of the phenomenon. However, it is assumed that the condition is due to a distortion of the earth's magnetic lines of force by the streams of ions given off from the sun. These ions carry negative charges of electricity and are attracted by the magnetic poles and directed by the earth's magnetic field. On arrival at the lower layers of atmosphere, several miles above the earth's surface, the energy of the ions is given off as a discharge, which results in the brilliant lightning effects. This condition may be simulated experimentally by passing electricity through a highly rarefied air which results in a flash discharge thus indicating that at least a part of the foregoing hypothesis is correct.

---

acknowledgment of our indebtedness to him. He has left our great company stronger and more useful than ever before. He has given us this organization as an instrument of public service. He has given us an outlook upon the wide fields of further scientific discovery. He has given us a part in the conquest of time and space. He has given us courage in seasons of stress and trial. He has given us new ideals of business conduct. He has given us a high mark for our ambition. He has given us an example of the force that lies in honesty, fairness, patience and industry. He has given to all of us his friendship, sympathy and whole-hearted affection. He sought fellowship, knowledge and accomplishment and in that quest he won universal respect. He has played a historic part in the progress of civilization. He brought the world in closer contact for the betterment of mankind. His associates are able and proud to bear testimony that his chief ambition, to so lay the foundations that the work would live after him, has been abundantly realized, and that in the memory of his achievements his successors for all time will find their most impelling inspiration."

Tribute of Chicago Telephone Directors

The directors of the Chicago Telephone Company, at a special meeting, recorded the following tribute to the memory of Mr. Vail:

"Theodore Newton Vail, for more than twenty-five years the executive head of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and a director in this company, to whose glorious enterprise and industry the world owes the creation of the Bell Telephone System, in the seventy-fifth year of a life of glorious achievement, has passed on.

"We here subscribe our deep and fervent thanks to the Almighty God for this great life among us for so many years; for its love and cheer and courage; for its steadfast devotion to friends and laws and principles; for its inspiration and stimulus to all good deeds for mankind and for the enduring blessings it has left with us."

"Are You?"

Are you pushing that same old oar
In that same old standstill boat?
Are you sticking close to that "easy shore,"
Just trying to keep afloat?
Are you nearly dead, or just half awake,
From rowing around on "lazy lake"?

Or

Are you trying to reach the other side,
With a greater "push" and more self-pride?
Are you giving and using all of your might,
Letting out *all* your "string," like flying a kite?
Are you winning your race, all alone,
Or waiting for someone to pull you home?

—*George F. Ebert, Wabash Office, Chicago.*

SAFETY FIRST and ACCIDENT PREVENTION

Member National Safety Council

"AS A PRODUCER OF HAPPINESS, ENTHUSIASM IN ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND SAFETY FIRST WORK IS WORTH MORE THAN MONEY AND LEARNING PUT TOGETHER."
—T. S. GLYNN, Claims Department.

"'SAFETY FIRST'—THE SEED; LONG LIFE AND PROSPERITY, THE FRUITS. SOW NOW AND REAP THE FRUITS."
—E. E CONNELLY, Suburban Plant Department.

Three Ways to Fall.

Electric signs blink the slogan "Be Careful" around the big mills. From mother's apron strings to the latest newspaper the voices of safety first call "Be Careful."

Now comes the United States Labor department and tells how many ways you can get hurt by falling. There are three kinds of falls: (1) Falls from a high place to the level; (2) falls from the level into a place below level; (3) falls while walking or standing on the level.

In the first classification, we find all kinds of high places to fall from. In the card indexes of the safety engineers they have records of people falling off benches, boxes, chairs, tables; bridges, dams and docks; cranes, elevators, derricks, hoists; elevated bins, pockets, tanks (falls from but not falls into); buildsings in construction or demolition; floors; ladders, scaffolds, stagings; boilers, engines, machines; piles, poles, trees, roofs, runways, balconies, platforms, gangplanks, stairs and steps, tramways, trestles, windows, walls and wall openings.

Danger! Beware of Ladders.

Ladders, by the way, are the worst and trickiest of all. More falls from ladders than from any other high spots are recorded. As the safety engineers classify ladders falls: (1) You hit the ground because the ladder broke or a step in the ladder went to pieces under your foot: (2) either you slipped and twisted or the ladder slipped and twisted; (3) somebody or something knocked you off the ladder; (4) or how it all happened was a mystery.

Getting into Class B, where the fall is from the level into territory not on the level, people fall into excavations, pits, shafts, bins, vats, floor openings, manholes. If standing or moving on the level, you slip or stumble, you get into Class C. A stumble, however, may be caused by fixed objects or loose objects.

A sleeping dog or a hunk of pig iron may trip up the feet that do not respectfully elevate.

The number of falling objects that knock people down and get their names into the accident records are collapsing buildings, walls, scaffolds, stagings, chutes, conveyors, slides, stacked, stored or piled-up material. Also racks, shelves, machines, work benches, temporary floors, trees, ditch and trench cave-ins, mine and quarry coal, rock and ore.

Injuries Due to "Horseplay."

Experiences, with "injuries due to scuffling, larking or horseplay" are noted in the federal labor department bulletin by Commissioner George Kingston of the workmen's compensation board of Ontario, Canada. A railway porter wrenched his foot but was denied compensation because he "was larking with two young ladies" and showing them how nifty he was at jumping trains. Claims were allowed "where a Chinaman employed in a factory was the innocent victim of horseplay—blown up by hose; where a man who had been teased by another workman suddenly turned in revenge and hit an innocent party; where a man about to punch the time clock was hit from behind by another workman, injured man innocent of any horseplay."

All of which gives us a hunch as to what the electric signs mean blinking late at night and early morning, "Be Careful."

For their own safety and to prevent accidents all employes using kerosene furnaces should familiarize themselves with and follow the instructions printed below:

1st. Before starting furnace, inspect it to see that all parts are in good order and that all threaded joints are tight.

2nd. IN PARTICULAR, EXAMINE THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE BURNER AND THE ELL AT BOTTOM OF COIL. If there are more than three threads visible on the end of the burner at the elbow, turn the furnace back to the store room with a tag marked to indicate this defect.

3rd. Fill tank nearly full of kerosene and replace filler plug tight.

4th. Close air and supply valves. Pump twelve to fifteen strokes and see that there are no leaks.

5th. Open supply valve and draw enough oil to thoroughly saturate the asbestos in bottom of coil cup, or same amount as ordinarily used to start a gasoline furnace. Then release air from tank through air valve.

6th. Light the oil in coil cup.

7th. Before oil in coil cup is all consumed, close air and supply valve and pump twenty to twenty-five strokes. Then open supply valve slowly to obtain perfect combustion.

8th. To reduce the blast, release air pressure as required.

9th. Should the orifice or burner become clogged, turn the burner wire in a half circle *to and fro* to remove the obstruction. *DO NOT MAKE COMPLETE ROTATIONS OF BURNER WIRE* in one direction, as complete left-hand rotations might unscrew the burner.

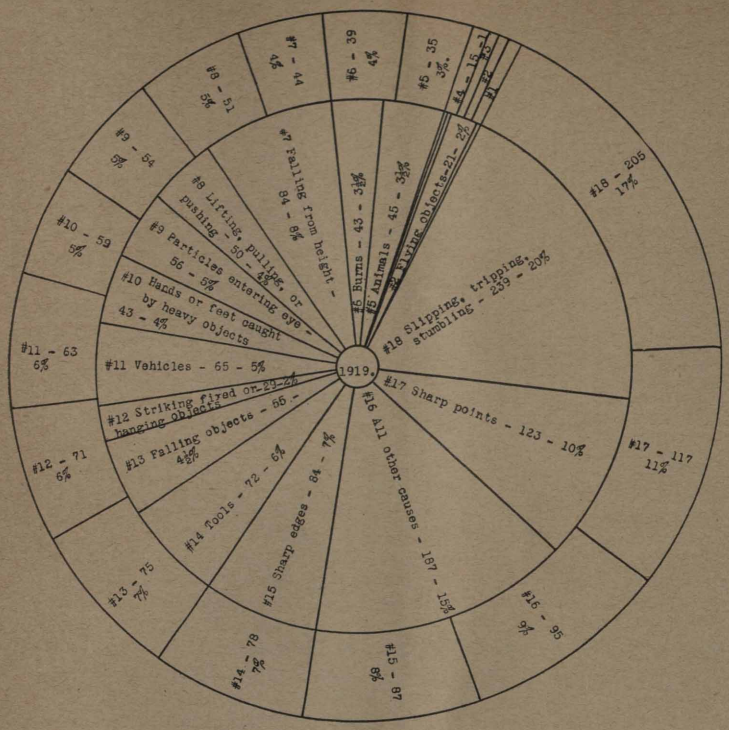
Recent Accidents

Chicago Telephone Company

A groundman in the Suburban plant department was in the act of trimming trees. A branch dropped and broke several wires and, as he started to climb up the pole to repair them, both his spurs slipped, causing him to fall and sprain ligaments of left leg.

An installer was installing a telephone on a subscriber's premises. He started to descend the basement stairway, which was insufficiently lighted. His foot slipped and he fell, injuring his back.

An operator was in the act of cutting bread with a bread cut-



COMPARISON OF ACCIDENTS TO CHICAGO TELEPHONE EMPLOYES DURING 1913-1919.

The inner circle represents a comparison of the accidents of 1919, and the outer circle those of 1918. The accidents are classified under eighteen general headings, which in the circle are numbered 1 to 18 consecutively. Each class may be checked by comparing the corresponding numbers in the two circles.

In addition to the accidents named on the various sections of the chart are the following small numbers which the sections of the chart are too narrow to show in detail. For 1918: No. 1—Overcome by gas, 7—.5 of 1%; No. 2—Flying objects, 8—.7 of 1%; No. 3—Extreme heat or cold, 10—.8 of 1%.

For 1919: No. 1—Overcome by gas, 2—.1 of 1%; No. 3—Extreme heat or cold, 6—.3 of 1%; No. 4—Machinery, 10—.6 of 1%.

Example: No. 18, slipping, tripping or stumbling, 239 cases, or 20% of the accidents occurring during the year.

ting machine. The end of the loaf had been reached and in trying to place the loaf so that it could be cut evenly, the operator's hand slipped and struck the blade of the cutter. The tip of her left index finger was cut off.

A cable repairman was cutting cotton tubing with a sharp jack knife. While doing so, he started to walk away to perform some other duties, when his coat caught in the cable rack hook and he lost his balance. The knife closed suddenly and cut his right hand quite severely between the thumb and first finger.

An operator, who was sitting at one of the tables in the lunch room, was asked to move to make room for another girl. Thinking there was a chair to the left of her she moved and fell to the floor, injuring her back.

An installer was standing on a ladder boring a hole in a brick wall. The ladder slipped and the man jumped, landing on his right foot. His right ankle was sprained.

An operator turned on her right heel as she was descending the stairway. She fell and bruised both knees.

Wisconsin Telephone Company

While a lineman at Fort Atkinson and a fellow employé were engaged in working on a pole, a lag wrench dropped from the belt of the latter who was working above the lineman striking the lineman on the head, inflicting a laceration of the scalp.

As an equipment installer at Milwaukee was engaged in cleaning surplus solder from signal contacts, a small particle of hot solder dropped into his left eye, burning that member slightly.

While a line foreman at Milwaukee was at work on a ladder which had been placed against a building, the ladder, which had steel ends resting on a concrete sidewalk, slipped, causing the lineman to fall to the ground. He sustained a wrench of the hips and back.

Finding a door hard to open, a commercial clerk at Milwaukee pushed on the glass panel, which broke and cut her hand and wrist.

Accident Prevention Trophies

During the month of May, the Accident Prevention Trophies in the Chicago Plant department will be in the possession of Messrs Corning of the Oak Park district, Hutchinson of the Cable Repair district and Smith of Stewart exchange.

Oak Park is again in first place and Stewart exchange and the Cable Repair district have also reached the top. The standing of the various divisions for the period ending February 29th, is as follows

Suburban Plant.

1. Oak Park
2. Evanston
3. Harvey
4. Wheaton
5. Joliet
6. Hammond
7. Waukegan
8. Aurora
9. La Grange
10. Special Estimate
11. Elgin

Construction.

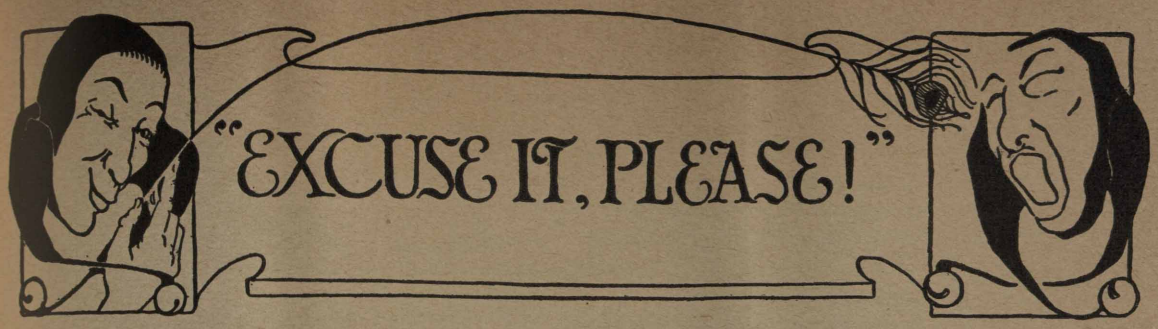
1. Cable Repair
2. Garage
3. Supplies
4. Central Construction
5. North Construction
6. South Construction
7. Building Cabling

Maintenance.

1. Stewart
2. Austin
3. Central
4. Humboldt
5. Edgewater
6. Oakland
7. Wabash
8. Hyde Park
9. Main
10. Belmont
11. Pullman
12. Kedzie
13. Calumet
14. Wentworth
15. Yards
16. South Chicago
17. Lincoln
18. Lawndale
19. Irving
20. Monroe
21. Lake View

Honor Roll.

District	*Division*	*Period*
Stewart	Maintenance	16 months
Austin	Maintenance	16 months
Edgewater	Maintenance	12 months
Evanston	Maintenance	12 months
Humboldt	Maintenance	12 months
Oakland	Maintenance	12 months
Pullman	Maintenance	10 months
South Chicago	Maintenance	8 months
Belmont	Maintenance	7 months
Hyde Park	Maintenance	6 months
Harvey	Suburban	6 months
Wheaton	Suburban	6 months
Cable Repair	Construction	6 months



Pertinent Query

Telephone Operator (lately returned from overseas)—Park 6666 does not answer.

Voice from Other End—!!?(*?!!?!—)

T. O.—Say, Buddy, what outfit were you with?—*The Home Sector.*

—

House Hunting

The difficulty of finding a house is not exclusively a city problem. A Chicagoan seeking a place of abode wandered out to the western suburbs last month. Observing a stranger looking around as he was, he ventured to say, "Good morning, sir. House hunting?"

"Yes," replied the stranger, "I wonder if it could have blown this far."

—

Not a Bolshevik Riot, Just a Telephone Conversation

"Hello! Thatchoo, Bill?"
"Ya. S'Mac, ain't it?"
"Betchalife! Whenja get back!"
"S'mornin'. Whenjoo?"
"Lilwilago. Javvagood time?"
"Uh-huh!"
"Whereja go, Bill?"
"S'p'f'l'd, werejoo?"
"Alinvil, jevvergo?"
"Javvanyfun?"
"Uh-hun. Lots. Wenneyuh comminover?"
"Safnoon."
"Jeet yet?"
"No, jew?"
"No."
"Well, s'long."
"S'long."

—

Rough on Clarence

Clarence—"I've lost my head over her!"

Walter—"Oh, well, you needed a better one, anyway."

—

The Remedy

First Office Boy—"I told the boss to look at the dark circles under my eyes and see if I didn't need a day off."

Second Office Boy—"What did he say?"

First Office Boy—"He said I needed a bar of soap."—*American Legion Weekly.*

—

Calmly sleeping in my bed,
Zero weather over head,
The floor is cold, I sniff and sneeze,
And then I hear, "Excuse it, please."
—*Walter Bialek, Publicity Depaartment.*

—

Moonshiners in the South are reported to have formed a union. It is a movement, we suppose, for longer nights.—*Detroit News.*

All Books Are Not Dry

An express agent telephoned to a consignee to advise him of a shipment received. "Say, there's a box of books for you and you'd better come right after them because they're leaking badly."

—

Help improve the telephone service. Take out your gum-wad before calling your soda-fountain friend's number.—*B. L. T. in the Chicago Tribune.*

—

Query from Sir James

Here is a story with a moral for telephone users. Honorable James Duff of Canada was in the habit of shouting into the receiver, and one day Sir James Whitney, who was in his office near by, asked what all the racket was about.

"It is Mr. Duff, sir," replied a clerk. "He is talking with his wife up in Simcoe county."

"He is, eh?" said Sir James. "Well, why on earth doesn't he telephone her, instead of yelling across the province like that?"—*Boston Transcript.*

—

Hopeless Addict

"Have you never thought of retiring from politics?"

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum, "but always with a shudder."—*Washington Star.*

—

At the Author's Reading

"What are they—cubists, futurists or imagists?"

"Dear me, you are 'way behind the age; they are neither—they are near-realists."

"What's that?"

"She reads from the telephone directory, and he accompanies her on the Daily News Almanac."

—

Moving picture director: "Charlie, we're going to make a movie of your laundry this afternoon."

Chinese laundryman: "You clazy. Me no movee. Me gotta lease."—*American Legion Weekly.*

—

A Shrinking Pecuniary Violet

"Why do you say he is financially embarrassed?"

"He is so shy in his payments."—*Cornell Widow.*

—

Brutal Conduct

"Does Mayme's husband treat her badly."

"Yes; never gives her a chance to find fault with him."—*Baltimore American.*

—

"Who was the first man, Bobby?" asked the teacher.

"George Washington."

"Why, Bobby, you ought to know better than that. It was Adam."

"Aw, I wasn't countin' foreigners."—*American Legion Weekly.*

OF INTEREST TO OUR GIRLS

Conducted by
Mrs. F. E. Dewhurst

A Prize Essay

The following paper was written in a prize contest offered to the High School girls on the subject, "Why Telephone Operating is an Ideal Occupation for Girls."

—

It was a wintry afternoon. The falling snow blurred one's eyes, and the north wind hurled itself about corners so unexpectedly that the few passersby were almost taken off their feet. At one corner, a human collision had just taken place though little damage had been done as both the colliders were sturdy girls of about sixteen.

"Well, Jane, is that you?" questioned the one in the martin trimmed coat and the perky, fashionable hat.

"Yes, it is me," returned the other pettishly picking up her decidedly unbecoming, cheap looking hat, which had come off her head, and smoothing her three winters' old coat.

"Why, Jane!" exclaimed her comrade looking anxiously into her face, "you've been crying!"

"What if I have?" in the same annoyed tone which was now broken by an occasional sob.

"Come, Jane, don't be peevish! What's the matter?"

"Oh, Amy," now in a convulsion of tears which she could not restrain longer, "I'll never be a stenographer now! Father died and didn't leave any insurance and mother says I'm the sole means of keeping the family. So I'll have to leave school and go out and work though I s'pose it'll be in a peanut factory!"

"Oh, don't give up yet!" helping her brush off the snow. Then, seized by a sudden idea, "I know! You can come and work with me as a telephone operator. We have good wages, nice hours and—everything," hopefully.

The other looked up dubiously.

"But I want to be a stenographer," stubbornly.

"You can go to night school! Just think, you can have nice clothes, and help your mother, and go to school all in a day!" still hopefully, though somewhat influenced by her companion's dullness.

"I'll see, Amy," as they parted.

About a half a year later, our two friends meet again. But what a change! *Both* vibrate the joy of living and confidence in themselves. The dubious one of a few months back was sparkling with joy and pride probably inspired by a change in her lot in life. After the salutations were over, they walked in silence for a while. Then, suddenly—

"How about the night school, Jane?" queried the one addressed as Amy a few months back. "Isn't your ambition pretty nearly realized?"

"What ambition?"

"Why to be a stenographer!"

Jane burst into a long laugh.

"Stenographer! Night school! Ambition!" she shrieked in a perfect convulsion of mirth. "Why, Amy, haven't you heard? I've left night school long ago. My ambition was realized the first day I worked as an operatior. I wouldn't go to any stenographer's job in the city in exchange for the job I have now. Wasn't I the little rabbit though, when you asked me! If I hadn't met you, I wonder where I should have gone! Probably, I'd be working in a most interesting peanut factory!"

Her companion smiled. "I knew you'd love it," she said.

This is the story of a girl friend as she told it to me. She is still "sticking to her job"—for how can she leave? Her work, she insists, has a charm which forbids departure. It *is* all Amy said it to be and more than that, it is a clean, new road for the working girl. After all, however, when one looks into the very heart of the thing, it is a way of procuring happiness and happiness is the *one* thing that counts in the world of today. Some "blind men" miss the chance and their lives are one round of trouble. Those that take it are, like Jane, happy.

Don't miss it!

"How to Get On"

In a recent number of Forbes Magazine Mrs. J. E. Curtiss, manager of a large employment department gives a few suggestions to girls which are so practical that we pass some of them on to the girls who read this page:

"For those who have to start work before they're through high school my advice is to keep on studying by themselves all they can. This applies, too, to others of better education.

"It's not a matter of sex whether a person succeeds in business. It's a matter of temperament and of personality in more than seventy-five per cent of the cases.

"A great many people, I know," she continued, "believe in luck. Personally I don't.

"One may have all sorts of opportunities and never make good.

"The simple steps that lead up to success are all human, attainable, apparently trivial things, but they are tremendously important. For, after all, human nature isn't mechanical, and it isn't intricately geared. It is simple and get-at-able, and the simple qualities get at the heart of the matter.

"Punctuality is a great help. Those who get to their work a little ahead of time, and finish up a big piece of work rather than close their desks the moment the office clock strikes, those who're willing and loyal—such are the ones who will succeed.

"Sincerity, frankness, cheerfulness, optimism are simple but essential characteristics in the business girl. A business man told me he wanted a girl that made sunshine around his office in all kinds of weather, at all times, no matter what dreary things came up in the office routine.

"Another told me he wanted a girl who could control her disposition, who would be happy in her work and concentrate on it during working hours.

"These are essential qualities. They are qualities that everyone can develop. They are stepping-stones to success."

"Carry On"

Our girls' page has often echoed some helpful word of Mr. Vail. In the March number after quoting his wise words on "Accomplishing Something," we said:

"You, too, belong to that noble company of the prophets who with Mr. Vail gave their best thought and effort, working night and day to accomplish this marvelous thing which they believed in while the people laughed at the idea. They believed in it and were willing to sacrifice their lives to prove it practical.

"Without Mr. Vail and thousands of others you could not sit before that board and bring the ends of the earth together, but it is just as true that without you their discovery and their achievement could be of no avail."

Now that he is gone, it is still more significant. We must "carry on." Let us loyally do our part to make the telephone service worthy of the great men who have put it in our hands. Let us be loyal to the great company who have labored before and to those who are leading us on now to greater achievements. Let us be loyal to our company, both while we are at our place of business and while we are away from it. Let us make others want to join us and so make the service fit the ideal which is before us to give universal service and to make that service perfect.

BESIDES HAVING QUALITY AND STYLE THESE FROCKS ARE DISTINCTLY WEARABLE

New Models Charmingly Colorful, Delightfully Appealing and Exceedingly Chic—Designers Working on the Principle that Versatility Perpetuates Simplicity

DRESS 8802
EMBROIDERY 12548

DRESS 8819
SKIRT 8733

DRESS 8822
EMBROIDERY 12561

DRESS 8771
BRAIDING 12376

By Maude Hall

The woman with a definite sum to invest in clothes may make it yield a profitable return this season if she observes as she shops and discriminates as she selects. The most expert effort has been lavished on the newest offerings, yet there are practically no designs that the amateur dressmaker may not reproduce with complete success.

Simplicity remains the dominant note in style. Designers are evidently working on the principle that the way to perpetuate it is to make it versatile, hence one frequently sees a frock or blouse of straight line that is adaptable alike to the needs of flapper, debutante and matron. In adapting herself to every occasion, Fashion in turn makes every occasion a pretext for clothes.

Patterns for Designs

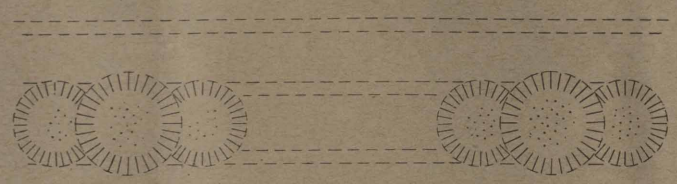
The designs shown on these pages are supplied by The Pictorial Review, New York. Patterns may be secured from any Pictorial Review agency.

Although the season is young, one cannot help being enthusiastic over the new cottons which are colorful, appealing and unusually chic in appearance. The voiles in various shades of blue figured with clusters of dots about which threads are woven spirally, are particularly good. They are extensively used for blouses developed in kimono effect with short sleeves and well-cut, collar necks. Many of the blouses are trimmed with pockets, if they are hip length or longer and usually they are held in with a narrow belt of suede. Worn with skirts of dark cotton, silk or tricolette they are both stylish and serviceable.

Embroidered nets are enjoying an extensive vogue this season, due to the craze for lace. In many instances they are employed structurally instead of as trim-

mings, as in the case of taffeta. The skirt is a plain gathered affair, while the blouse has an under bodice of figured net with long flare sleeves. The neck is in round outline, the overblouse of taffeta being cut lower than the net underblouse, so that the latter forms a trimming effect. At the sides the skirt has a drapery of the net, while the belt is also of net. Although the verdict is straight lines, draperies and tunics will play an important part in the development of new fashions, smart favor being about equally balanced between the two.

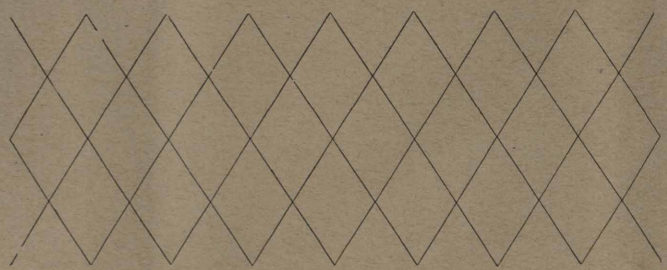
Bewitching is a novelty cotton in wedgewood blue featuring a gathered skirt attached to a long-waisted blouse. Over the skirt there hangs a tunic, open at either side and trimmed at the bottom with a deep border of embroidery. One playing the strategy of economics could substitute contrasting material for embroidery and have the same effect. At either side of the tunic is a narrow band of closely cropped fringe. Neck and short sleeves are also trimmed with the front. The belt being a narrow band of ribbon is caught at either side of the blouse, from the back, and tied in a simple bow.



NO. 12561—ONLY SIMPLE STITCHES REQUIRED FOR ELEGANT EFFECT

One of the radical things which have happened in the realm of fashion this season is the revival of lace trimmings. These add incalculably to the charm of both frocks and blouses. Imitation filet is used on a white voile model, being stitched down either side of the blouse and skirt. At the lower edge the skirt is tucked under, while at the waistline it is joined to the blouse under a girdle of satin ribbon. A narrow slit in the front of the blouse discloses a vest of soft batiste. Picot edging gives a dainty effect to the neck and sleeves, as well as to the opening over the vest.

Wool jersey in a weight specially manufactured for summer use, lends itself to the enchantments of sports suits, being formed into blouses of unusual simplicity and effectiveness. A model in sand color has a belt, pocket, sleeve and collar trimmings of dark green satin and falls well below the hips. It is worn with a skirt of tan and green striped flannel, though the entire costume may be developed in the same fabric, if preferred.



NO. 12560—EIGHT-INCH BORDER FOR BEADS, ROPE SILK OR BRAID.

A new note is struck in a frock of white tricolette with plaited skirt and short overblouse. About the neck, round of course, and lower edge of the blouse is an embroidery design done in green beads and black rope silk. The kimono sleeves are the usual above-elbow length and untrimmed.

There are some lovely things in the new styles for the younger set. A model which easily may be carried out in organdy or batiste, intended for formal use is developed in white satin. The beauty of the dress lies in the graceful lines of the drapery principally. The belt consists of a garland of little rose-colored roses which encircle the waist and trail the length of the skirt. This is extremely youthful and distingue.

Dresses for little maids are fashioned from exquisite gingham and dimities in stripes, plaids and checks. Flounced skirts are coming back and they are worn with simple little bodices

Home Dressmaker's Corner

Borders Distinguished for Beauty and Simplicity

By Kathryn Mutterer.

Each of the borders shown here is distinguished by a simplicity of design that wins for them immediate approval. They require no new or difficult stitches to develop and may be used in an infinite variety of ways. They are designs that afford pleasant work during a club meeting or an informal call upon a friend or neighbor. One artistically inclined can rearrange either design to make it suited to almost any use.

The border with the discs is executed in outline, French knots and simple running stitches. The pattern supplies two yards of each border as well as the plain border made up of dashes. Rope silk in contrasting shade makes a very effective trimming on frocks of serge, tricotine or velours, while for tub materials there are the mercerized cottons. Beads may be used for the centers of the circles, if desired.

The running stitch is merely the covering of an outline. To work it, the cotton or silk, is fastened at the beginning of the line and a stitch taken sufficiently long on the line to cover it. The needle is now on the wrong side; bring it up to the right side and cover the next line. Continue in this manner until all outlines have been covered.

The second border, in trellis design, may be worked in running or outline stitch, or the design may be covered with soutache braid. The pattern contains three yards of 8-inch border. Bead loops tacked in each point add a chic touch to this smartly simple border.

GUIDE TO PATTERNS.

8802—Misses' Dress. Designed for 14 to 20 years. Size 16 requires 5¾ yards 36-inch linen. Under a panel-like overblouse that extends around to the sides to form distended pockets the waist closes at center-front.. The overblouse is finished with a charming embroidered border in design 12548 worked out in mercerized floss.

8819—Misses' Slip-on Blouse. Designed for 14 to 20 years. No. 8733—Misses' One-piece Gathered Skirt. Designed for 14 to 20 years. The costume in size 16 requires 2¼ yards 36-inch white voile for blouse—3 yards 32-inch plain gingham for skirt and trimming. The blouse slips o nover the head and fastens on the shoulders.

8822—Misses' Dress. Designed for 14 to 20 years. Size 16 requires 3¼ yards 36-inch linen. The only note of trimming consists of embroidered motifs in design 12561 carried out in mercerized floss.

8771—Misses' Dress. Designed for 14 to 20 years. Size 16 requires 2⅞ yards 32-inch rep—1⅜ yard 36-inch dotted swiss—¾ yard 36-inch lining for underbody. Cotton soutache in design 12376 forms an attractive border on the skirt of this novel frock.

Braiding No. 12561. Transfer, blue or yellow, furnishing 2 yards of border, 20 cents. Braiding No. 12560. Transfer blue or yellow, furnishing 3 yards of 8-inch border, 25 cents.

Roll Call

of White Truck Fleets *in* Telephone Company Service

THE durability, dependability and economy of White Trucks in Telephone Service is evidenced by the number of companies who operate large fleets of Whites. These owners *know* truck values. They increase their White equipment *steadily* because White Trucks *steadily* do the most work for the least money.

The following is a representative list of Telephone Companies who operate fleets of White Trucks. These 34 fleets total 544 White Trucks. No single installations are included.

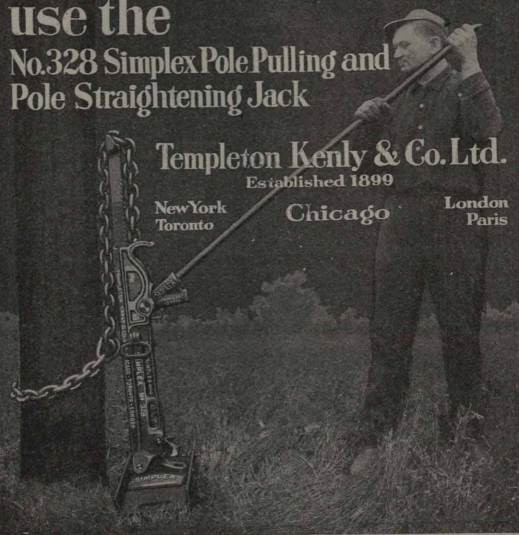
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Bell Telephone Co. of Penna.
Central District Telephone Co.
Central Union Telephone Co.
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.
Chicago Telephone Company
Cincinnati & Suburban Bell Tel. Co.
Cleveland Telephone Company
Cumberland Telephone & Tel. Co.
Dakota Central Telephone Co.
Delaware & Atlantic Tel. & Tel. Co.
Diamond State Telephone Co.
Fayette Home Telephone Co., Inc.
Home Telephone Company (Goshen)
Home Tel. & Tel. Company (Fort Wayne)
Iowa Telephone Company
Keystone Telephone Co. of Philadelphia
Lincoln Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Mountain States Tel. & Tel. Co.
Nebraska Telephone Co.
New England Tel. & Teleg. Co.
New York Telephone Co.
North Dakota Independent Tel. Co.
Northwestern Tel. Exchange Co.
Ohio State Telephone Co.
Pacific Tel. & Teleg. Co.
Providence Telephone Co.
Rochester Telephone Co.
Southern Bell Telephone & Teleg. Co.
Southern New England Telephone Co.
Southwestern Tel. & Teleg. Co.
Southwestern Bell Tel. Company
Tri-State Tel. & Teleg. Co. (El Paso)
Tri-State Tel. & Teleg. Co. (St. Paul)

There are now in actual service 3,691 White Fleets, comprising 40,919 trucks, exclusive of single truck installations.

THE WHITE COMPANY
CLEVELAND

To pull a large Pole in 8 minutes or to straighten any Pole in less than Two minutes use the

No. 328 Simplex Pole Pulling and Pole Straightening Jack



Templeton Kenly & Co. Ltd.
Established 1899
New York Toronto Chicago London Paris

UNIQUE
Furnaces and Torches

Unique Furnaces and Torches burn kerosene oil, generate quickly, and give about twice as much heat as can be obtained from gasoline.

The combustion is so nearly perfect that there is practically no unburned carbon to clog the burner and generator.

They are indorsed by fire underwriters because they are safe; by telephone companies because they are economical and durable, and by cable men and line men because they eliminate trouble and bother.

Write us today and we will send you our literature describing these articles, and demonstrate to you every claim that we make for them.

THE OAKES MANUFACTURING COMPANY
TIPTON, INDIANA

The National City

Bank is a member of the Federal Reserve System and of the Chicago Clearing House Association.

Savings depositors in this bank are afforded the same security and service as the depositors of large sums in our Commercial Department.

Liberty Loan Bonds carried in safe-keeping for our Savings Depositors without charge.

The National City Bank
OF CHICAGO

Southeast Corner Dearborn and Monroe Sts.

DAVID R. FORGAN
President

OPEN SATURDAYS 9 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
ALSO MONDAYS UNTIL 6 P. M.

FIRST AND OLD DETROIT NATIONAL BANK

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

National Bank Protection for Your Savings

Take advantage of this feature by opening an account in our Savings Department. 3% interest on savings deposits.

The years just ahead of you are big with opportunity, and you should save so as to take advantage of them.

FIRST AND OLD DETROIT NATIONAL BANK
Member Federal Reserve Bank

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

One Policy | Universal Service | One System

Volume 9 | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, JUNE, 1920 | Number 11

THE MONTH IN INDIANA

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

A. D. Lewis, Correspondent, Indianapolis

Indianapolis Traffic News

Toll

The Marion Club Swimming League, which is composed of mermaids of the toll room, has a rival in the person of Miss Bertha Faut, chief toll operator, who is taking her swimming lessons in the baths at the Martinsville Sanitarium. Incidentally (?), she hopes to part company with her friend, Neuritis, while visiting there. All of her friends—Irish and otherwise—are wishing for her complete success in accomplishing that feat.

Special notice to the Indianapolis Tribe: The toll department has some baseball fans, as shown by the fact that the Misses Frances Scheefers, Mary Dugan, Lula Pavey, Ruth Smith, toll supervisors, Miss Bessie Kairchner, evening toll chief operator, Mrs. Irene Miller and Mrs. Myrtle Mueller, senior toll operators, rooted for Indiana at their opening game in Washington Park. Now don't you think the Redskins ought to show a little appreciation of such a contingent of fair admirers by climbing out of the cellar?

—

Belmont

The transfer of Pearl Cox from North formed the "Cox Sisters Trio" for Belmont, but it is rumored that Nora intended changing her name to Young on May 29th.

Romma Hawk was transferred to Belmont from the training school.

Beulah Denem was recently married to John Cross. She says she is now Cross by name and cross by nature, but we don't believe you, Beulah.

The dining room has quite a foreign atmosphere since Mrs. Dawson and Mrs. Vandiver have taken up the study of the Italian language.

The supervisors gave a miscellaneous shower for Nora Cox in the rest room of Belmont office, May 13th. A lunch consisting of sandwiches, salad and coffee was served in the dining room.

Mildred Glidewell went to Greencastle in May and brought back an armful of violets, and a bad cold.

Lois Golder and Hazel Beck has been away several weeks on account of illness.

Mary Lawler resigned to be married June 1st.

Mrs. Lucille Maitlen, formerly Miss Stockdale, is with us again after four years absence. We also have Mrs. Smock, Mrs. Wheeler, and Mrs. Holtman, former employés. We are always glad to see our old friends come back.

Lois Ludlow has been promoted to senior operator.

Main

Mrs. Hazel Johnson, senior supervisor, has resigned to try the art of housekeeping. Nellie Reedy has succeeded her.

Jane Brewer has been made night C. O. to relieve Hazel McMechan, who is now day senior supervisor.

Lorene Black has been transferred to Irvington, Mrs. Ida Fenton, matron, to North, and Mrs. Eunice Moody to Chicago, Illinois.

Augusta Merriman has returned to Main after a six months' stay at Fort Harrison as P.B.X. operator.

Mrs. Ruth Reasner, Mrs. Mallie Shaw and Elizabeth Schneider have been promoted to supervisors.

Cupid is minus five more darts. He seems to have made Main office his headquarters lately. His latest victims are Faye Felmley, now Mrs. Harvey Smith; Sara Quigley, now Mrs. Joseph O'Connell; Margaret Carnell, now Mrs. A. L. Miller, and Helen Bishop, now ———, she wouldn't give his name. All but Miss Bishop are still with us.

Beatrice Faulkner has resigned to return to her home in the country.

—

North

Mrs. Emma Lauber, clerk, spent a pleasant week-end in Ohio

Ursula Schrowe has been transferred from Prospect.

Murile Wilson has returned to duty after several weeks' illness.

Mrs. Bessie Wacker has been promoted to evening chief operator. Mrs. Cora Braun has been promoted to evening assistant chief operator and Miss Josephine Lee to day assistant chief operator.

Miss Bertha Masters has resigned to be married.

Mrs. Ona Ritchie was recently married to Harold Baker.

Mrs. C. E. Day gave a trousseau party in honor of Marie Jeffries, a bride elect. The North office girls were all invited and had a very enjoyable time.

—

Washington

Washington lost one of its supervisors last month, when Miss Carlota McCormick was married to Maurice Dusendschon. Three cheers for the happy Dusendschons.

Washington office now boasts of a phonograph. Surely now we'll get the stiffness out of our bones and enjoy life in general. It is a beautiful machine and greatly appreciated by the girls.

Three of our girls, Miss Dorothy Geilette, Miss Mable Watts and Miss Leona Ferguson are home ill. Miss Watts is ill with

appendicitis.

Miss Minnie Belle Davis, formerly traffic clerk at Washington, has returned from the East to work in the commercial department.

—

Woodruff

On May 1st, Miss Nora Dugann, the Woodruff chief operator, was presented with eighteen beautiful roses, a gift of appreciation from her girls who have all enjoyed her two years' service with them.

The Woodruff girls were presented with a new phonograph for the rest room. They are going to show their appreciation of it by taking good care of it, and also of the good records that came with it.

Miss Helen Geddes, instructor at Woodruff office, has been transferred to the training school at Main office.

Mrs. Ida Peacher entertained some of the Woodruff girls at her home on the evening of May 8th. Dancing seemed to be the main feature of the party, but the good "eats" came in second. An enjoyable evening was spent by all who were there.

Toll Girls' Outing

"All Aboard for Brown County!" Sunday morning at eight o'clock, May 16th, toll girls left Indianapolis on the "O'Donnell Special" for Morgantown, Helmsburg and Nashville. There were eighteen of them, eighteen baskets of lunch, a large bucket of weinies and the family coffee pot. It was a wonderful day and the country was beautiful. Their first stop in a "city" was Georgetown, also known as "Bean Blossom." While waiting there for gas, Miss Mary Dugan said to one of the five men who were lounging in front of the general store, "What is the population of this city?" He answered, "We're all hyar, count us."

They left Georgetown and started for Helmsburg, fording streams and frequently "getting out and getting under," but when they were finally within one mile of Helmsburg they hit a real Brown County rut and half of the "O'Donnell Special" passed out of sight. They then unloaded to prepare dinner while a dozen good souls from Helmsburg and vicinity helped dig out the "Pullman." One of the spectators at the scene of the tragedy was Mr. Bond, an undertaker at Helmsburg. Miss Rebecca Harkins promised him all of our funerals if he would help us get safely started home.

At five o'clock in the afternoon we were on our way to Indianapolis, and after an hour's ride we stopped in a beautiful spot to roast weines and make coffee. All went well until we reached Providence, and there in the loneliest of spots the "Special" laid down and died. How long they sat up at that "wake" no one will ever know, except the rain that came down in torrents. They only know that they stayed there for hours and hours. Note: If you will approach Miss Martha Pommerening with the high sign, she *may* tell you why the "O'Donnell Special" made such phenomenal speed and arrived so early—in the morning. Anyway, there is a bottle of Tonica missing from the Pommerening pantry shelf, and they don't use it to oil the wheels with, either.

Central Division

Gus Tewell, cashier at Bedford, attended the races at Indianapolis. Mr. Tewell has had the races on his mind so strong that he was heard telling a subscriber, a week before, that the office would be closed on Monday (which would be May 24).

Ocie Tucker, a local operator at Bedford, resigned to take up, as she said, "home duties" in her father's home; but Miss Tucker is very cozily settled in a home of her own.

Edith Sharr, local operator, has been promoted to chief operator's clerk. Mona Southers, the former clerk, after having been employed in the Bedford exchange for four years, finally yielded to Dan Cupid and is now living in Indianapolis.

Nellie Fish, local operator at Bedford, has resigned and moved to Indianapolis.

Ethel Hawkins has been recently employed in the Bedford plant department, having succeeded W. L. Hawkins, who was promoted to wire chief.

Dollie Poor of the Terre Haute exchange is temporarily employed at the French Lick exchange.

Mose Newkirk, formerly employed by the plant department, met death very suddenly on May 15th. He was in the employ of the Southern Indiana Power Company when the fatal accident occurred. He and George Chambers, a fellow workman, were working on a high tension lead near Bedford. Mose was well known among the linemen, as he had spent several years with the Central Union Telephone Company in Indiana.

Cleon Gardner of the commercial department, who is attending Central Business College at Indianapolis, spent a recent week-end with home folks.

Northern Division

Andrew J. Musselman of Delphi, Indiana, has accepted a position as commercial agent at South Bend.

Mrs. Jessie Sigler has been transferred from the South Bend commercial office to Mishawaka, which is her home city.

Miss Helen Rice, formerly of Terre Haute, has accepted the position of evening chief operator at South Bend, succeeding Miss H. Wiltman, who requested day hours as a supervisor.

Miss Helen Murray returned from her vacation which was spent at Terre Haute. Everyone was surprised to think she came back with the same name.

A dance was enjoyed by "The What's Next Club" at the J. M. S. Building, Tuesday, April 20th. Everyone dressed in gingham dresses and overalls. A good time was enjoyed by all.

The South Bend "What's Next Club," an organization composed of all telephone employés in South Bend and Mishawaka, had the most successful party of the year on Thursday, May 13th. The father of Miss Hamby Reid, local operator, Main exchange, very kindly turned over his summer resort, grounds and building at Barron Lake, Michigan, entirely to the "What's Next Club." About eighty-five enthusiastic members proceeded in trucks at 6 p. m. and arrived at Barron Lake about one hour and one-half later. Over a roaring fire "weiners" were roasted; it is safe to say, from the skill and talent displayed, that the club possesses some of the finest and most expert "Weiner Roasters" in the world. Potato salad and coffee were also served, making a most substantial and delicious meal. When everyone had had their fill of "weiners," etc., an orchestra commenced playing and until 10:30 dancing was enjoyed. The return trip was safely made and the "What's Next Club" extended a unanimous vote of thanks to Miss Reid and her family for their kindness and hospitality.

Miss Lillian Larson has been transferred to the local department as clerk.

Miss N. Bolan is in South Bend giving toll instructions for a short time.

Miss E. Hittig has been made clerk of the Lincoln office, succeeding Miss D. Morrical, who has resigned.

Miss Cora Easterday, toll operator, has returned after a four weeks' illness.

Miss Mabel Gross has resigned her position as local operator at the Kendallville exchange.

Misses Beulah Hess and Mary Gohn have accepted positions at the Kendallville exchange.

A farewell party was given by the traffic and commercial employés at the Kendallville exchange, Tuesday evening, May

4th, for two of the operators who are leaving service. The program for the evening was planned by the entertainment committee and consisted of a theatre party, after which a supper was served in the operators' rest room.

Miss Isabelle Emerick, local operator at the Kendallville exchange, has taken a month's leave of absence, during which time she will visit relatives in Maryland.

Manager A. R. Otis of the Kendallville exchange was host Tuesday evening, May 5th, to the operators of the local exchange. The party was held in the new rest room of the operators. Music, dancing and games offered plenty of fun and enjoyment for the "hello girls." Miss Boyer, traveling chief operator of Indianapolis, who was in the city, was the guest of honor. The entire affair proved very delightful, and the evening passed only too soon for the merrymakers. Late in the evening dainty refreshments were served.

Southern Division

Miss Helen Dalton, chief operator in the Bloomington exchange, was pleasantly surprised on her twenty-sixth birthday by the girls of that office. She was presented with a lovely silk parasol as a token of their friendship. All reported having had a good time and "swell eats."

Mrs. Elmer Parks is back again after a severe attack of flu.

Miss Velma Cassidy of the Bloomington commercial department has resigned to return to school. Miss Marie Axsiom is taking her place.

The Misses Helen Dalton and Daisy Zikes spent a week-end in Indianapolis in May.

Miss Leona Robinson has returned to Bloomington after a month's vacation in Florida.

Mrs. Minnie Robertson has returned to her duties after an illness of two weeks.

The Misses May Taylor, Elsie Cooper and Chloral Young attended the meeting of the Pocahontas Lodge in Greencastle in May. While there they visited the Greencastle exchange.

The Cost of Furnishing Telephone Service Has More Than Doubled

The Public Service Commission in Indiana in approving the petition of the Garrett Telephone Company for authority to increase its rates stated, among other things, *that the cost of furnishing telephone service had more than doubled in the last six years;* that the patrons of the company had for many years enjoyed *low telephone rates;* and that, therefore, since neither the rates authorized by the commission previous to June 11, 1919, nor those promulgated by the postmaster general since that date would yield sufficient revenue to adequately maintain the company system, *the proposed increase in rates should be approved since it was small in comparison with the increase in price of almost every other commodity during said six years.*

Telephone Talk from "Life"

"Our kin across the sea—a little more than kin and less than kind—have often denounced the impending definiteness of the English language by the jerky and picturesque Americanisms which their newspapers import in the original package. And perhaps the time has come when we Americans ought to arise in our wrath and turn the tables on them, and protest as shrilly as they do against the importation of needless Briticisms in the United States. For instance, the London correspondent of the New York *Times* recently had occasion to explain how he got permission from the London *Times* to cable Lord Grey's letter about the League of Nations; and he asserted that he telephoned to the office of the Thunderer and 'asked to be put through to the acting editor.' The context reveals that he wanted the telephone girl in the office of the London *Times* to give him the acting editor. 'To be put through' is a repellent and horrific expression, unknown to telephone users in the country where the telephone was invented, where it was developed and where all its improvements have been invented. And there is no excuse for the correspondent of an American paper dropping into British in this fashion. 'To be put through'—go to! That is a bad word, and we do not thank him for it. But it reminds us that the British are so benighted that when they want 'long-distance' they have to request the hello-girl to give them 'trunk-lines.' 'Put through' and 'trunk-lines,' quotha—where will this end? They will next be asking us to call a railroad conductor a 'guard,' and after that we may expect the deluge."—*B. M.*

A Little Talk on Soap

Soap is the universal cleanser. Without it, or something to take its place, cleanliness of person, apparel and home conditions would be impossible.

Fortunately, in this country soap has always been both cheap and plentiful. And while its cost has mounted upwards along with all other things of human use or need, still it remains within the reach of every one to obtain.

Soap is a compound of alkali and fats and comprises almost as many grades and qualities as there are makers. Soaps made for laundry and general cleansing purposes are never what is known as neutral soaps, that is where the alkali and acid are perfectly balanced. Such soaps are injurious to the skin and should not be used for toilet purposes. Most laundry soaps contain the excess of alkali which causes the skin to become dry and rough, because it removes the natural fat or oil which a healthy skin contains. This fat or oil is nature's protection for the skin and keeps the skin soft and in good condition.

The effect of an excess of alkali is noticeable in laundry workers with rough hands and faces due to the steam and alkali. Many such workers are compelled to use some form of vegetable oil to replace that which has been destroyed or removed by the alkali.

The best toilet soaps are those made from pure and high grade vegetable oils, so compounded with the alkali as to be neutral and free from "unloading" with fullers' earth, talcum, clay, or other materials used as filling and to cheapen the product.

According to good authorities there are many interesting processes used in the manufacture of toilet soap, which has now become one of the highly specialized industries in this country. Most of the high grade toilet soaps are said to be neutral and pure, which means, of course, that they can be used as cleansers without injury to the skin. The cheaper grades, however, cannot be so regarded. And as a good toilet soap is an indispensable necessity of life, it is wise from the standpoint of both cleanliness and health to buy and use only those which, on account of the price and the guarantee of the makers, may be considered as properly compounded and free from any cheapening material. In other words, buy the best.

Duplicate of Express Receipts Required

On and after July 1st, the American Railway Express Company will keep a duplicate copy of every receipt it issues when receiving business from shippers. The duplicates will be retained by the express company for the purposes of record and reference, and will be held at the shipping office.

Shippers who have been accustomed to prepare their own receipts or who have their own forms have been requested to make provision for supplying duplicates of such receipts to the express driver or receiving clerk who signs them.

As a matter of convenience to shippers, the regular receipt forms of the express carrier will be revised to permit their use in duplicate form.

"IN THE LIMELIGHT" IN INDIANA

Brief Sketches of Men Prominent in Official Personnel of Indiana Bell Telephone Company

The incorporation of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company and the re-districting of the state has brought into prominent positions a number of men in the old Central Union organization and several new men, some of whom are well known, some not so well known to the telephone fraternity at large.

Previous issues of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS have contained biographical sketches of the general executives of the company. In the following pages we present pictures and sketches of the principal staff men in the new organization and the several division plant, traffic and commercial executives.

—

D. H. WHITHAM

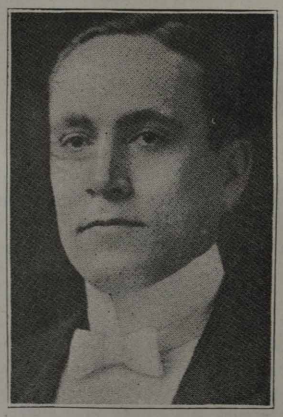
D. H. Whitham, manager of the central division, has been with the Bell System for many years. He was born and reared in the West, being a product of the sunflower state. After finishing the public schools, he taught school for some years, later graduating from the Salina Normal University at Salina, Kansas.

He came to Indiana in 1901 as an instructor in the Marion, Indiana, Normal College, which he left in 1903 to take employment with the Central Union Telephone Company. He served first as chief clerk to the division superintendent for a number of years, then spent two years on special connecting company and merger work, after which he assumed the position of division commercial agent for the general superintendent until July 1, 1918, when he was appointed commercial superintendent for the state of Indiana. When the Indiana Bell Telephone Company was organized he was appointed division manager for the central division.

—

F. D. ALLEN

Floyd D. Allen began his telephone career in 1900 in the northern part of Indiana digging pole holes. He entered the service of the Central Union Telephone Company in 1906 as chief clerk to the superintendent of the territory immediately adjacent to Indianapolis. In 1907 he was transferred to the old Terre Haute district as sublicense agent. In 1910 Mr. Allen became manager at Terre Haute and retained that position until the summer of 1913, when he moved to California.



F. D. ALLEN
Division Manager, Northern Division

While in California he entered the employ of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company as a special representative of the division commercial superintendent with the title of efficiency engineer. For several months, his duties kept him in the Imperial Valley of southern California, where the company was engaged in rebuilding recently purchased telephone property, reorganizing the operating force and attempting to establish the proper public relations. He also served as manager of the Riverside, California, exchange, returning to the Central Union in 1916.

He organized and directed a force of commercial agents for the purpose of making a special new business campaign at Terre Haute, until October, 1917, when he entered the service of the Army Y. M. C. A. He served at Camp Dodge, Iowa, and at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, as general secretary at one of the Army "Y" buildings. Mr. Allen enlisted in the signal corps of the army and was commissioned a second lieutenant at Camp Taylor on August 24, 1918. Upon receipt of his commission, he was ordered to Chicago and served until receiving his discharge in December, 1918, on the staff of the department signal officer.

Upon being discharged from the army, Mr. Allen returned to the Central Union Telephone Company and was assigned to duty as manager at Crawfordsville, Indiana. After a few months at this place, he was appointed agent for connecting companies for the Indiana division, where he served until receiving his present appointment.

—

A. E. SMITH

It was on the first day of April, 1906, that Albert E. Smith started in the telephone business as a clerk in the Ft. Wayne exchange. Two years later he was transferred to LaFayette, where he became manager within a short time.

On November 1, 1912, he was appointed manager of the Frankfort and LaFayette exchanges with headquarters at Frankfort. He remained in that position until May 1, 1917, when he resigned to enter the automobile business. The lure of things "telephony," however, had him back with the company the following November in the capacity of division commercial agent, which position he held until April 1, 1920, when his appointment as manager of the eastern division became effective.

—

EARL TALBOTT

A native of the Hoosier State and pioneer in telephone and electrical work—Earl Talbott, general superintendent for connecting companies. He was first employed after leaving school by the Western Union Telegraph Company in the construction department, Chicago district.

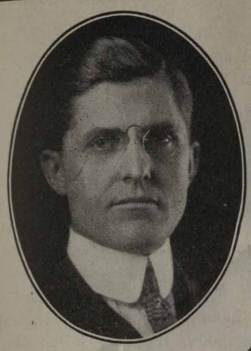
His first telephone experience was with the Wisconsin Telephone Company in the plant department, Milwaukee exchange, in 1892. Since that date he has been lineman, wireman, exchange manager and general manager. Mr. Talbott held the latter position with the New Home Telephone Company of Bloomfield, Indiana. While in the employ of this company he supervised the reconstruction of the entire system which is now one of the best of the group of Interest Companies in Indiana.

He has been connected with wire companies in the public service since leaving school, with the exception of six years' service as postmaster at Linton, Indiana, which position he resigned to accept his present place.

—

OSCAR PETERSEN

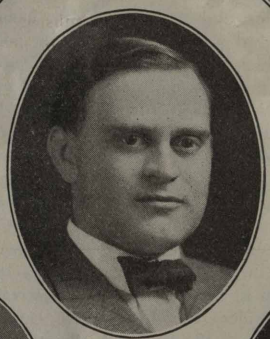
Oscar Petersen, assistant secretary, began service with the Bell System in July, 1904, in the office of the secretary and treasurer for the Central Union Telephone Company. In the early part of the year 1911 when the Central Group was formed he was sent to Chicago, and served in the office of the treasurer for the Central Group. Soon after the appointment of receivers for the Central Union Telephone Company he was transferred to the office of the general attorney for the receivers where he remained during the receivership. Following the discharge of the receivers, Mr. Petersen remained with the Central Union Tele-



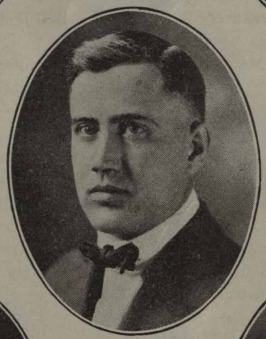
D. H. Whitham
Division Manager
Central Division

B. D. Wilber
Engineer

A. E. Smith
Division Manager
Eastern Division



A. S. Barnett
Division Traffic
Superintendent
Eastern Division



Forrest H. Davis
Division Traffic
Superintendent
Central Division

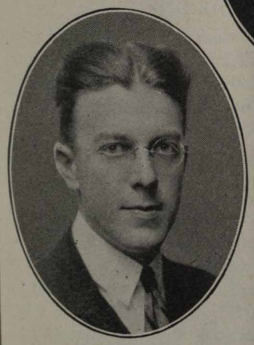
D. T. Conrow
Division Plant
Engineer
Northern Division

E. B. Webb
Equipment
Engineer

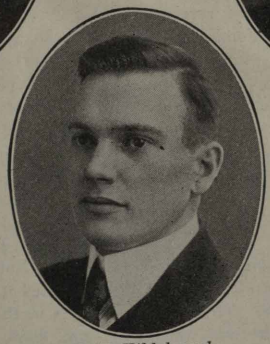
M. S. Goulding
Toll Plant
Engineer

B. G. Halstead
Appraisal
Engineer

E. L. Hamlin
Division Plant
Superintendent
Eastern Division



A. M. Taylor
Division Traffic
Superintendent
Northern Division



E. W. Hildebrand
Acting Traffic
Engineer

J. W. Hannon
District Plant
Chief
Indianapolis

MEN PROMINENT IN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

phone Company until the Indiana Bell Telephone Company was incorporated when he was transferred to Indianapolis to take the position he now occupies.

—

A. R. HENRY

A. R. Henry, assistant treasurer, entered the service of the Central Union Telephone Company in January, 1900, as a collector, and was appointed division cashier and paymaster in November, 1903. In November, 1909, Mr. Henry was appointed division contract agent in which capacity he continued until December, 1912, at which time he was again appointed division cashier and paymaster. He continued in this position until his appointment as assistant treasurer of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company.

Since October, 1919, Mr. Henry has been secretary and treasurer of "Interest" companies in Indiana. In addition to his other duties, Mr. Henry has served as division secretary of the Employés Benefit Fund Committee since the fund was first established, and at the time the employés of the Central Union Telephone Company were transferred to the Indiana Bell Telephone Company he was elected secretary of the Indiana Committee.

Because of his active part in the Liberty Loan, Thrift Stamp, War Chest and Red Cross campaigns during the war Mr. Henry acquired the title of "The General," and is still familiarly known among the employés by this title.

—

B. D. WILBER

B. D. Wilber, engineer, Indiana Bell Telephone Company, was first employed in the plant department in Illinois as a cable tester where he worked for about five years.

Mr. Wilber came to Indianapolis in 1905, and has served in the engineering department in various capacities continously since that date. In 1911 when the Central Group was formed he was appointed state engineer of Indiana, which position he held during the receivership and still retains.

Mr. Wilber has long been a member of the Highland Golf Club. He won the Indianapolis City Golfing Championship four or five times, and at the present time holds the city title. He also won the state championship in 1916 and 1917, and is the proud possessor of a large number of cups and other trophies.

He is a graduate of the University of Michigan, a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner.

—

J. R. RUDDICK

J. R. Ruddick entered the service of the Chicago Telephone Company as a clerk in the revenue accounting department December 22, 1905. After holding various positions in the accounting department, he was appointed division auditor of receipts, Indiana division, of the Central Union Telephone Company, on August 31, 1912.

Mr. Ruddick was granted a leave of absence from August 1, 1917, to February 17, 1919, during which time he was in the military service. Upon being discharged from the army he was again appointed auditor of receipts for the Indiana division, which position he held until April 1, 1920, when he was appointed auditor of receipts for the Indiana Bell Telephone Company.

—

W. C. KELLY

Walter C. Kelly, auditor of disbursements, began his service with the Central Union Telephone Company as a clerk in the auditor's office at Indianapolis in December, 1909. When the Central Group organization was formed in 1911 he was transferred with the accounting to Chicago, where he remained until October, 1913. He returned to Indianapolis upon the starting of the centralized plant accounting.

After some time there he was again transferred to Chicago taking a position as supervisor in the office of the auditor of disbursements of the Central Union Telephone Company serving in that capacity until his recent appointment as auditor of disbursements of the new Indiana Bell Telephone Company.

—

C. S. NORTON

Charles S. Norton began his telephone career in 1895 as manager of the Citizens Telephone Company, Columbus, Indiana. His health being impaired upon graduation from DePauw University, he was compelled to seek the open air and manual labor. At this time the manager of independent exchanges was on the job from 6:30 a. m. till 9:30 p. m., half time on Sundays, full time on holidays and no time for overtime. His duties were complex and multiplex. The gamut of his days' activities included digging holes, climbing poles, repairing telephones and switchboards, billing, collecting and auditing, soliciting, installing and operating, fighting trouble and the Bell Telephone Company.

When the New and Long Distance Telephone Companies were organized at Indianapolis in 1898, Mr. Norton took a position with them as construction foreman. He afterwards held the positions of wire chief, superintendent of construction, traffic manager, and finally secretary-treasurer of the New Long Distance and Indianapolis Telephone Companies, and also the same position with all their subsidiary companies. He was one of the active organizers of the Indiana Independent Telephone Association in 1905, being its first secretary-treasurer and afterwards its president for three years. During this period he was also a member of the board of directors of the National Association. He was the originator and publisher of the *Bulletin*, a magazine dealing with the telephone business, from the viewpoint of the independents.

Mr. Norton was also one of the first independent men to advocate doing away with competition and unifying the telephone business. His speech before the National Convention at Chicago in 1909 in which he advocated the inter-connection of Independent and Bell Systems where competition did not exist and the amalgamation of the two systems where competition did exist caused a sensation among independent men and a protest from them, all over the United States. While this speech for a time eliminated him from independent associations, he has lived to see the day when this is the universal policy of all telephone interests as well as that of the general public.

In 1916 Mr. Norton resigned as secretary-treasurer of the Indianapolis Telephone Company to accept a position with the receivers of the Central Union Telephone Company. Upon the organization of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, he became agent for connecting companies.

—

M. S. GOULDING

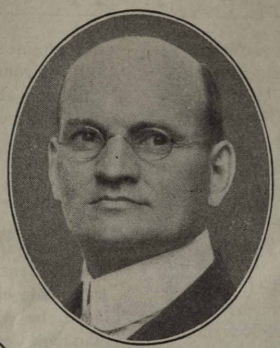
M. S. Goulding, toll plant engineer, started his telephone career in the Central Union exchange at Indianapolis in April, 1899, as a telephone installer. At that time Indianapolis was an exchange of less than 4,000 subscribers.

In the next four years he had a varied experience as an exchange and toll trouble man, private branch exchange installer, and wire chief, and was finally transferred to the switchboard equipment installation department.

In the latter department Mr. Goulding had a number of interesting experiences. One in particular occurred when he was sent to Bunker Hill, Indiana, where he unpacked the switchboard, installed it, installed and spliced the entrance cable, built the pole lines in the town, strung the line wire, installed the telephones, and finally ended up by operating the exchange several days while an operator was being instructed.

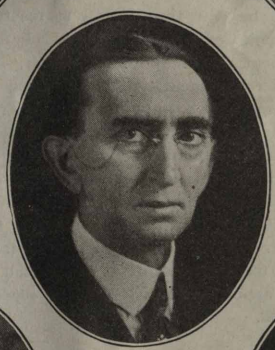
In the early part of 1903 he left the employ of the Central Union Telephone Company, taking a position in the equipment installation department of the New York Telephone Company in New York City. He continued there until the latter part of 1903

A. D. Lewis
General Contract Agent

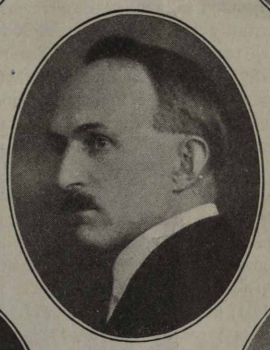


A. R. Henry
Assistant Treasurer

Oscar Petersen
Assistant Secretary

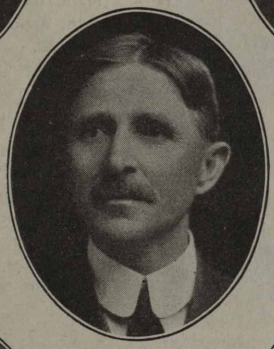


Charles S. Norton
Agent for Connecting Companies

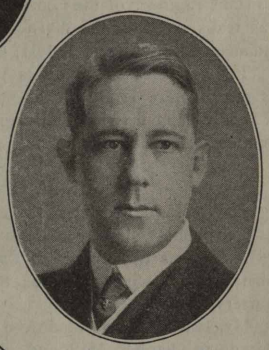


P. V. Fishel
Superintendent of Construction

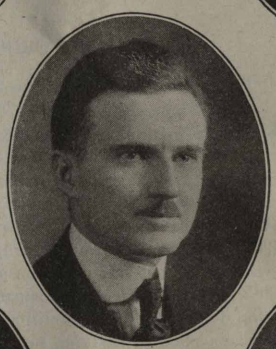
V. N. Gregg
Supervisor of Maintenance



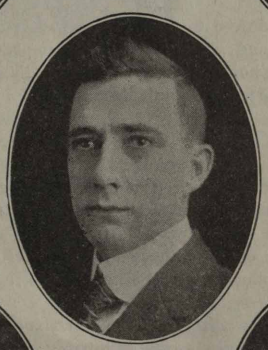
W. B. Thomas
Supervisor (Buildings, Motor Vehicles and Supplies)



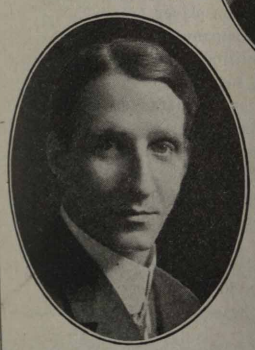
Henry E. Eudaily
Plant Accountant



Walter C. Kelly
Auditor of Disbursements

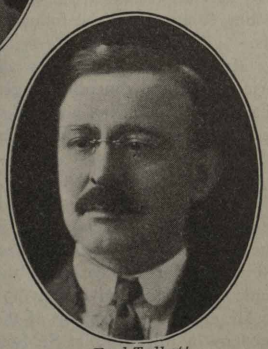


J. R. Ruddick
Auditor of Receipts



Guy Greene
General Supervisor of Traffic

H. W. Shaw
District Plant Chief
Indianapolis



Earl Talbott
General Superintendent for Connecting Companies

MEN PROMINENT IN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

when he returned to the Central Union and served six years as division toll wire chief and cable maintenance superintendent.

In 1909 Mr. Goulding was transferred to the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company at Portland, Oregon, where he remained as wire chief until 1910, when he returned to Indianapolis and entered the engineering department, taking up toll line work and power line interference cases.

—

E. B. WEBB

E. B. Webb entered the telephone field as an employé of the Central Union Telephone Company at Indianapolis, January 2, 1911. He worked in the Indiana equipment department in the capacity of switchboard installer and foreman until November, 1914, at which time he was transferred to the engineering department under the equipment engineer. In June, 1916, Mr. Webb was appointed equipment engineer of the Indiana division, Central Union Telephone Company, and on April 1, 1920, was made equipment engineer for the Indiana Bell Telephone Company.

—

E. W. HILDEBRAND

On May 21, 1917, Elmer W. Hildebrand, now acting traffic engineer, entered the telephone service at Chicago, Illinois, as assistant engineer of the Central Union Telephone Company. He was transferred to the division traffic superintendent's office at Indianapolis on August 1, 1917, as assistant traffic chief.

He was released for military service July 27, 1918, and upon his return, May 12, 1919, was made force requirement engineer of the Indiana division and acted in that capacity until his appointment as acting engineer.

—

J. W. HANNON

J. W. Hannon entered the employ of the Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company at Leavenworth, Kansas, in November, 1905. He was transferred to Kansas City in 1913 and then became division wire chief for the central division with headquarters at Kansas City.

Mr. Hannon was transferred to the chief engineer's office at Chicago in October, 1919, and was appointed district plant chief for the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, northern division on April 1, 1920, with headquarters at South Bend.

—

A. D. LEWIS

A. D. Lewis entered the employ of the Central Union Telephone Company in July, 1907, as a clerk and stenographer in the office of the general sublicense agent. Upon the formation of the Central Group in 1911, Mr. Lewis was transferred to Chicago as chief clerk in the office of the general agent for connecting companies. The following year he returned to Indianapolis.

Mr. Lewis has served as chief clerk to the commercial superintendent and general manager, special agent in charge of directories and publicity, and for several years was secretary and treasurer of interest companies in Indiana.

—

D. T. CONROW

D. T. Conrow was graduated from Purdue University with the degree of B. S. in M. E. in 1909. He was employed by Esterline Company on electrical construction work for one year and taught for two years in the department of practical mechanics at Purdue University.

He entered the employ of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company in July, 1912, at St. Louis, Mo. He acted as exchange plant engineer in Kansas City from January, 1913, to July, 1917. From July, 1917, until March, 1918, Mr. Conrow was located at Funston and Ft. Riley, Kansas, engineering the telephone plants for the government.

In April, 1918, he was transferred to St. Louis to the valuation engineering department and was in this work until February, 1919. From February, 1919, to August, 1919, in outside plant engineering at St. Louis. He was transferred to the Central Union Telephone Company, August 1, 1919.

—

GUY GREEN

Guy Green, general supervisor of traffic, entered the service of the Central Union Telephone Company on November 19, 1905, as chief clerk to M. D. Atwater who was then district superintendent of the fourth district. On September 1, 1906, he was made chief clerk to the Indianapolis manager. On December 1, he was transferred to the traffic department of the Indianapolis exchange; February 1, 1907, transferred to plant department, Indianapolis exchange; December 1, 1907, appointed commercial agent, fourth district, headquarters, Indianapolis; October 1, 1908, appointed chief clerk in division equipment and line department; November 1, 1908, put in charge of Indianapolis cable department; October 1, 1909, appointed service inspector for Indianapolis exchange; March 1, 1910, placed in charge of traffic at Indianapolis under Manager W. R. Hirst; November 1, 1910, made traffic manager for Indianapolis exchange; November 1, 1911, appointed district traffic chief; October 1, 1914, made traffic superintendent for the central district; August 1, 1918, appointed division traffic superintendent for the state of Indiana.

—

HARRY EUDAILY

Harry Eudaily entered the employ of the Central Union Telephone Company as voucher clerk in the division superintendent's office at Indianapolis in May, 1905. He was made division cashier at Indianapolis in October, 1910, and the following year became plant cashier in the office of the plant superintendent at Indianapolis. He was appointed plant accountant for the Indiana division in January, 1911, and was re-appointed in the same capacity for the Indiana Bell Telephone Company on April 1, 1920.

—

BERNARD GEORGE HALSTEAD

Appraisal Engineer, Indiana Bell Telephone Company.

Autobiography by himself.

Born, 1883—Indiana (town too small to mention).

Favorite study as a boy—none.

1897—Entered telephone business as operator—employment brief: reason, butcher with cleaver who objected to being called same name he called operator.

1900—Sterling Electric Company, switchboard man. In this shop was considered fair mandolin player.

1901—Western Electric Company, Chicago shop. Excelled in boxing during noon hour until one day better man came along, after that excelled in carrying small buckets on pole.

1902—On road installing switchboards on account foreman couldn't stand looks in shop any longer.

1906—Indianapolis Telephone Company, switchboard foreman.

1906—Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company, foreman, $11,000,000 to spend; 1908—district plant inspector, Sedalia, Mo., account money all spent.

1909—Central Union Telephone Company, Indianapolis, equipment foreman. Reputation for having others work.

1911—District plant chief, headquarters, Culver, Indiana, still fishing.

1915—Interstate Commerce Commission—mostly walking.

1915—Central Union Telephone Company, Indianapolis, district equipment supervisor.

1917—Appraisal engineer. As appraisal engineer is known as an expert fisherman.

A. S. BARNETT

Alfred Shaw Barnett, traffic superintendent of the eastern division, started in July, 1909, as service inspector of the Central Union Telephone Company at Indianapolis. He was transferred May 1, 1911, to South Bend as district traffic chief. He returned to Indianapolis on November 1, 1912, as division traffic supervisor. On September 1, 1913, he was made manager at Peru, Indiana, and served in that capacity until March 1, 1918, at which time he was transferred to the Anderson office. He was appointed district traffic chief at Indianapolis on November 1, 1918, and held that position until his recent appointment.

—

H. W. SHAW

H. W. Shaw entered the employ of the Central Union Telephone Company as plant clerk in the division line foreman's office at Indianapolis in September, 1909. He was made chief clerk to the district plant chief at Indianapolis in December, 1911, and in March, 1912, was placed in charge of the cable record department at Indianapolis as supervising clerk. He became district line foreman at Indianapolis the following November and was transferred in April, 1913, to a position as construction foreman.

Mr. Shaw was made chief clerk to the superintendent of construction at Indianapolis in October, 1914. He was placed in charge of the automatic plant at South Bend as manager in November, 1917. Upon the incorporation of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company he was appointed district plant chief for Indianapolis district, which position he had held since September, 1918.

—

W. B. THOMAS

W. B. Thomas was born in Thomasville, N. C. After completing his education at Trinity college he entered the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He entered the service of the Chicago Telephone Company in April, 1896, as a lineman. Subsequently he was made line foreman, Illinois division, in 1898; district foreman, Springfield, Ill., district, in 1901, and was appointed general foreman, construction department, in 1903 with headquarters at Springfield, Ill.

Mr. Thomas was transferred to the Ohio division in the same capacity in 1904, with headquarters at Columbus, Ohio. Two years later he was transferred to the general offices at Indianapolis in the same capacity. In 1912 he was appointed construction superintendent, Indiana division. He became plant superintendent, Indianapolis district, in 1914, and was appointed supervisor of buildings for Indiana division in 1919, which position he held until his recent appointment as supervisor of buildings, supplies, motor vehicles and garages for the Indiana Bell Telephone Company.

—

P. V. FISHEL

P. V. Fishel entered the service of the Bell System in July, 1891. He was stationed in various locations, principally in New York, St. Louis, Cleveland, and Chicago. He was transferred to the Central Union Telephone Company in November, 1919, having charge of cable construction work at Indianapolis. He was appointed superintendent of construction for the Indiana Bell Telephone Company April 1, 1920, with headquarters in Indianapolis.

—

V. N. GREGG

V. N. Gregg entered the employ of the Western Electric Company at Chicago in the switchboard wiring department shops in 1900. He was made an installer in 1902 and put on switchboard installation work until 1905. During the latter part of this period he was in charge of the work in various parts of the United States.

Mr. Gregg was employed by the Central Union Telephone Company in September, 1905, as equipment foreman with headquarters at Indianapolis. He was placed in charge of installation work for the Indiana division in October, 1906, also having supervision of all maintenance work on central office equipment. He was appointed supervisor of equipment for the Indiana Bell Telephone Company April 1st, with supervision of the entire plant in the central division outside of Marion county.

—

E. L. HAMLIN

E. L. Hamlin entered the employ of the Central Union Telephone Company as a clerk at Springfield, Illinois, in August, 1897. He was made district plant chief at Indianapolis in April, 1911. Three years later he was appointed line supervisor for the Indiana division.

Mr. Hamlin was made supervisor of maintenance with headquarters at Indianapolis in September, 1919, and was appointed division plant superintendent, eastern division, on April 1, 1920, with headquarters at Muncie, Indiana.

C. N. SEARS
Division Plant Engineer,
Eastern Division

—

C. N. SEARS

Clarence N. Sears began getting his telephone experience in 1904 with the Elnora Coöperative Telephone Company as a repairman. In 1911 he received the degree of B. S. in electrical engineering at Purdue University, and in the same year entered the employ of the Central Union Telephone Company as a lineman, but was soon transferred to Indianapolis as equipment installer.

Mr. Sears served in various capacities in the plant department, and in December, 1915, was transferred to the engineering department as a facilities clerk where he remained until he entered the military service in September, 1917. He served with th Third Army Corps, A. E. F. During a part of his srvice he was assigned as officer in charge of the Third Corps artillery telephone system and saw active service in the second battle of the Marne and the Argonne.

Mr. Sears returned to the engineering department early this year and was appointed division plant engineer on April 1st.

—

A. M. TAYLOR

Andrew M. Taylor, division traffic superintendent of the Northern division, started his career as a telephone man in October, 1916, in the office of the traffic engineer of the Central Union Telephone Company at Chicago. He was temporarily transferred in January, 1917, to the office of the traffic superintendent at Indianapolis. The following November he returned to Chicago and was, until his appointment, connected with the traffic engineering department of the chief engineering organization of the Central Union Telephone Company.

—

F. F. DAVIS

Forrest F. Davis, who was recently appointed division traffic superintendent of the central division, entered the service on October 1, 1906, as groundman for the Decatur County Independent Telephone Company. He served that company in the capacity of lineman, troubleman and switchboard man until February 1, 1911, at which time he resigned to accept a position as cutover wire chief for the Central Union Telephone Company at

Indianapolis. On September 7, 1911, he was transferred to the United Company at Huntington as plant chief which position he held for two years. He was then transferred to Bluffton, Indiana, as general inspector for the United Company and was later promoted to the plant superintendency of that company. He returned to the Central Union Telephone Company on May 21, 1917, as district traffic chief at Indianapolis.

—

C. F. POHLMAN

Carl F. Pohlman began his service with the Central Union Telephone Company in April, 1905, as a clerk in the mailing department. He was transferred to the engineering department in 1906, where he has served continuously since then in various capacities.

In August, 1912, Mr. Pohlman was made outside plant engineer for the Indiana division, in which capacity he served until his recent appointment as plant engineer of the central division.

He is a Knight Templar, thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner, a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and Academy of Music.

On the Party Line

(All in a very low tone.)

He—Hello, is that you, honey?

She—Yes, this is me.

He—How are you?

She—I'm all right. Why didn't you call me last night?

He—I didn't think you wanted me to.

She—Well, maybe I didn't. I didn't think you loved me anymore.

He—I do, but I didn't think you loved me.

She—Well, you don't act like it.

He—Neither do you.

(Silence.)

He—Are you still there?

She—Uh huh.

He—Are you sure you love me?

She—Uh huh, do you love me?

He—Uh huh, but I don't think you do me. You haven't let me see you since night before last.

She—I meant it to be a long time. I wanted you to suffer like I have.

He—There's no use seeing you anymore if you don't love me.

(Silence.)

He—Are you still there?

She—Uh huh.

(Silence.)

Etc, etc, etc.

(Silence.)

Etc, etc, etc.

8:15 p. m.

He—Maybe we'd better hang up. Somebody on the other side of the line might want to use the telephone.

She—Oh, of course, that's a good reason for not wanting to talk any longer. Now, I know you don't love me. Bang!

He—Hello, Hello, Are you still there ? ? ? ? ? ? Bang!

—As related by Mrs. Wm. Herschell.

Save Our Forests

"How's this waiter? You've charged me two dollars and a half for a planked steak!"

"Sorry, sir, but lumber's gone up again."—*The Home Sector.*

—

With Certainty

"What is the quickest way to get up in the world?"

"Either get a job with an aviator, or pat a mule on a hind leg."

The Field of the Rural Motor Express

By R. E. Fulton, Vice President, International Motor Co., Manufacturers of Mack Trucks.

Today, transportation is the foundation of all prosperity. The growth of cities has pushed the producer many miles back from his market and mines and sources of raw material are so segregated that industrial development, business efficiency, increased production to meet increased demand, in fact, the very livelihood of the nation depends upon an adequate means of transporting goods from the producer to the consumer.

In the whole history of transportation, of its three forms—ships, railroads and highways—the latter received the least attention until the motor truck came forward and supplied for the highways what the steam engine supplied for the railroads and waterways—rapid transit. As a result of the introduction of the motor truck, we are in a new transportation era—that of highway transportation, just as economically justified and just as sure of steady development, as the shops and railroads were in their early stages. In the face of the constantly increasing number of rural motor express routes in operation throughout the country, it is evident that the motor truck serves a field that is not satisfactorily covered by any other means of transportation.

No doubt you have often noticed a string of empty freight cars left on a siding for day after day, and thought that waste was hardly consistent with the crying need for cars to carry coal from the coal mines. Delay and unproductiveness such as this are everyday occurrences, and the cause of it all is the inconvenience to the railroad of handling what is known as "short haul" traffic—shipments of short distances, and transfer within a city. It is because of this kind of business that a freight car travels on an average, only six miles a day. It is unprofitable business for the railroads. Motor trucks have proven themselves to be qualified to handle this kind of traffic not only quicker and more satisfactorily, but at a lower cost. The gross cost of shipping 100 pounds of freight from New York City to Newark, N. J., for instance, a distance of about nine miles, including teaming charges on both ends, is 91c by railroad and 15c by motor truck. By railroad the shipment takes days while by motor truck it is a matter of only a few hours.

The field of the motor truck is as an indispensable supplement to the railroads rather than as a competitor and it is only a matter of time before they will take over entirely those forms of transportation that are unprofitable to the railroads, that congest their terminals and create a shortage of freight cars for use in long distance haulage.

Through the economies of the motor truck, expensive and inconvenient handlings and special packings of produce that are involved in shipping by rail, are eliminated. Goods are transported from the producer to the consumer more quickly and in better condition than is possible under present methods. The motor truck goes right out among the farmers, gets their produce, and brings it directly to the buyer in the city, without the loss of time on the part of the farmer to take it to the railroad station and on the part of the buyer to call for it at the terminal. The result is an actual saving in dollars and cents in transportation costs, and with perishable products, such as milk, fresh fruits and vegetables, the saving is tremendous. According to a congressional investigation, the people of this country pay more than $500,000,000 a year in excessive costs for transportation of food products and it is estimated that fully fifty per cent of the perishable food products in America are wasted through insufficient methods of transportation.

To have food and fuel, we must have adequate transportation, capable of keeping up with increased production as it is demanded. Every new step in national progress is born of necessity and it is this necessity that points ahead to a steady and tremendous growth of motor truck transportation that will bring with it prosperity and a better standard of living.

HARD FACTS ABOUT SUPPLIES

A Plain Story of the Tremendous Handicaps Under Which the Telephone Industry Now Works, Compiled by the Information Department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company

"If headquarters would only take the lid off we would show the world some telephone service in short order," said an enthusiastic long-distance plant man who did not realize how largely the program is affected by conditions beyond the control of the Bell System.

There are thousands of members of the Bell System in plant, traffic and commercial departments who are thrilled with the huge job that faces them, and who are keen to work days, nights and Sundays to provide the facilities and the forces to meet the unprecedented demand for service. They are like athletes eager to enter the race against a constantly growing load of telephone traffic. They are doing wonderful work, but they are eager for results and impatient at the delays that somehow cannot be avoided.

What more natural than the cry, "Take off the lid and let us show the world."

It is only fair to these enthusiastic Bell people to tell them the story of "the lid and who sits on it." It is not a frivolous story, but a story of grief, of heartbreak and a constant struggle against well-nigh unconquerable circumstances.

In order to start right, let us throw on the screen a picture of the telephone situation in the United States. The streams of business, after being dammed up during the war period, have overflowed their banks. The whole country is flooded with business, and the flood is constantly finding new and unexpected channels. The flow of business has been interrupted by political uncertainty, by financial uncertainty, by the shortage and disturbance of labor, by the scarcity of raw materials and fabricated articles and by the overload that has been put on the means of transportation and communication.

Great manufacturing plants have changed their products overnight. At a word, the making of arms, ammunition and the material of war has been stopped, and the manufacture of plows, dynamos, steel products, textiles and the varied materials of peace has been begun.

If all this released business activity were going smoothly it would put a tremendous load on the telephone. But it has not been going smoothly. Quite the reverse, it has been in great confusion, and that confusion has been aggravated by the unusual storms and snows of a bitterly cold winter, by epidemics of influenza, by floods and tornadoes, and big exports and small imports, and by a myriad of troubles which have all increased the troubles of the telephone system.

There are times when the wisest foresight does not count. This is one of those times. The Western Electric Company acts as the supply department of the Bell System. It not only maintains the largest telephone manufacturing plant in the world, but it has long had arrangements with other available factories for such telephone material as they can provide.

The Western Electric Company studies the markets of the world and arranges far in advance for the raw materials and fabricated goods which are needed in telephone construction. In times of plenty it provides for times of scarcity. It has its people visit the forests, the mines, the factories and make arrangements so that sources of supply may be developed to meet future needs. It makes contracts far ahead so as to insure prompt deliveries. It follows back the pathway of antimony and tin to their sources in China, Japan and the Straits Settlements; it investigates the East Indian market for shellac; it takes note of the foreign supply of junk rope necessary for cable paper; it keeps track of crude Para rubber, of tinsel, of soft iron, of silk and a host of other necessities. Moreover, the Western Electric Company, finding that many articles cannot be had at any price, is constantly searching throughout the far countries of the world for new products or new sources of old products, so that telephone facilities may be always maintained. A similar search for new means of efficiency and economy is continuously made by the Department of Development and Research of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The hard facts in the supply situation as told by the head of the purchasing department will wring the heart-strings of every enthusiastic telephone man.

Back in August, 1914, when the world war started, prices of telephone materials were low and deliveries were prompt. Moreover, the companies had a fair amount of plant reserves to enable them to take care of new subscribers promptly.

Two years later came a period of high prices, prices that showed an average advance of 100 per cent., and deliveries were intolerably and hopelessly slow.

Mills throughout the country were taxed to their capacity, and their products were under government direction. Without a government certificate of priority you could hardly buy anything, to say nothing of getting your supplies after you had bought them. The immediate result was utilization of plant reserves until they had become exhausted.

Today the supply situation is worse than it has ever been before. In spite of the fact that prices are higher, the deliveries are slower than they were during the war.

Storms, strikes, shortage of productive labor, lack of fuel, shortage of motive power and car equipment and embargoes, both freight and express, have made it and are still making it almost impossible to get needed supplies for construction and materials for telephone manufacture. At last accounts the Western Electric Company had some 200 cars of delayed freight en route for their Hawthorne works at Chicago, some of these cars being on the way for more than a month.

The Falling Off In Production.

These vicissitudes of the supply department which confront the telephone industry are shared by many other industries, but they are none the less heart breaking. The average falling off in production throughout the country is estimated to be about thirty-five per cent., and this is in spite of greatly increased prices.

The percentage of advance in prices on the "principal purchase" items enumerated below since August, 1914, has been as follows:

	Per cent Increase from August, 1914 to January, 1920
Acid, Sulphuric	25.
Acid, Muriatic	57.5
Acid, Nitric	65.
Aluminum Ingot	20.8
Antimony	67.9
Batteries, Dry	105.
Brass Rod and Sheet	79.
Fibre Sheet	133.1
Copper	55.15
Nickel Silver Sheet	49.

Pole Line Hardware (Crossarm Bolts)	187.2
(Crossarm Braces)	231.
(Guy Clamps)	161.3
Lead, Pig	83.9
Paper, Cable	111.9
Blotting	226.66
Rings, Aerial	46.
Strand, 0,000 pound	106.2
Rubber, Crude Para	30.
Silk, Spun	304.4
Silk, Tussah	475.
Spelter	59.87
Steel, Bessemer Billets	91.
Thread, Linen	182.3
Tinsel	157.6
Vitriol, Blue	68.45
Wire, No. 17 Outside Distributing	81.32
Wire, Iron, Telegraph, No. 10 Ex. BB	79.
Wire, Bridle	90.6
Wire, Inside	130.4
Yarn, Fine Cotton	291.6
Glass Insulators	99.15
Pins, Locust	120.
Crossarms, Fir, 10 ft., Base Mill	162.5
Brackets, Wood Pole	235.
Poles, 5/20's and 5/25's, cedar	140.
Paper, Sulphite Bond, White	148.4
Office Furniture (Desks, Tables and Chairs)	121.2
Conduit, Clay	134.5
Conduit, Wood, Creosoted Pine	111.97
Tin, Pig	103.6

This list shows that in more than half of these articles the advance has been 100 per cent, and upwards to as much as 475 per cent.

But the troubles of the supply department are more graphically brought out by a brief synopsis of the conditions of production and shipment of some of the largest and most important of the Western Electric Company's principal purchases.

Moulded Insulation Materials.

On these moulded insulation materials—such as receiver caps and cases, mouthpieces and connecting blocks—3,500,000 pieces are used annually. The sources of supply are limited, and are located in Bridgeport, Conn., and Brooklyn, N. Y. The principal constituent in these parts, which are used in part to replace hard rubber pieces, is East Indian shellac, of which there is a severe shortage, and importations are uncertain and infrequent. Composition factories have sustained repeated strikes and such labor as is available is inefficient, causing very large rejections, thus reducing output and raising costs.

Copper.

The copper purchases are approximately 25,000,000 pounds this year for telephone lines and 50,000,000 pounds for the manufacture of lead-covered cable and apparatus. To bring out the quantities involved in consumption, and employing a well-worn illustration, the System is consuming weekly 58,000 miles of fine wire in apparatus and 60,000 miles of coarser sizes of copper wire in lead-covered cable—which is sufficient to girdle the globe nearly five times.

There is at present an abundance of copper, the large surplus carried over from 1918 not yet having been dissipated. The wire mills, which are principally located in the eastern seaboard states, are tremendously over-sold, due to the abnormal activity in the building and automobile industries, which call for enormous quantities for electric light wiring and fine wires used for automobile lighting and starting equipment, and in the production of copper mesh used in brake band linings.

The wire mills have been subject to repeated strikes, some of the principal sources of supply having been closed for weeks. In nearly every mill labor has demanded shorter working hours, and it has been impossible to secure the night shifts which are usually operated in busy times. As a result of the great manufacturing pressure and inability to secure new machinery, many plants are approaching a thoroughly worn-out condition, which causes frequent breakdowns and interruption to deliveries. Ever since January the congested condition of the railroads in the northern section, due to the heavy snowfalls, has made deliveries of copper wire bars from producers to the wire mills very slow and uncertain, and in many instances has caused temporary shutdowns. The further aggravation of the situation by the "outlaw" railroad strikes is almost incalculable.

Steel.

The requirements of steel—sheet, strip, bars, bands, structural shapes and magnet steel—are approximately 18,000,000 pounds annually, the bulk of which comes from the Pennsylvania and Illinois districts. The steel industry is many months behind in its orders, it being reported that one company alone is behind 9,500,000 tons. The industry has not by any means recovered from the strike of last fall, and is suffering from underproduction due to the general shortage of steel workers, and their unwillingness to work continuously. The Pittsburgh district in particular is also exceedingly short of cars, and shipments of stock normally forwarded in box cars are now being transported on flats with various weather protective devices. The Bell System requirements are normally covered for three months in advance, and, anticipating the steel strike, schedules were increased from sixty to ninety days further. The situation is such, however, that output has to be allocated, and, in order to keep the companies' needs constantly before the mills, the Western Electric Company put a representative in Pittsburgh, who is at all times in touch with production orders and checks them up to see that telephone needs, now covered with orders to January 1, 1921, are fairly met.

Galvanized Iron and Steel Wire and Strand.

Approximately 10,000 tons of galvanized iron and steel wire and strand are used in telephone work annually, coming from factories located in Trenton, N. J.; Muncie, Ind.; Worcester, Mass., and Waukegan, Ill. The same conditions with respect to labor apply to this industry as in unfinished steels. Production is hampered through inability to secure billets from the furnaces, through difficulty in securing zinc spelter for galvanizing purposes, of which there is a considerable shortage, failure to get the proper movement of cars, and to a large extent, during the winter months, on account of a shortage of fuel. Deliveries are behind and production far below normal. One company, for example, is approximately three months behind on current orders, and is repeatedly refusing new business.

Pole Line Hardware.

Requirements for pole line hardware are approximately 12,000 tons annually, of which the bulk comes from Pittsburgh and the balance from Bethlehem, Pa. In this line, the principal difficulty is that of inefficient and inconstant labor, the location of the factories and their affiliations being such that no great difficulty is experienced in securing raw material. The demand for these commodities is abnormal, and at times it is practically impossible to secure such a common article as wire nails. If the railroads are able to secure capital and begin their much needed reconstruction and new construction plans, the difficulties at present existing in regard to the supply of pole line hardware will become acute.

Lead.

The annual requirements of lead are about 100,000,000 pounds, nearly all of which is used in the manufacture of telephone cable. Production of this commodity has been reduced by intermittent strikes in the mine fields and through shortage of box cars in which to ship the pigs. This condition has been so

pronounced that one of the Missouri producers recently asked permission to ship orders in the form of one and two-ton pigs, as it was impossible to secure box cars, and the smaller bars could not safely be shipped on flats for fear of theft.

Antimony and Tin.

The annual requirements of antimony and tin are, respectively, 1,000,000 and 700,000 pounds, all of which is imported from China, Japan, and the Straits Settlements. All sources are foreign-controlled, and prices are governed by speculative operations. There are some proofs that production of antimony has been greatly curtailed due to the employment of labor at more remunerative work. While lack of these items has not deterred production, it has been felt necessary to be covered well in advance.

Brass Rod and Sheet.

There is used annually 10,000,000 pounds of brass rod and sheet, the bulk of which is purchased in Wisconsin, with smaller quantities from the Atlantic States' factories. All of this material is used in the manufacture of telephone apparatus, which has been seriously interfered with at times through inability of the manufacturers to keep their schedules, which, in turn, is due to the enormous volume of work in hand. The manufacturers are supplied with the copper and spelter necessary for the production of this material.

Paper.

The annual requirements are 9,000,000 pounds of cable paper, 150,000 pounds of condenser paper, and approximately 15,000 tons of newsprint for telephone directories, the bulk of the purchases of the latter being produced in New York State.

Of the manila cable paper, used exclusively by our manufacturing department, there are but two sources of supply—namely, Troy and Boston—where this paper can be satisfactorily manufactured. Production has been seriously reduced through inability to secure either in domestic or foreign markets sufficient quantities of junk rope, which forms the base of the product. In addition to this shortage, the factories have suffered severely through lack of fuel during the winter months, commandeering of coal by the Railroad Administration having repeatedly taken place.

The condenser paper used in the manufacture of certain apparatus is an extremely thin and high-grade linen paper, and has been satisfactorily produced only in Connecticut and Massachusetts. Satisfactory deliveries are now being obtained, the supplies of linen rag stock having increased in the last few months.

There is a country-wide shortage of newsprint, and the sources of supply are limited because of the size of the stock required for the production of directories. While deliveries have been somewhat delayed, it has not been necessary to stop the printers through lack of stock, and arrangements have been perfected which it is hoped will continue to keep the companies in a safe position.

Silk Yarns.

Requirements of silk yarns total 300,000 pounds annually, and are produced at Eastern spinning mills. In spite of the fact that the past year has broken all records for the importations of raw silk, the demand has greatly exceeded the supply, and prices have risen to unheard-of figures. This has largely been due to the spending for luxuries by numbers of people who have not before been able to so indulge. It has been necessary to substitute fine cotton yarns to some extent for silk in the insulating of certain wire, through failure to secure sufficient supplies of the latter.

The transportation of silk products has suffered so severely from thefts that the railroads have recently placed an embargo on the movement of yarns, cloths, etc., and in the past few weeks it has been possible to ship silk from the spinners only by express, and then only in quantities of less than 1,000 pounds at a time.

Cotton Yarns.

A total of 1,400,000 pounds of coarse and 300,000 pounds of fine cotton yarn is used annually, production being widely distributed through the Eastern and Southern states. Costs have risen excessively because of manufacturing requirements of all kinds, and because the demand has greatly outgrown facilities for production. There were at the beginning of the war approximately 33,000,000 spindles in U. S. mills, which figure has remained practically stationary ever since, and this furnishes the chief answer to the present situation. Shipments have been seriously interfered with during the past winter because of traffic.

Timber Products.

The annual requirements in the different classes are as follows:

Raw lumber—for cabinet work, cable reels and packing boxes	12,000,000	bd. ft.
Telephone poles—northern cedar	500,000	
Telephone poles—chestnut	200,000	
Telephone poles—creosoted pine	85,000	
Crossarms—fir	500,000	
Crossarms—creosoted pine	500,000	
Locust pins	8,000,000	
Creosoted conduit	1,650,000	lin. ft.
Creosoted wood plank	650,000	lin. ft.

Supplies of raw lumber are secured from the Middle West, the South and California, and to a small extent through foreign sources. The northern cedar poles are produced in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota; the chestnut poles in the southern Alleghanies and the North Atlantic regions; and the creosoted arms, wood conduit, and plank from Virginia southward to the Gulf.

The general factors contributing to the existing scarcity in products are the shortage of woods labor in felling timber, and the heavy demands for lumber at any price, which make indiscriminate cutting and a reduced amount of the high-grade lumber required. This is particularly true in the pole business, poles nearly approaching specification being readily convertible into saw logs. There is also a large demand for piling, which makes low grades of poles available and creates disinclination to sort out for cutting the specification grades. On all products requiring treatment with creosote oil, decreased imports of this article and our own inability to produce enough due to the shortage of coal and coke have greatly hampered production. Open cars are required for the shipment of poles, and, while in themselves hard to secure, they are particularly difficult to have placed in the territories in which the lumber is produced, these situations being usually rather inaccessible and off the main lines.

The locust pin market is located in the Alleghany regions and, while there are large growths still available, the accessible supply has been greatly depleted by the ship-building program, which required this timber for pegs. This makes it now necessary for the manufacturers to go farther afield for their lumber, or to move their manufacturing units, and two manufacturers have actually retired from the field rather than take this step. Several new sources of supply have been developed and requirements have been covered successfully enough to abandon temporarily the manufacture of rock elm pins, which have several times served as a substitute.

No general improvement in the manufacture and transportation of lumber is possible without a return to more normal conditions of labor and an improvement in the car situation, which of course is not an immediate prospect due to the necessity of the railroads for financing and purchasing their needs for new equipment.

Clay Conduit and Glass Insulators.

A total of 12,000,000 duct feet of clay conduits and 10,000,000 pieces of glass insulators is used annually, the manufacture of which is slowed up on account of the low quality of labor en-

(Continued on page 26.)

Bell Telephone News

Published Monthly by the
INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

EDGAR S. BLOOM, *President*
FRANK WAMPLER, *Vice President and Treasurer*
JOHN UPRICHARD, *Vice President and General Manager*
M. P. TURNER, *Secretary*
THOMAS R. KEYES, *General Auditor.*
G. A. KOSITZKY, *Chief Engineer*
A. R. HENRY, *Assistant Treasurer*
OSCAR PETERSEN, *Assistant Secretary*

AMORY T. IRWIN, Editor
BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING - - - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—Two Dollars a Year in advance, to all persons except employés of the Telephone Company.

"Hard Facts About Supplies"

That the telephone companies are not able to satisfy the demands of the public both for extensions and improvements is a circumstance which the companies themselves and the company executives feel much more keenly than the public.

In their testimony before regulatory bodies and the statements which they have addressed to the public in their advertisements, the telephone companies have explained briefly that the principal difficulty lies in the shortage of material and labor.

THE BELL TELEPHONE NEWS is fortunate this month in being able to present to its readers a clearer and more complete explanation of these matters than has ever been made before. This will be found in the article headed "Hard Facts About Supplies" which was prepared by the Information department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. This article will tell the story of the almost insurmountable obstacles which now confront the entire telephone industry. It is not altogether pleasant reading but it tells the facts. We recommend that every employé study the article carefully.

Your Liberty Bond

The United States government borrowed money from you to finance the war. You hold the government's promise to pay you back. This promise is called a Liberty Bond or Victory Note. On this bond is stated the conditions under which the government borrowed the money from you.

For instance: If you hold a bond of the Third Liberty Loan, it states that on April 15th and October 15th of each year until maturity, you will receive interest on the amount you paid for the bond. Other issues bear other rates of interest and other maturity dates, all of which are clearly stated on the bond.

Now, if you keep your bond until the date when the government pays you in full for it, you do not need to worry if, in the meantime, the price is low one day or high the next. You and Uncle Sam are living up to your agreement with each other, and neither will lose by it.

On the other hand, if you sell your Liberty Bond now, you will find that the man you sell it to will not give you a dollar for every dollar you paid for it. The price has been brought down because so many people are offering to sell their bonds. If the market is flooded with tomatoes, you can buy them cheap, but if everyone is clamoring for tomatoes and there are few to be had, the price goes up. The same is true of Liberty Bonds. Short-sighted people are dumping them on the market, and wise ones are buying them.

The best advice that can be given to the owner of a Liberty Bond is this: Hold the bond you bought during the war; it is as safe and sound as the United States government itself.

Buy as many more at the present low rate as you can afford. If you hold them to maturity, you are bound to make the difference between what they sell at now and their face value. You will also receive good interest on your investment.

Hold on to your Liberty Bonds and buy more.

Wisdom of Ole Hansen

"If we want to make the United States government a kind of pickpocket, the way to do it is just to confiscate the great properties of public service corporations throughout the country," declared ex-Mayor Ole Hansen of Seattle, Washington, at the recent meeting in Boston of the New England Association of Gas Engineers.

He added: "If the time comes when a utility enterprise that has honestly expended the public's money in creating or developing a gas, electric or street car plant cannot operate, we must raise the rate so they can get by, or we must refund to them the money they put into the enterprise.

"I cannot believe that the public utility that employs a large number of men and requires a large amount of capital will function as efficiently when publicly operated as it will when privately operated, with an individual reward for the corporation at the end of the day.

"The time has come to tell the truth to the people—that the United States government is not a self-perpetuating Christmas tree for anyone's benefit.

"Now that the war is over the time has come to see that the investors get a run for their money to protect that great body of men and women who put their money into public utilities and who had their entire capital cut in two during the war.

"The corporations in the final analysis are owned by the rank and file of the people who have been thrifty enough to lay aside something for a rainy day. Our work is to see that they get justice and that the public gets adequate service at fair rates."

Investment Investigations

There is no doubt but that the good financial houses, both banks and investment brokers, of any city would gladly give information to any inquirer contemplating an investment. But, unfortunately, the great majority of workers who are most preyed upon by get-rich-quick promoters have not the time to appeal to an investment broker or banker or they are not familar enough with him to ask for information.

The Better Business Commission of the Cleveland Advertising Club has originated and put into effect a method to protect the small investors. Posters were placed in Cleveland offices and factories with the sound advice: "Before you invest—investigate." The Better Business Commission offers to furnish necessary information to any applicant.

In these days of numerous wildcat oil stocks and questionable building bonds that plan is very timely. The Better Business Commission should be commended. Giving the warning is its part of the plan. Heeding it is the investors' part. And the advice is equally as sound outside of Cleveland.

Before you invest—investigate.

Russia's Idea of Labor Organization

The following is from a recent statement by Leon Trotsky, who, with Nikolai Lenine, is leader of soviet Russia:

"In a carefully planned organization like ours labor ought to be transferred from one front to another and commanded exactly as soldiers are. Such are the fundamental requirements of the militarization of labor, and without carrying them into effect we cannot seriously organize the country's industries along new lines under the actual conditions of disorganization and lack of foodstuffs."

HIS NOVEL RULES FOR REACHING THE TOP

A Study of Harry B. Thayer, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company

By B. C. Forbes

Reprinted from "Forbes" Magazine, by Permission

A young man, a very young man, was made manager of a branch plant in New York. The president went off to Europe, and delays and hitches began to be experienced in receiving supplies from headquarters, in Chicago. Without any authority whatsoever the young branch manager jumped on a train, hurried to the factory, investigated conditions, and immediately got busy straightening out various tangles. In a comparatively short time he had the whole plant working more efficiently than ever before.

When the veteran president returned he was impressed by the improvements that had been effected in the operation of the plant, by the better team work in evidence, and by the unprecedented smoothness with which the goods flowed from the factory.

He did the only thing that any sensible chief executive would do under such circumstances: at the first opportunity he took the young man to headquarters and made him his chief lieutenant.

That young man was Harry B. Thayer, then of the Western Electric Company, who recently was made president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, probably the second largest industrial corporation in America, with its billion of assets, its 210,000 employés and its 120,000 stockholders, a company that does more telephone business than all the other telephone companies in the world combined.

Reputation for Cracking Hard Nuts

When I asked Theodore N. Vail why he selected Mr. Thayer to succeed him in the presidency, he replied: "When I returned to the telephone company thirteen years ago and began to try to unravel some of the complications which had arisen I found everyone suggesting, whenever a particularly hard nut came up to crack, that Harry Thayer should be given a whack at it. I soon discovered that this confidence in Thayer had been earned by his record. No matter what problem was put up to him he found some way of solving it. Naturally, my interest was aroused in such a man and I have watched him and worked with him ever since. He can get things done better than anyone I have ever associated with. And, after all, isn't this the highest tribute that any man in any organization can win?"

"It would be interesting to cite one concrete example of how Mr. Thayer grappled with and overcame some particularly notable difficulty," I suggested.

"He has never done anything but difficult things," replied Mr. Vail with a smile, "so that I couldn't mention any one special thing."

My next move was, logically, to ask Mr. Thayer himself how he goes about evolving solutions for baffling problems.

"I never do any of the solving myself," he modestly replied. "My policy simply has been to find the right man to tackle each difficulty or problem as it came along and set him to working out a solution. Sometimes when a man has told me a thing couldn't be done I just told him it *had* to be done.

"For example, in making a Pupin coil they used to take an iron core and then wind insulated wire all around it, taking a bobbin and winding it by hand. Foreseeing the enormous growth that would develop in the demand for these coils, I told off a skilful fellow to devise a means of doing the winding by machinery. He at once replied that the suggestion was fine, only it was impossible. I kept him at it, however."

"What happened?" I asked as Mr. Thayer signified that that ended the story.

"Oh, he found a way to do it by machine, of course."

This president of one of America's very few billion-dollar corporations has some ideas about attaining "success" which do not follow platitudinous lines. He doesn't advise young men or any other men to be constantly on the alert for opportunity to improve their position or secure an increase in salary. He hasn't even a word to say about the tremendous importance of saving every penny possible. What he says is this:

"Don't think of yourself at all. Don't waste an hour of your time scheming or planning to get promotion. Don't worry about how big an increase in your salary you can contrive to get—don't let your mind dwell on money at all if you can help it. Throw yourself, body, soul and spirit, into whatever you are doing. Become so interested and so engrossed in your tasks that you have neither time nor inclination to think about yourself or your prospects or the possibility of a 'raise.'

"Don't imagine for one moment that your superiors don't know what you are doing or how valuable an employé you are. Some fellows have the impression that if they are in a very large organization their work is buried and that none of the bosses has a chance to know just what they are accomplishing. The truth is that in every organization, no matter how large or how small, some one is taking notice of any employé who shows special ability.

"Take the Western Electric Company of which I formerly was president. Every year we engaged a number of college graduates. They were put through a general course of training. Long before their period of training was up the head of the engineering department or the sales manager or some other department head would come and say, 'I want So-and-So in my department.' Whether an employé is a college graduate or not he can make his work count so much that someone higher up will want to get hold of him to take on responsibilities and shoulder some of the burdens. That is just the type of worker that every executive, every superintendent, every department head is constantly on the lookout for.

"Therefore, I would say to every person anxious to get on in the world, 'Forget yourself in your work. Lay yourself out to do everything possible for your employer, and your employer in time will find that it will pay him to do everything possible for you. If he sees, however, that you are more concerned about your own interests than about his, that you are fussy about getting credit for every little or big thing you do, then you are apt to be passed by when a responsible job has to be filled.'"

Never Worried About Salary

Recently Samuel M. Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, confessed that he could rarely tell what his salary was; there were so many things that he was interested in doing that he had no time to bother about his personal bank ac-

count. Mr. Thayer is like that. He was always like that. At the end of his first week with the Western Electric Company, when he was asked if he knew what his salary was to be, he had to reply that he did not; that he hadn't inquired. His experience was somewhat similar to that of Harvey D. Gibson when he became assistant to Seward Prosser when the latter took the presidency of the Liberty National Bank of New York. Mr. Gibson had formerly earned large salaries and later had a very profitable business of his own. The matter of salary was never mentioned to him, and when he received his first month's check he laughed out loud—it was so infinitesimally small. What young Thayer found in his weekly envelope was one lone $10 bill. He had to keep himself, and he felt obligated to repay as promptly as possible the money lent him by his father to pay his fare to Chicago.

He carried his lunch to the office every day, and did not once go to the theatre in his first year with the Western Electric Company. "I recall," says Mr. Thayer, "that the only way I could get a summer suit was by selling my winter one and adding a few dollars."

And at that he was a banker's son and a college graduate accustomed to living in considerably better style than he could afford on his $10 a week.

What qualities have enabled Mr. Thayer to rise from office boy to the presidency of an army of workers larger than the total army maintained by the United States before the war? First let Mr. Vail describe the personality and ability of Mr. Thayer:

"Mr. Thayer is very quiet, persistent and aggressive—but not disagreeably aggressive. Once he starts a thing he never gives up. He is one of the best organizers I have ever known in my whole life. He is one of the very biggest executives in the industrial or utility world. He is cool, clear-headed, very direct, not effusive. He has an extraordinary faculty for concentrating on whatever he has on hand. He concentrates on his work and concentrates equally on his play. His week is devoted to the hardest kind of work, and then on Friday night he usually goes to his place in the country and relaxes until Monday morning. This country place is, by the way, one of the most charming to be found anywhere; it is the only place around New York that I would give a snap of my fingers for.

"Mr. Thayer is one of the best illustrations of doing everything the best way it is possible to do it, whether the thing be large or small. He is thorough and thoroughgoing in everything he undertakes. Whenever you want a new or novel or difficult thing done your mind instantly turns to him. He has never been a stickler as to whether the job came under his bailiwick or not. He has always been sensible enough and big enough to realize that, although he might be doing extra work that didn't yield him any additional pay, he was fitting himself for duties and responsibilities that would ultimately bring both greater compensation and greater reputation.

"He is very reserved, very bashful and shrinks from publicity; yet is most companionable, a very good friend and a very enjoyable associate."

Harry Bates Thayer got this bit of sound advice from his father on leaving his home at Northfield, Vermont, to attend Dartmouth College: "I don't care about your becoming a class leader, but I do want you to have a respectable standing."

Coming of Mayflower ancestors, hardy people who had settled on the borders of Massachusetts Bay, and having parents (James Carey Barrel Thayer and Martha Jane Pratt), both of Vermont stock, the lad attended school in his native place, and although he went to college and graduated he had no ambition to enter any of the professions; he wanted to get into business. His father was a savings bank treasurer and sought to keep him at home in the bank. The youth, however, craved a broader sphere, and a friend of the family, a railroad manager, got him a place on the railroad at Bellows Falls, Vermont—the parental idea again being to keep him from migrating into the wider world.

But office work in a small Vermont place offered little opportunity for development or advancement, and young Thayer got into touch with a Vermonter who had made his mark in Chicago, with the result that he was offered, and gladly accepted, a beginner's job in the office of the Western Electric Company, manufacturers of apparatus for the Bell Telephone people. The fact that he was a college graduate was regarded as a handicap rather than as an advantage, the popular notion in those days being that any fellow who went to college and did not come out a professional man had something lacking.

His first work was making out shipping tickets and indexing copy books. A little later he was promoted to making out bills. Even thus early Thayer demonstrated that he was using his head as well as his hands.

"We were always getting questions," he recalls reminiscently, "whether we had this or that in stock. This often necessitated journeys of discovery in the stock room, involving climbing over and tumbling over barrels and boxes, climbing up to find out the contents of shelves, etc. It struck me that it would be a good plan to have a book showing at a glance exactly how many articles of all different kinds we had in stock. As soon as I mentioned the idea I was told that I could go ahead and get up such a book."

Branch Manager at Twenty-five

This little stroke of initiative did not go unnoticed by the boss, Enos M. Barton, the founder and the president of the company. The manager in Chicago having been sent to New York, the president took young Thayer into his office and began to unload some of his duties upon the willing, alert youth. His duties, as called for in the bond, were purely clerical; but Thayer did not confine himself to the office, did not restrict his activities to conducting the correspondence and other collar-and-cuff work. He sought frequent occasion to get into the factory and learn all about the making of the goods he was writing about. He applied himself so diligently and developed such an aptitude that by and by he knew as much about the running of the works as he did about the running of the office.

Much to his surprise, Mr. Barton told him one day to get ready to go to New York as manager of the branch there. This at the age of twenty-five. Among the 200 employés in New York were many twice his age.

Asked to account for so rapid and so important promotion, Mr. Thayer merely replied: "I always had had a feeling that if I did everything I could to learn about all the ramifications of the business, whether or not they had to do with my particular job, sooner or later the management might find me useful. It so happened that when changes had to be made I knew something about the work of those ahead of me, and I was thus regarded as being on the eligible list."

Accustomed though he was to looking ahead, Mr. Thayer did not at once realize the magnitude of the opportunity opened up by his transfer to New York. At that time there were not 50,000 telephone stations in the United States. The Western Electric was manufacturing the apparatus of the Bell companies, with which it became affiliated, and, of course, the East was the principal field for the telephone industry. In a comparatively short time Mr. Thayer's branch was selling more than the Chicago house. His managerial duties included selling, corresponding and oversight of the manufacturing operations. The manufacturing end, with its many knotty and novel problems constantly arising as the telephonic art progressed, fascinated him, and whenever a change occurred in the running of this end of the business the wideawake young manager assured the president that he could take on the additional duties. He was soon spending

half his day seeing customers and prospects and the other half in the shop.

This clear-cut picture of how Mr. Thayer handled his job once he had built the business up to very large proportions is presented by Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, in his book, "From Midshipman to Rear-Admiral":

"The manager of the Western Electric Company's branch in New York at this time was Mr. H. B. Thayer, a man somewhat younger than I, for whose character and ability I had come gradually to have a deep respect. One day when I was talking with him he enunciated a principle that I have always remembered, and that has guided me ever since. I had said:

"'Mr. Thayer, you're quite a young man, and you're the manager of a great organization in New York, which is getting larger every day, and yet you never seem to have anything to do. I have often wondered how you manage it.'

"Mr. Thayer flushed a little, for he was a modest man, and said:

"'Why, Mr. Fiske, I don't have very much to do, really. It's the other men who do the work.'

"'That's all right, Mr. Thayer,' I answered, 'and I appreciate your modesty and all that; but would you mind telling me how you do it? I'm talking seriously, because this work is like navy work in some ways, and I think you could tell me something that could help me in my profession.'

"Mr. Thayer hesitated for a few minutes, and then said:

"'Well, I'll tell you. I try to keep away from the details of the work and from other men's jobs, and to keep my attention on the main points, on my own particular job. I have the whole establishment divided into departments, and each head of department is expected to run his own department himself, and not to come to me unless he gets into trouble. I've tried to arrange everything so that the establishment will run itself whether I am here or not. Then I am free to do what I think is my work, which is to look ahead and see what's going to happen, and prepare to do the proper thing in time. *I think the worst thing in the world for a man to do is to get into a hurry. My observation shows me that if a man does a thing in a hurry the chances are a hundred to one that he won't do it well.*'

"In thinking this over, I compared it with what Captain Taylor had said about foresight and what Mr. Morgenthau said about one good idea being better than a year of hard work, and I said to myself:

"'Now the first thing to do is to look ahead; the second is to try to get good ideas; and the third thing is to arrange your work in such a way that when you have to do anything you will not have to do it in a hurry.'

"These three remarks have been the ones that seem to me the wisest in point of mere worldly wisdom of any that have ever been made to me."

Remarkable Growth

The Western Electric Company, which Mr. Thayer was thus building up so soundly and rapidly, was founded before the telephone was invented. Indeed, it was the country's largest manufacturer of things electrical before Bell exhibited his "talking toy" at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. Not only had it furnished supplies for the telegraph companies, but it had very early begun to open up a modest export business. When Mr. Thayer took hold in New York he found that his company was bound by contract to sell telephone apparatus only to the Bell companies, but that the Bell companies were free to buy from anybody they chose. He accordingly directed his attention to cultivating intimate relations with the Bell people, and his ability not merely to furnish the things ordered but to make suggestions to them for improvements greatly strengthened the relations and increased the business. From 200, the New York force first reached the 1,000 mark and then more, passing the parent plant.

In 1902 Mr. Thayer was promoted to the position of vice-president, succeeding, it is interesting to remark in passing, the Vermonter who had given him his first start in Chicago. A few years later he assumed the duties of general manager and when, in 1908, President Barton retired there was only one man considered for the presidency.

Meanwhile Mr. Vail, who had left the Bell Telephone in 1897, after having been the main factor in setting it on its feet, was again commandeered by the directors on finding themselves beset with difficulties in the panic year of 1907. It did not take this clear-eyed veteran long to size up who was who; in 1909 Mr. Vail annexed Mr. Thayer as vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. As already told, Mr. Vail found that he could turn to Thayer with perfect confidence every time any engineering, mechanical, manufacturing or commercial kink needed straightening out. But when the Clayton act was passed, in 1915, decreeing that no officer or any carrier could be an officer or interested in any supply company, it was decided that Mr. Thayer could render the most valuable services in the manufacturing end of the business; so he again took up the presidency of Western Electric.

Here Thayer again made history. Today the company has factories and branches in every important country throughout the world. Although very closely connected with the telephone, as it had always been, Western Electric has built up a gigantic business in all kinds of electric supplies both at home and abroad. Indeed, its sales to other companies and to the public now at least equal the business done with the Bell Telephone companies. Western Electric's apparatus has become standard all over the earth. Its sales last year exceeded $135,000,000.

It was inevitable that a man of Thayer's calibre should be enlisted by the Government for important duties when the war spread to this country. As is now a matter of history, things did not go at all well in carrying out America's aircraft program. Therefore, Mr. Thayer, in 1918, was summoned to join the Aircraft Board, where his unmatched technical skill, his capacity for organization, and his faculty for overcoming difficulties proved of incalculable value.

The demands upon the country's telephone capacity having become unprecedently acute, Mr. Vail again turned to the dependable Thayer and asked him if he would not rejoin the force. Mr. Thayer's reply was: "Mr. Vail, I do not think there is anything you could ask me to do that I would not gladly do." As soon as he could make the necessary readjustments Mr. Vail (last summer) nominated Mr. Thayer as his successor in the presidency, Mr. Vail becoming chairman of the board.

A man who has been associated more closely with Mr. Thayer than has any other man in the telephone or electrical business, when asked, for the purpose of this article, "How do you account for Mr. Thayer's phenomenal success? Seen at close range and under all conditions, what sort of a man is he?" replied:

Why He Succeeded

"Harry Thayer is a thorough gentleman. He is a typical Yankee. His characteristics that strike you most are, first, a sense of justice that does not hesitate to do the disagreeable thing when convinced that it is necessary to do it. But he tempers everything with a very kindly, lovable attitude towards people and towards things. He never worries. He never thinks of himself. Of all the business men I know he is the most unselfish.

"He is always looking forward. He is ambitious—but in a way that is different from most business men. He is ambitious to advance the company's, not his own, interests.

"He is an indefatigable worker. Though he works only eight hours a day he works all of the eight hours—rapidly, steadily, easily, like a smooth-running motor. When he started out he had rather better capabilities than the average, yet he was by no means brilliant. But he has always done a lot of thinking; he has always been working. He once remarked to me that the only way to do when your work becomes unusually heavy is to 'mow it away as fast as it comes.'

"He has a certain inflexible purpose, yet it is combined with perfect approachableness. There is nothing distant or frosty about him. He has a great deal of Yankee ingenuity and resourcefulness in his way of working. He will take up a problem that seemed to have no answer, but after studying it he has a knack of thinking up some ingenious turn that works out the answer. He is a first-class engineer.

"His modesty is one of his most marked traits. He never says that he did so and so, but 'this group of men' or 'that group of men' did so and so. He feels justified in saying this because, literally, he hasn't done the thing—but he has made vital suggestions here and there. His method always is to suggest, inspire, and get other people to do things—and then give them credit. Whenever a picture of a group is taken he is always in the background.

Unique Country Home

"Mr. Thayer is not a rich man. He has never cared for money. He has never *tried* to be rich.

"His principal hobby for the past fifteen years has been his place at New Canaan, Conn. Starting in a very simple way, he acquired a piece of property and built a home for week-ends and summers. He has always kept it very simple, but he has steadily added to it.

"His New Canaan home expresses his personality. He has built houses for his two married daughters on the place. When he can he goes out every night in summer, and in winter usually at the week-ends. It comprises some 200 or 300 acres with woods, pond and stream. It is all quaint, artistic and interesting, without being expensive. He has built his house over two or three times. Everything about the pond, stream, dam, garden, stables, flowers, etc., typifies his own ideas. It is really illustrative of the man that he went ahead and built up the place according to his own ideas.

"He is always in fine physical condition—although he smokes more cigars than any other man I ever knew. He is extremely hospitable. He always likes to have his friends out at his place—and his friends, you may be sure, like to go there. He is very fond of people. No man in the Bell system has more intimate friends. He is generous, never self-assertive, never complains. He will fight for the company at the drop of the hat, but not for his own interests. Where his own interests are concerned he leans backward to give the other fellow a chance. One of his characteristic sayings, which he is always emphasizing, is: 'Please the customer.'

"He is very widely read. His reading covers a broad range, with no particular preference that I know of.

"In a few words, Mr. Thayer's chief characteristics are his resourcefulness, his ingenuity, his industry, his modesty, his sociability."

I found it extremely difficult to worm out of Mr. Thayer very much in the way of pointers on winning success. In course of a recent evening spent with him, however, he did drop, incidentally, a few sage sentences. For example:

"A man can live decently on a small amount of money. The trouble with most people, however, is that they are anxious to put up a bluff that they are richer than they are. There's nothing but foolishness, discontent and trouble in this way of living."

"It's ideas that count most. When a man reaches the executive stage he should not let himself become so cluttered up with details that he has no time to think out new plans or policies or improvements. Get subordinates to look after everything which doesn't need your own personal attention."

"One advantage, one satisfaction, of being in a big organization is that you can afford to surround yourself with men each one of whom can do his particular job better than you could do it."

"The secret of success in any large organization is simply *organization*. The chief duty of an executive is to see that all parts fit into one another, see that materials of all kinds come along as needed, and everything else functions without hitches. Management has as much to do with making profits, or losses, as labor."

"Most men when they enter a business, particularly a large business, feel discouraged over the slow rate of progress they make for a year or two or longer. They are inclined to get it into their heads that it doesn't matter very much whether they do their work better than the other fellow or not, that everybody is treated pretty much the same, the industrious fellow faring no better than the fellow who doesn't exert himself to do his best. Now, if there's one thing life has taught me it is that this way of thinking is all wrong. Sooner or later each man finds his level, just as water finds its level. The man of superior merit rises; the slacker slides backwards."

"Patience is not only a virtue, but in nearly every instance a necessity. Young men must learn and assimilate the truth that neither Rome nor a reputation worth having was ever built in one day or one year. The best antidote for impatience is to forget yourself in what you are devoting your life to accomplishing. Make the most of your job whatever it is, and your job in time will make the most of you, the most of which you are capable."

"Genuine satisfaction never comes from the monetary reward; it must come and does come from the effort you exert, from the achievement you accomplish."

Still Climbing

Because he believes in doing thoroughly whatever he undertakes, Mr. Thayer has fought shy of accepting directorships in a large number of companies. Some time ago he consented to join the board of the National Bank of Commerce of New York and he soon acquired such a grasp of affairs that he was elected a member of the finance committee and takes a keen interest in the running of the institution. In the same way, when he was honored by being elected a trustee of his alma mater, Dartmouth College, he took up his duties with zest, and makes a point of attending meetings as regularly as lies within his power.

He finds his recreation in his family, his friends and his unique country home. Indeed, his country place is more than a home; he has made of it a cozy, family colony.

Charles M. Schwab was conducting a visitor over his huge steel works at Bethlehem when the latter asked, "Whoever will you find to take your place?" "There he is!" instantly replied Mr. Schwab, pointing to a young man hurrying through the mill. The young man was Eugene G. Grace. In the same way Theodore N. Vail, if asked that question, would point to Harry B. Thayer. And Mr. Vail has a reputation second to none in America for being able to size up and select men.

Appalling Accident Record of Cook County

Coroner Hoffman, at a meeting of the Electric Club of Chicago on April 13th, stated that there had been ninety thousand coroner cases since he has been holding office, a large majority of which he considers were due to carelessness. He advised each and everyone to keep their wits about them at all times and help reduce this number in the future by practicing accident prevention.

SAFETY FIRST and ACCIDENT PREVENTION

Member National Safety Council

"PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES BY ALL POSSIBLE MEANS IS A PERSONAL DUTY WHICH EVERYONE OWES NOT ONLY TO HIMSELF ALONE, BUT TO HIS FAMILY AND HIS FELLOW WORKMAN

"THERE IS ONE WAY, AND ONE WAY ONLY, FOR YOU TO REAP THE BENEFITS OF THE SAFETY FIRST MOVEMENT. PRACTICE IT"

Do You Wear 'Em?

How many of us ever stop and think of the wonderful things that are around us? We see these splendors day after day, probably without wondering what this world would be without them.

Hundreds and hundreds of eyes become sightless every year through accidents. There are men who call such a misfortune "bad luck." In the majority of these "bad luck" cases, the accident was avoidable if special care had been exercised.

The eye is a delicate organism and a tiny particle entering it can cause great disaster. Therefore, men and women who are employed where conditions hazardous to the eyes exist, should wear safety goggles. It is easy to repair the goggles, but it is a world of darkness and misery for the man with a glass eye.

J. M. Guild of the Union Pacific Railroad states that the wearing of goggles has been made compulsory but that at the start it was made optional with the men as to whether or not they would wear them. The result was so beneficial that there was little difficulty in making it compulsory.

Courtesy National Safety Council.

BE CAREFUL—and the kids smile with you
BE CARELESS—and they will weep— alone

Are You a Camel?

Are you a human camel, often going days without drinking water?

If you are, order up the H_2O from now on, "steady and conscientious." Here's why. No one is younger than his arteries. If you drink no water, your system is likely to become choked with poisonous material, which will cause high blood pressure and eventually hardened arteries.

Avoid the slow process of self-poisoning, due to carelessness in not helping the internal organs and the skin to keep the body free from waste matter. The usual symptoms of this disorder are headaches, mental dullness, constipation and indigestion, frequently accompanied by attacks of "the blues." The outward signs of chronic auto-intoxication are a pale or a sallow skin, often disfigured by pimples or blotches.

When these appear, lots of people rush for special soaps or beautifiers, failing to understand that all such materials will fail to remedy the condition if the poisons that are the roots of the trouble, are permitted to remain undisturbed.

The best cure is water, plenty of it, four or five glasses daily between meals, so as to give your body what it requires to carry on its various functions. You can aid the good work also by frequent warm baths with plenty of soap vigorously applied. If convenient, try a cold sponge or shower each morning to produce that healthy stimulation that helps you go through the day with pep and enthusiasm.

These directions are for persons of average health. Those who do not feel a healthy glow after applying cold water should consult their doctors, for chilliness after cold bathing means that the system is below par. Guard your health! It is the most valuable possession in the world. Get out of the camel class and patronize the water cooler in order to avoid trouble.

Recent Accidents

A matron while taking cookies out of a tin box scratched her finger on a rough edge. The accident was not reported and no medical attention was given. Later, infection set in.

An operator while descending a flight of stairs, slipped and fell, injuring her back.

An elevator operator was in the act of removing a filing cabinet from a dolly. The cabinet slipped and struck his left foot, bruising the great toe quite severely.

A facility man stepped into some straw to avoid stepping in the mud. As he did so, a nail, which the straw concealed, punctured the ball of his left foot.

An operator, being late, hurried down the stairway. Her foot slipped and she fell, bruising her left hip and arm.

An exchange repairman was tracing a jumper on the underside of the cross arm and, in turning around his spur came out of the pole. He fell to the ground and in falling he struck against a picket fence and injured the lower end of his spine.

A clerk in one of our general offices left a pen lying in a ledger. In turning the ledger around the pen point pricked her left hand, just below the thumb.

A repairman was installing a telephone and in pulling up the ground wire the staples broke loose. When the wire gave way the man struck his left hand on a gas pipe joint, inflicting a slight cut across the back of that member.

While a cable splicer's helper in the Plant department was in the act of replacing a manhole cover, the cover fell striking his left foot, inflicting a slight bruise.

While a cable helper in the Plant department was in the act of placing a tool sack on a cable platform he stepped on a nail which was protruding from one of the boards in the platform, resulting in his sustaining a puncture wound on the inside of the right foot, near the arch.

A switchboardman in the Plant department was engaged in melting wax. After the heat had been applied, for a time, to the kettle containing the wax that was to be heated, it was desired to hasten the completion of the work by permitting the heated wax at the bottom of the kettle to come to the top. As the wax at the top of the kettle had apparenly not started to melt the employé made an opening at the top, with the result that the heated wax spurted through, striking him in the face and inflicting slight burns.

A lineman in the Plant department was in the act of removing a bracket from the side of a house. Because of having placed the ladder on which he was standing while doing this work too close to the building, when pressure was applied to the screw holding the bracket the ladder was forced from its resting place, resulting in the employé losing his balance and falling to the ground. He sustained a slight sprain of the left ankle.

While engaged in installing a bridle wire in a building, an installer in the Plant department attempted to get onto a saw-horse. The saw-horse tipped, resulting in the employé sustaining a slight cut on the little finger of the right hand because of catching it between the saw-horse and the wall.

WHEN YOU APPROACH A RAILROAD CROSSING

STOP, LOOK and LISTEN

MORE THAN 1,500 HUMAN BEINGS KILLED.
TWICE THAT MANY SERIOUSLY INJURED
ON RAILROAD CROSSINGS EACH YEAR. DO
NOT BE THE NEXT VICTIM.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

The Nail

Thou throwest me in the paths of men; thou anointest me with rust. I am the viper of the careless, thoughtless blockhead. I claim thousands of innocent victims every year. I am mightier than the sword, for I lurk in unseen places and do most of my work silently.

God hath made man and all things visible and invisible and to you He gave eyes to see, ears to hear and a tongue to speak and brain to think. Also, His only Son for the preservation of humanity.

When thou throwest me in the paths of men thou dost not think, thou dost not care, and thou weakenest thy moral obligation to men.

If it were an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, thou wouldst think of me, for whosoever throwest me about carelessly is truly a careless, dangerous man and not worthy of his hire.

Listen, O blockhead, and beware! To-morrow the crêpe may be on your own door. Who knows? The best safety device is a careful man. I was made to construct, not to destroy.

Why Drown?

The best way to drown is to throw up both hands and holler "Help!"

The small boy makes a good life saver because he has not learned fear, and three of him are usually present before the first adult arrives on the scene.

If a duck had to wear shoes and stockings he would never have learned to swim.

Lots of good barrels have been ruined rolling drowned people over them. Learn the proper method of resuscitation.

Fellows, never take a girl canoeing unless you can swim for two, or know a girl that could save you.

A canoe is different from a canal boat. It is safe to stand up in a canal boat.

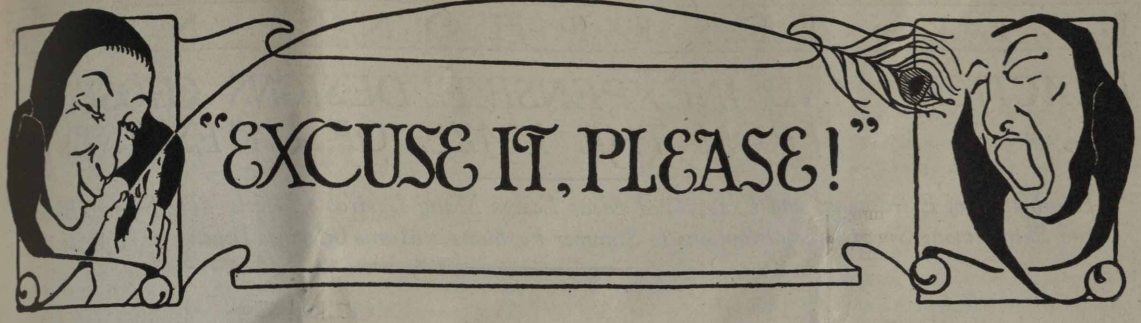
If clutched by a drowning person, encourage him to climb up and get from under as rapidly as possible.

A small boy is a good life saver, for, like a tugboat, he has the engine power without the cargo space.

To Remove Iron Rust

Iron rust may be removed from white goods, by boiling the articles in water containing cream of tartar, allowing three tablespoons to a gallon. This is more effective than lemon juice and salt.

ASK THE FOREMAN FOR SAFETY GOGGLES



How Could It?

The telephone is not making much progress in Russia. And no wonder! Fancy a man going to a telephone and shouting: "Hello, is that you, Dvisastkivchsmartvoiczskic?"

"No dis is Zollemschonskaffirnocknstiffsgrowoff. Who's speaking?"

"Seximochoczkiertyuaksmxkischoffemoff. I wanta know if Xliferomanskeffiskillmajuwchzvastowskisweibierski is still stopping with Dvisastkivochsmartvoiczkic."—*London Answers.*

—

Colored Stevedore—"I see they found Christopher Columbus' bones."

Second Stevedore—"I didn't know he was a gambler."

—

Wire Chief's Idea of Service

A Waukegan, Ill., subscriber took his telephone to the central office last month with a note, stating that as he had no further use for the telephone he had removed same, and wished the account against him cancelled.

—

Fresh Paint

"Waiter," he called, sniffing the air suspiciously, "never mind that order now. I can never eat where there is a smell of fresh paint around."

"If you'll just wait a few minutes, sir," replied the waiter, "them two young ladies will be going."

—

A mule can't kick and pull at the same time, and neither can you. The question, however, is not how the apples get into the dumplings, but how the peaches get into those tight skirts.

—

I don't see however they know it,
But picture-play actors all do it;
They don't have to look
In the telephone book,
But grab up the 'phone and go to it!

—*Motion Picture Magazine.*

—

Equals

He—"Your cousin refused to recognize me at the jazz last night; thinks I'm not his equal, I suppose."

She—"Ridiculous! Of course you are; why, he's nothing but a conceited idiot."

—

Now that it is reported that the former Kaiser is drinking heavily, there are no doubt people in this country who feel his condition is not as bad as it might be.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

Every Day Is a Holiday

An employé of a New York State firm, it is said, asked for an increase in his salary after working for eight years. "You don't work for us," said the manager, who proceeded to prove it by the following method of subtraction: There are 365 days in the year. You sleep 8 hours per day, making 122 days, which subtracted from 365 days leaves 243 days. You have 8 hours recreation each day, also making 122, leaving 121 days; there are 52 Sundays that you don't work, leaving a balance of 69 days. Our store is closed every Saturday afternoon, giving 52 half holidays, or 26 days that you don't work, making a balance (after deduction) of 27 days, we give two weeks' vacation during the year, which leaves only 13 days. There are 12 legal holidays during the year that we are closed, this leaves only one day in the year, and that's Yom Kippur and we don't keep open."

He Couldn't Tell So Soon

Tommy had been playing truant from school and had spent a long, beautiful day fishing. On his way back he met one of his young cronies, who accosted him with the usual question, "Catch anything?"

At this Tommy, in all the consciousness of guilt, quickly responded:

"Ain't been home yet."—*Harper's Magazine.*

—

Jules, the waiter, says he has enough money to retire on, but he can't reconcile himself to the idea of becoming one of those persons who have to give tips. —*Washington Star.*

—

Raisins

You've heard about the raisin
With the kick of 10 per cent.,
But the raisin with the wallop
Is the raisin' of the rent.

—

A farmer hitched his team to a telephone pole.

"Here," exclaimed a policeman, "you can't hitch there!"

"Can't hitch?" shouted the irate farmer. "Well, why does the sign say, 'Fine for Hitching'?"

—

Boy—"Mother, do cows and bees go to heaven?"

Mother—"Why, no. Why ask such a foolish question?"

Boy—"Gee, all that milk and honey the preacher said they had up there must be canned stuff."

—

"Mary," said the sick man to his wife when the doctor had pronounced it a case of smallpox, "if any of my creditors call, tell them I am at last in a position to give them something."

—

Oui Don't Nija Ouija

We don't believe you're truthful Ouija.
Besides, we haven't time to rija.
And if we did we wouldn't hija,
So run along, for we don't nija.

—*Beaumont News.*

—

Smart at That

"I guess my wife thinks I'm a pretty smart man."

"Why?"

"She admits I am half as smart as she thought I was the day we were married."

PRACTICAL AND INEXPENSIVE DESIGNS CHOSEN FROM THE MAZE OF LATEST STYLES

Elimination of Extravagant and Exaggerated Ideas Leaves Many Desirable Models—The Separate Blouse and Skirt Among Smartest Contributions to Summer Fashions—Many Offerings Depend upon Accessories

DRESS, 8715.
EMBROIDERY, 12531.

Guide to Patterns on Next Page.

DRESS, 8713.

DRESS, 8766.

DRESS, 8774.
BRAIDING AND EMBROIDERY, 12470.

By Maud Hall

Ideas blossom like roses in a June garden in the various exhibitions of frocks for summer. There are so many things which the heart craves and the purse forbids that it is only through a process of careful selection with an expert knowledge of styles as they are and are to be that the home dressmaker is supplied with a guide as to what she should include in her wardrobe.

After the extravagant and exaggerated effects have been eliminated, however, there remain sufficient models of adorable design and ready adaptability to satisfy the demands of the most exacting. The note of emphasis is placed upon youthful fashions yet they are arranged with such exquisite care that the woman who should not do so, does not appear over girlish. The charm of the materials and trimmings considered indispensable for summer frocks is their simplicity; and this is true, to a large extent, of the fabrics de luxe. Most of the cheaper cottons are patterned after exclusive, imported materials and they reflect much of the delicate sense of luxury that is featured in the originals.

Two models that should prove of interest to girls preparing for commencement are fashioned in voile and organdy, respectively. The voile dress has a deep border on the skirt with embroidery in

Patterns for Designs

The designs shown on these pages are supplied by The Pictorial Review, New York. Patterns may be secured from any Pictorial Review agency.

DRESS, 8731.
EMBROIDERY, 12445.

self-color. The skirt is gathered and attached to a kimono blouse with round neck under a girdle of white foulard silk. The fronts of the blouse are underfaced and rolled, showing an inserted vestee which closes to the left of center front. Short sleeves and a round neck complete the smart little details of the frock.

Something more pretentious is effected in the design of the organdy, which has a skirt draped at the sides, the edges of the drapery being finished in pointed scallops. These scallops reappear at the neck and lower edges of the short sleeves. The draped tunic sections at the side of the skirt may be omitted, leaving a straight gathered effect of graceful line. With the scallops no other trimming is needed for the blouse, which closes at the left shoulder.

Delicate charm is imparted to a dress of voile in block pattern by a binding of moire ribbon about the neck, girdle, tunic, sleeves and pocket. The blouse has a deep gathered tunic that falls almost to the hem of the skirt, which is a plain two-piece model to be either gathered or plaited at the waist.

GUIDE TO PATTERNS.

8715—Misses' Dress. Designed for 14 to 20 years. Size 16 requires 3⅜ yards 54-inch tricotine—¾ yard 36-inch lining for underbody. A smart touch is given by the embroidered motifs in design 12531 that form a border effect on the blouse to be worked out in worsted or heavy silk floss.

8513—Misses' Dress. Designed for 16 to 20 years. Size 16 requires 5¼ yards 36-inch taffeta—1 yard tab lace—3 yards ribbon ¾ yard 36-inch lining for underbody. The closing of this dress is arranged at the back.

8766—Misses' Dress. Designed for 14 to 20 years. Size 16 requires 5⅛ yards 32-inch gingham—¼ yard 45-inch organdy for collar and cuffs—1⅝ yard plaiting.

8774—Misses' Dress. Designed for 14 to 20 years. Size 16 requires 4⅛ yards 36-inch white linen—½ yard 36-inch blue linen for collar and cuffs. A panel section is applied to the front and back of the waist of this frock, the panels fastening on the left shoulder and at left side-front, while the waist closes at center-front. Attached under the sash is a two-piece gathered skirt on which large motifs in braid and embroidery are applied in design 12470.

8731—Misses' Dress. Designed for 14 to 20 years. Size 16 requires 4 yards 36-inch pongee—⅝ yard 36-inch tricolet for vest.

Home Dressmaker's Corner

Smart Suit That Is Complete With or Without the Sleeveless Jacket

The popularity of the jacket-dress this season has been met by the various smart designers with many attractive models. All combine simplicity with smartness, but nowhere are these features emphasized to better advantage than in this dress of silk poplin. The sleeveless overblouse has an open front with round neck and rolling collar. If desired, embroidery may be added to the vest and pockets. There is a plait at the back of the one-piece skirt. The underbody may be made of lining, if the jacket is used all the time. Medium size requires 3¼ yards 54-inch material, if made entirely of the same fabric, or 2¾ yards of material with 1⅜ yard lining for underbody arrangement.

To cut the skirt, overblouse back and vest facing without a seam, lay corresponding sections of the pattern along the lengthwise fold of material. The sleeve, overblouse front and pocket are laid on the goods so that the large "O" perforations rest on a lengthwise thread. In cutting the lining, the back, with tripple "TTT" perforations is laid along the lengthwise fold and the right front, with large "C" perforations on a lengthwise thread.

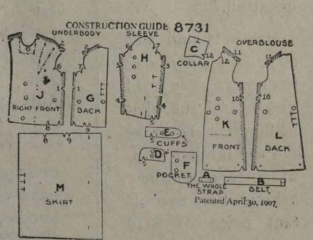
In making the underbody, which should be taken up first, face the right front from the front edge to the dart and the double small "oo" perforations to form a vest effect. Take up dart on shoulder in front, bringing together and stitching along the corresponding lines of small "o" perforations. Terminate the stitching at the single small "o" perforation. Face around armhole edges of front and back about three inches deep. Close under-arm and shoulder seams as notched. Lap right front on left, matching large "O" perforations, which indicate center-front, and stitch lower lapped edges together. Finish for closing on left shoulder and at left side-front.

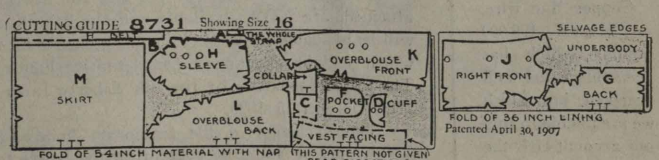
Take the sleeve and plait, creasing on slot perforations. Leave slashed edges free and finish for closing. Gather and close sleeve seam as notched. Sew either cuff to sleeve as notched and bring small "o" perforations in cuffs to seam of sleeve. Lap cuff E, and finish for closing. Sew sleeve in armhole of underbody as notched, with small "o" perforation at shoulder seam and bring seam of sleeve to under-arm seam. Ease in any fulness between the notches.

Next, close back seam of skirt. Form plait, creasing on the line of slot perforations to the right of the back seam. Bring folded edge to the line of slot perforations to the left of the seam and stitch. After the plait has been made, the folded edge of the plait in center-back.

Close under-arm and shoulder seams of overblouse as notched, then turn hem and stitch. Sew collar to neck of overblouse with center-backs even. Adjust belt, strap and pockets to position.

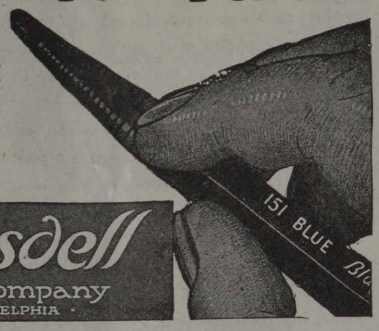
This model may be carried out in nearly all of the season's best-liked materials.





Blaisdell Colored Pencils

Smooth writing, long wearing, quick sharpening—the standard colored pencils for more than a quarter century.



Blaisdell Pencil Company
PHILADELPHIA

Everstick Anchor Company
ST. LOUIS, MO. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLACKBURN'S NEVERSLIP CABLE RINGS

LOSS BY BURGLARY
may be avoided by securing a Burglary Insurance Policy issued by the
American Surety Company of New York
CHICAGO BRANCH OFFICE
Continental and Commercial Bank Building
J. L. MAEHLE, Manager

Fidelity Bonds Burglary Insurance Surety Bonds

HARD FACTS ABOUT SUPPLIES

(Continued from page 15.)

gaged in their production. The shortage of coal, particularly gas coal for the firing of glass insulators, has been very severe throughout the winter months, which is the period when glass insulators particularly are manufactured ahead of orders in anticipation of the summer months, at which time labor will not work in the extreme heat. Both of these industries have been, like all others, greatly impeded through lack of cars in which to ship their finished products.

It would be possible to continue almost indefinitely with reports of conditions regarding a thousand and one other commodities which are purchased for the use of the Bell System, but to do so would be a useless repetition.

The Suppliers' Troubles.

The case of Old Mother Hubbard who found her cupboard bare, is repeated in scores of letters to the Western Electric Company from suppliers.

Structural steel manufacturers report, "part of this tonnage must be rolled on 8-inch mills which are now 54 weeks behind, and the balance on 9-inch mills which are 30 weeks behind orders. Deliveries of 30 days are absolutely out of the question."

Brackets and pole steps. — "Dry oak lumber is very hard to get, and for what little there is to be had the lumber manufacturers are now asking the exorbitant price of $110 per thousand feet."

Copper line wire. — "Have 100,000 pounds which has been inspected and accepted, but which we are unable to ship on account of the shortage of empty box cars."

Copper wire.—"At no time in our experience have we encountered conditions more chaotic and more unsatisfactory. The most serious condition is that surrounding labor. We are, we believe, paying the highest wages in the brass and copper industry, and, strange as it may seem, this policy does not tend to increased production or higher efficiency; to the contrary, men seem to acquire, with high wages, an air of indifference. We fear that conditions may become worse with warm weather, when building operations and all outdoor work will be under full swing. Transportation conditions are very bad—indescribably so. Our copper mill has been shut down for days for want of copper."

TO EMPLOYES HOLDING U. S. GOVERNMENT LIBERTY LOAN BONDS

Chicago, June 1, 1920.

Certain of the issues of Liberty Loan Bonds were in temporary form, *i. e.*, with a limited number of interest coupons attached, as follows:

1st Loan	4 %	—with	coupons	covering	interest	to	Dec.	15,	1919
1st "	4¼%	— "	"	"	"	"	June	15,	1920
1st-2nd Conv. Loan	4¼%	— "	"	"	"	"	Dec.	15,	1920
2nd Loan	4 %	— "	"	"	"	"	Nov.	15,	1919
2nd "	4¼%	— "	"	"	"	"	May	15,	1920
3rd "	4¼%	— "	"	"	"	"	March	15,	1920
4th "	4¼%	— "	"	"	"	"	Oct.	15,	1920

If you are holding any of the above mentioned temporary bonds it will be necessary to have them exchanged for definitive bonds (i. e., bonds which will have attached all interest coupons for the remaining period of the respective bonds) as soon as such definitive bonds are available which will usually be shortly after the date of the last coupon on the temporary bonds.

The definitive bonds of the 2nd and 3rd Liberty Loans, having all coupons attached, are NOW available and the definitive bonds of the 1st Liberty Loan will be available about May 15, 1920, except 1st-2nd Loan Converted 4¼% bonds which will be exchanged for definitive bonds soon after December 15, 1920. The definitive bonds of the 4th Liberty Loan will probably be available soon after October 15, 1920.

The exchange of the temporary bonds to the bonds with all coupons attached may be made by presenting the bonds to any Federal Reserve Bank direct, or through any bank in the locality in which the employé resides.

Cut Your Pole Cost Per Year

Pole cost per year equals price of telephone pole, plus cost of installing pole, divided by number of years it serves. Double the life of telephone poles and cross arms by using

Reilly's Wood Preservative R.W.P.

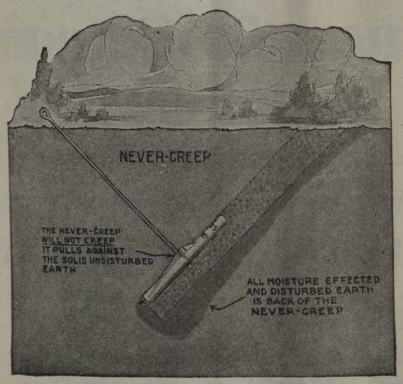
The World's most widely used oil for protecting telephone poles from decay. R. W. P. protects because it penetrates deeply—no tar adulterant to clog the pores—no light volatile oil to dissolve or evaporate. R.W. P. stays in the wood, and protects while it stays.

Those disappointed in the rest find satisfaction in the best. Why take chances. Insist on R. W. P.

Apply With Brush or Open Tank Process

THE REILLY COMPANY, Indianapolis, Indiana

Plants: Indianapolis Minneapolis Mobile Seattle Norfolk



WHEN a man proposes to a girl he does not propose to the one he can *get along with*—but to the one *he can't get along without.*

This can be well applied to Guy Anchors. You can get along with the "Dead Man," even some of the patent anchors, but if you ever try

"NEVER CREEPS"

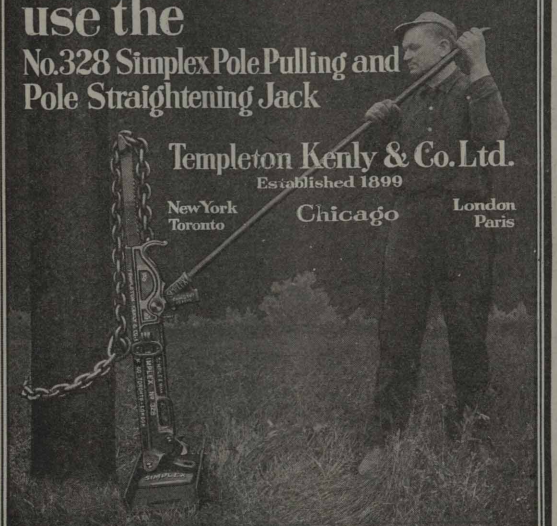
you will understand why users can't get along without them.

CHANCE COMPANY

Centralia, Mo.

To pull a large Pole in 8 minutes or to straighten any Pole in less than Two minutes use the

No. 328 Simplex Pole Pulling and Pole Straightening Jack



Templeton Kenly & Co. Ltd.
Established 1899
New York Toronto Chicago London Paris

UNIQUE
Furnaces and Torches

Unique Furnaces and Torches burn kerosene oil, generate quickly, and give about twice as much heat as can be obtained from gasoline.

The combustion is so nearly perfect that there is practically no unburned carbon to clog the burner and generator.

They are indorsed by fire underwriters because they are safe; by telephone companies because they are economical and durable, and by cable men and line men because they eliminate trouble and bother.

Write us today and we will send you our literature describing these articles, and demonstrate to you every claim that we make for them.

THE OAKES MANUFACTURING COMPANY
TIPTON, INDIANA

The National City

Bank is a member of the Federal Reserve System and of the Chicago Clearing House Association.

Savings depositors in this bank are afforded the same security and service as the depositors of large sums in our Commercial Department.

Liberty Loan Bonds carried in safe-keeping for our Savings Depositors without charge.

The National City Bank
OF CHICAGO

Southeast Corner Dearborn and Monroe Sts.

DAVID R. FORGAN
President

OPEN SATURDAYS 9 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
ALSO MONDAYS UNTIL 6 P. M.

FIRST AND OLD DETROIT NATIONAL BANK

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

National Bank Protection for Your Savings

Take advantage of this feature by opening an account in our Savings Department. 3% interest on savings deposits.

The years just ahead of you are big with opportunity, and you should save so as to take advantage of them.

FIRST AND OLD DETROIT NATIONAL BANK

Member Federal Reserve Bank

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

One Policy | Universal Service | One System

Volume 9 | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, JULY, 1920 | Number 12

THE MONTH IN INDIANA

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

A. D. Lewis, Correspondent, Indianapolis

Indianapolis Traffic News

Toll

Miss Isabel Small, toll clerk, has been promoted to a clerical position in the statistical department in the general traffic superintendent's office.

Miss Ethel Glass motored to Chicago to visit her sister and family over Memorial Day.

Miss Beulah Mercer has been transferred to the division traffic manager's office. Miss Isabelle Hewitt was transferred to the force requirement department in the traffic superintendent's office.

Miss Nelle Lusk recently visited Miss Faut, the chief toll operator, who has been seriously ill at her home in New Palestine, Indiana. Miss Lusk reported that Miss Faut is improving.

—

Belmont

A pretty wedding ceremony took place May 29th when Miss Nora Cox, one of Belmont's supervisors, became the bride of Harry Young. Dr. H. A. Turney officiated. Miss Alta Boyd, the bridesmaid, was dressed in a blue taffeta frock and wore a corsage bouquet of lavender sweet peas. The bride wore a traveling suit of blue tricotine with hat to match and a corsage bouquet of pink sweet peas. Mr. and Mrs. Young will be at home after July 1st at 3116 Jackson street.

Miss Florence Welsh and Miss Emma Bundy have been absent from the office for several days because of illness.

Miss Roxie Glidewell has recovered from a recent illness and has returned.

Miss Hazel Orman spent several days with her parents at Bowling Green.

Miss Pearl Cox and Miss Lois Ludlow have been advanced to senior operators.

Miss Pansy Baird has been transferred to Belmont from Main, Miss Gladys Stewart from the training school and Miss Lois Adkins from Washington office.

—

Main

Miss Pearl Techintine, who was transferred to San Antonio, Texas, last January, has returned to Indianapolis and is back at Main office. She just couldn't stay away any longer.

Mrs. Eunice Fisher, Ida Schwertferger, and Laura Dicks, recent brides, resigned on account of home duties. Miss Schwertfeger says she is coming back. We hope so.

Mrs. Helen Wade has resigned to take up her residence in Boston, Mass. Phyleming Greener is motoring to Oklahoma. Mae Feldmeyer is now in Chicago, Ill. Elmazo Swisher has been transferred to Lansing, Mich., and Sara Britton to Detroit, Mich.

Please add two more work order clerks to our list. Thelma and Opal Beaman are our latest.

Mrs. Harriett Lyons, Edna McGinley nad Miss Ina Monce, former employees, are with us again.

We have two more June brides. Lillian Wetter is now Mrs. William Steinberger and Violet Lovelle has taken the name of Apple. Congratulations.

Mrs. Mary Lowden, matron, has been transferred from Washington. She is substituting for Mrs. Mahaffey, evening matron, who is ill.

Mary Maloney and Norma Rusche have been promoted to supervisory positions.

—

Woodruff

Miss Gladys Lennington resigned her position, and was married, Wednesday, June 9th, to Mr. Butler.

Miss Gladys Griffis was married, Wednesday evening, June 23rd, to Martin Anderson.

Miss Esther Davis recently spent a pleasant week-end at Lafayette with friends and relatives.

The Misses Helen and Elva Turner spent a week-end at Rushville, Ind., where they fished.

Miss Mable Goodwin has been transferred to Irvington office.

The Misses Ruby and Mary Miller, Myrtle Roberts and Anna Rasener have been promoted to senior operators, and Wilma Hendrixson has been promoted to a supervisory position.

A delightful party and spread were enjoyed by the Woodruff "B" girls and their guests who included Miss Anne Dugan and Helen Geddes of Main office. The party was given by the losers in a contest of efficiency. The refreshments and decorations were carried out in green and white, and tasted even better than they looked. Miss Nora Duggan baked a cake that looked wonderful. Most of the girls after eating it decided that she did not miss her calling when she applied for a position with the telephone company as she seems to be better suited for that kind of work.

The Woodruff girls gave a dance at Spades Park Library Hall on May 11th. The music and punch were fine, and everyone had a delightful time.

—

Washington

Miss Edna Purcell, formerly of our office, was married last month. As June is the month of brides and roses, what can we expect?

Miss Dorothy Gillitte has fully recovered from her recent illness and enjoys being with us again.

Mrs. Cawthon, best known to our girls as Leona Ferguson, was recently married to Earl Cawthon. This was really a romantic marriage and came as quite a surprise to their many friends.

The flowers provided for Washington office were greatly appreciated by all the girls and make our office very attractive.

We have a new matron, and she is quite wonderful. If someone tries to take her away from us there will be war in camp.

—

Training School

Miss Eleanor Stuckwish, former Main work order clerk, has been transferred to the training school as instructor.

Miss Helen Hoppman, former Ft. Harrison chief operator, has been transferred to the Instruction department at Indianapolis.

Miss Mary Shaw Moore has recently returned from Erie, Pa., and is now, as she says, "working at her old trade."

Mrs. Elsie Henkle has resigned to take up home duties. She claims she will soon know just how to cook n'everything.

Miss Ella Steiner and Miss Amelia Keller of South Bend office were the guests of Mrs. Catherine Polsgrove over Memorial Day. The girls came down to see the races and reported a wonderful visit.

A miscellaneous shower was given at the home of Edna La Zear in honor of Mrs. Paul Boots, formerly Alta Reeder. The decorations were in blue and white. After a dainty two course luncheon, the girls had the pleasure of watching Mrs. Boots open each gift, to which was attached a humorous verse. Ruth Gabbert furnished the music and what it takes to play "Ruth has." The evening was spent telling fortunes and dancing. The following verse was written by Miss McAtee and attached to her gift for the bride:

Boots, you know, are very high.
The prices soar unto the sky.
Some are high, some are low,
But Cupid always has his bow.
He winks his eye at Mr. Boots
And says, "'Tis time to shoot the shoots;
Take unto yourself for life
Miss Alta for your lovely wife."
He then took aim with all his might,
And entered in this chase just right.
He won the girl and now, you see,
That they are as happy as can be.

Central Division

Miss Mildred Brookie has been appointed instructor at Frankfort, taking the place of Miss Edith Price, who was transferred to LaFayette.

Mrs. Winifred Corns has taken the position of evening chief operator at Frankfort.

Misses Lula Keller and Mary Price have returned to duty at Frankfort after being absent about six weeks on account of sickness.

Dorothy Skeen, Natalie Long, Josephine Knable and Esther Davis are new students recently added to the Frankfort force.

C. E. (Pug) Forsythe has recently taken the position of lineman at Frankfort.

Charles Herring, lineman at Frankfort, left about the first of June to reside in Oregon. Good luck, Slim.

The employés at Frankfort are contemplating the laying out of a tennis court and croquet grounds on the lot recently purchased by the telephone company for the erection of a new building.

Miss Vada Carter, chief operator at Bedford, spent a day in French Lick recently. She and a cloudburst arrived at the same time, but nevertheless French Lick was glad to see her.

Miss Nellie Cameron of Indianapolis visited the Bedford traffic department a few days ago. We wonder if it made her homesick!

The races have sure got Bedford going. Gus Tewell of the commercial department, Vada Carter, Thelma Cornwell and Margaret Tucker of the traffic department are among those who attended.

Many are the sighs around Bedford. The good days are about over. Our nice bumpy French Lick road is plowed up and looks very much like a corn field. But just wait until next summer. They'll need traffic cops at all crossroads.

Miss Claudine Sykes, toll operator, and Edith Sharr, chief operator's clerk at Bedford, look rather pale, we admit. (Too much to eat and not enough exercise, we guess.) One Sunday morning about 8:30 they were seen walking out a nice pike road at a pretty good gait. Miss Bessie Root, local operator, was the cause and a good country dinner was the bait. Motorcycles were served as refreshments.

Summer days are really here. The river is fine at Bedford and that means another picnic. So hunt up your lunch kits and bathing suits. Let's go!

Charles Newkirk, Bedford plant department, got a few days' leave of absence last month, and we all put on our thinking caps. After his return cigars were in evidence. So, wedding bells and a bride were the cause! They now reside in Indianapolis. Congratulations, and best wishes.

Lydia Plake has resigned her position as local operator at Bedford and is now teaching music.

Eathel Hawkins, plant clerk at Bedford, is leaving for a few days' visit in Chicago. Now, Eathel, do be careful.

Yes, our Fords are still running on a mixture of coal oil and gasoline. We will soon be having fond recollections of "gas" as we now do of that famous "barleycorn beverage."

Dalton Wallar, Bedford manager, has left us for a few days for business to French Lick. He only has to start the Ford south, then he can sleep the rest of the way. (Perfect roads.) When he awakens he is calmly sitting in front of the French Lick exchange ready for business. That's what we call good training.

We were recently surprised by a treat in the form of piping hot doughnuts furnished by the Bake-Rite Bakery of Bedford. We are unanimous in saying that they were "fit for a king."

Miss Edith Price, former instructor at Frankfort, is now chief operator at LaFayette, taking the place of Laura Schweitzer, who resigned to be married.

Miss Mildred Graham has been appointed assistant chief operator and placed in charge of the toll room of the LaFayette Telephone Company, the toll board of which is operated by the Indiana Bell Telephone Company.

New employees added to the LaFayette traffic force are Ruth Bennett, Ada Goris, Mary Jackson, Mildred Killian, Adele LaFevre, Mary McCormick and Helen Van Sickle.

C. K. Hoffman is now toll wire chief at LaFayette, taking the place of H. J. Ferris, who resigned to take up work with the Western Union Telegraph Company in Texas.

The employés and their families at Martinsville held their first company picnic May 31st at White Lick Creek near Brooklyn, Ind. The company has been taken into the Bell organization recently. The employés met at the Central office and were taken out in the company trucks and cars. Through the kindness of Mrs. Betty Tousey and Miss Marie Sanders, who were formerly in the service of the company, every operator was able to leave the board and join the crowd, as the plant is full automatic and only toll and information operators are used. A picnic

supper was served on the banks of the creek and we found out that our girls were good cooks as well as good operators. The afternoon was spent in fishing, bathing and games. Following is a list of those in attendance: Fred Preston, Vinson Howard, Harry Watkins, Edna Scott, Iva Baker, Agnes Lloyd, Bonnie Baker, Estella Kephart, Cora Granholt, Elsie Gentry, Charles Rankins, Mrs. Vinson Howard, Thelma Howard, Mrs. Charles Rankins, Ruth Walters, Mrs. Rosa Walters.

Miss Ruth Walters, daughter of Mrs. Rosa Walters, and Dewey Goss, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ephriam Goss, were married Sunday afternoon, June 6th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wich on West Pike street, in Martinsville, the Rev. C. G. Morse of the Baptist church officiating. Miss Elsie Wich and Ray Hill of Mooresville were the only witnesses. Mr. and Mrs. Goss went at once to their new home on the Hedrick farm in Jefferson township, west of the city. They are both popular young people and have a host of friends who wish them much happiness. Mrs. Goss has been in the service of the Company for three years in the capacity of assistant wire chief and routine testing. Here's to you, Ruth. We're all for you.

MARTINSVILLE EMPLOYES ON THEIR FIRST COMPANY PICNIC, MAY 31, WHITE LICK CREEK.

Eastern Division

Mrs. George Brice entertained the office force of Bluffton at her home with a picnic supper on the evening of June 11th. Mrs. Brice is a former member of the force. Having been married about six months, she wanted to show the girls that she could become an efficient cook as well as an efficient assistant auditor. All those present say Mrs. Brice acquitted herself in fine style.

The citizens of Bluffton presented Jack Sandlin, cableman, with a fine gold watch with his name engraved and an inscription which reads, "For Act of Bravery Committed May 8th, 1920." The details of Mr. Sandlin's act were given in the May BELL TELEPHONE NEWS. He is very justly proud of his watch and promises not to part with it the rest of his life.

Several of the telephone girls enjoyed a "Pot Luck Lawn Party" at the home of Miss Ocie Cotton on East Ohio street, Bluffton. The eats were served on the lawn in the moonlight made by "Bluffton's pure and unadulterated electric light department." Anyway, there were no ill effects from the eats. The evening was spent in dancing and games. The girls left at a late hour, declaring they had had a wonderful time. Those attending were Miss Verna Sands, Iona McAllister, Hettie and Gertrude Louden, Cecile Trenary, Carrie Shoemaker, Mary Hornady, Virginia Redding, Nina Watson and Bess Rolli.

Northern Division

As guests of the employés at the Kendallville exchange, George Armentrout and his employés enjoyed a motor party to Rome City Tuesday evening, May 25th. Upon arrival at the summer resort a wiener and marshmallow roast was in order and a fine time enjoyed by all. Old time outdoor games were played which required a lot of running. The most fun for all was to see the chief operator and wire chief take part in the running. Returning to Kendallville the party went to the home of the wire chief and wound up the evening festivities with music and eating ice cream.

Wednesday evening, May 26th, five of the girls at the Kendallville exchange entertained five of Mr. Armentrout's employés by a theater party and later a boat ride on Bixler Lake.

On June 8th and 9th the South Bend committee gave a very successful "Ting a Ling" dancing party at Tokio Dancing Gardens for the benefit of the telephone company baseball team. There was a large attendance and everyone had a very enjoyable time. Compliments to our committee.

George E. John, commercial agent at Muncie, is spending his vacation in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, his former home. According to his usual custom, he went with rod and reel. It is said that when he visits his old haunts along the river, the fish crawl under the rocks, logs and other places of hiding and have even been known to crawl out into the woods and remain until his vacation period was over.

Dudley C. Sadler, for several months cashier in the commercial office at Muncie, has resigned to take up other work. Miss Lulu White, clerk, has been promoted to that position.

Miss Dorothy Kraus has been promoted from the position of local clerk to that of chief clerk for the division superintendent of traffic. Miss Mary Weirbach, senior operator, succeeds Miss Kraus.

Miss Margaret Heffernan, who has been traffic instructress for some time at Muncie, has been appointed traffic chief to succeed Miss Lois M. Anderson, who has been transferred to South Bend. Miss Heffernan was formerly traffic chief at Terre Haute and her work in that exchange was very efficient. She comes highly recommended and we extend to her a cordial welcome.

Miss Lois M. Anderson, who has filled the position of traffic chief at Muncie during the past six months, has been transferred to a similar position at South Bend. Miss Anderson's work in the Muncie exchange has been very satisfactory. Possessed of a pleasing disposition and a charming personality, she so endeared herself to all who knew her that her leaving was a source of genuine regret. A farewell party was given her Friday evening, June 4th. The time was spent in games and dancing, after which refreshments were served. The jollity of the evening was marred only by the fact that the "Chief," whom the girls all thought of as "one of us," was going away. After the flashlight had been made, Mr. Barnett, division superintendent of traffic, in behalf of the employés, presented Miss Anderson with a beautiful wrist watch as a token of the esteem in which she is held. She responded to Mr. Barnett's well chosen remarks in her same pleasing manner and expressed her appreciation of the gift, not so much for its worth but for the spirit in which it was given.

FAREWELL PARTY FOR LOIS ANDERSON, TRAFFIC CHIEF, TRANSFERRED FROM MUNCIE TO SOUTH BEND.

She bespoke for her successor, Miss Heffernan, who was present, the same coöperation that had been given her.

A very pretty wedding took place on Saturday, June 19th, when Miss Esther Peters became the bride of Alvin Rogowski. They were attended by Miss Dorothy Hullings and Oscar Bleck. Immediately after the ceremony a reception was tendered the couple at the home of the bride's parents. Miss Peters has been one of the efficient local operators at Michigan City and Mr. Rogowski is connected with the plant department of the Merchants Mutual Telephone Company. We all join in extending them our hearty congratulations and best wishes.

Miss Ann Nieman of the commercial department at Michigan City has returned from her vacation and reports having a very delightful time.

Miss Ellen Hintz, collector in the commercial department at Michigan City, enjoyed her annual vacation during June.

Miss Metha Purdy, Michigan City toll operator, has gone to Michigan to spend her vacation with her parents.

During the month of May a number of Michigan City operators enjoyed an outing on Sheridan Beach, in U-Need-a-Rest Cottage. Needless to say they all had a good time and are anxiously looking forward to another, admitting, though, that they all needed a rest when they got back.

Southern Division

One morning a Crawfordsville operator on a farmer position, hearing a strange noise on her board, called the junior supervisor, who tested the board but could find no trouble. She said that the noise sounded as if two crocks were being hit together. The senior supervisor was called in consultation, and experienced the same results when testing. Turning about to call the wire chief, she glanced out of the window and observed the root of all trouble. In the court-yard below, Mr. Mathews, the plant chief, was cranking the company's "Phourd."

About fifteen of the local and toll operators of the Crawfordsville exchange were pleasantly entertained at a miscellaneous surprise shower for Mrs. Verne Routh, formerly Miss Mable Lee. The shower was a complete surprise, as Mrs. Routh was visiting her sister, Miss Helen Lee. The bride received many useful gifts.

Olma Pipes entertained Mattie Harms, Thelma Wesley, Mary Short and Alma Ecker at a house party over the week-end of June 5th. Mr. Pipes motored the girls to Terre Haute early Monday morning in order that they could be on duty at eight o'clock.

Alma Ecker, who has been employed by the Central Union Telephone Company as cashier for the past eight years, has resigned her position at Terre Haute to accept a position with the Vandalia Railway Company.

Cecelia Riesman and Bridget O'Donnell, collectors at Terre Haute exchange, have been transferred to the auditor's office at Indianapolis. Mary Short of the commercial department has been transferred to the toll department.

Lottie Coats, chief operator, and Helen Murray of South Bend spent the week-end in Terre Haute.

Miss Lois Anderson, traffic chief of Muncie, formerly traffic chief of Terre Haute, spent Memorial Day in Terre Haute. A theatre party was given her on the evening of May 29th. Those present were Mary Short, Alma Ecker, Helen McCabe, Myra Bogart, Marie, Clara Dupke, L. E. Freeman, F. F. Davis, and I. N. Crawford. Following the party they went to the exchange and assisted in the cut-over.

Lillian Lammerts, Mary McKinnley, Jessie Irving and Sylvia Love have been transferred to the South Bend exchange.

Mrs. L. E. Freeman of Indianapolis visited her husband, the traffic chief of Terre Haute, during Memorial Day.

Miss Angeline French, for three years assistant chief clerk in the commercial office at Huntington, was happily married to Dr. Cameron Griffith on Saturday, June 12th. Dr. Griffith is a young dentist of great promise. The bride has endeared herself to all employés of the United Telephone Company during her time of service. She will not leave the company at present, but will be at her accustomed place at the window with the ever-pleasant smile that, were she to resign, would leave a strange vacancy in the commercial office among those who wish her every happiness.

Had Fellow Feeling

A Canadian newspaper recently printed the following: A humane society has secured a downtown show window and filled it with attractive pictures of wild animals in their native haunts. A placard in the exhibit read: "We were skinned to provide women with fashionable furs." A man paused before the window and his harassed expression for a moment gave way to one of sympathy. "I know just how you feel, old top," he muttered. "So was I."

Indianapolis Centennial

The City of Indianapolis celebrated its 100th birthday anniversary June 6th to 11th in very elaborate style. The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World held their annual convention in Indianapolis the same week and the combined events were spectacular as well as interesting. The progress of 100 years was depicted in a parade Monday night and the contribution of the telephone company is shown in the picture, the Indian beating his signals on the hollow log as of the early period and a modern 550 P.B.X. of today vividly contrasted the old and modern methods. The "War Tocsin" was sounded in a most ferocious and blood-curdling manner by Joseph Shockley of the commercial office while Miss Rose Clemens of Main office presided over the up to date method with efficiency and dignity.

FLOAT OF THE INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY, CENTENNIAL PARADE, NIGHT OF JUNE 7TH.

Efforts to Please Are Commended

Dr. Charles D. Humes, a prominent physician of Indianapolis, expressed his appreciation of courteous and efficient service in the following letter to Manager Phil M. Watson:

My Dear Phil:

I am writing to thank you for your very efficient operators for saving me from an extremely tiresome experience last night. I was called to Marion in consultation. After I had started on the trip, the doctor phoned again that the patient was practically beyond help and if possible to stop my coming. My wife got in touch with your chief operator, who, by using common sense and quick wit, was able to head me off at Fortville, allowing me to return immediately.

I consider her services of inestimable value because I was utterly worn out and she saved me from an all night trip. I am very sincere in my appreciation of this operator's service as she showed, from her talk with Mrs. Humes, that she had a real human interest in the so-called suffering public. I, like many others, rather enjoy adverse criticism of our public service corporations and perhaps do entirely too much of it, but I shall not miss this opportunity of offering an extreme degree of frank criticism. Mrs. Humes obtained her number, which I think was 108 or 180, and whoever she is, it occurs to me that a person with such splendid judgment would be reasonable and perhaps treat with a moderate degree of kindness any alibi which a belated club member might offer for his late arrival home after a busy night at the office. Not that I wish to encourage marriage for our competent assistants, a performance which I think on the other hand should be discouraged so that our lives might be less annoyed by constant changes in our office forces.

Very sincerely,

(Signed) Dr. Chas. D. Humes,
707 Hume-Mansur Bldg.

The call in question was handled by Miss Bess Kairschner, evening toll chief operator, who is at all times a courteous and efficient employe. She has been in the service of the company nine years.

The Pittsford Purity Pie Company of Indianapolis was also very well pleased with the manner in which a recent emergency call was handled by Mrs. Agnes Dean, a local supervisor, and sent the following letter of appreciation:

Gentlemen:

On the seventh day of April, 1920, at 8:45 p. m., one of our employés had his hand caught in a machine and suffered a severe injury. At this particular time we were in the midst of a building program and a sign which gives the name of the doctor to call in case of emergency, which according to our rules hangs above our telephone, was temporarily moved on account of this building program.

An employé who witnessed the accident stepped to the telephone and when your central answered he told her, "An accident has happened at 1424 North Senate avenue; get a doctor here at once." The doctor reported almost immediately, at least investigation shows that not over ten minutes time had elapsed before the arrival of the doctor, and the unfortunate employé was provided with relief and within the next five minutes your central operator called back to inquire whether or not the doctor had arrived.

We consider this a very complete example of efficiency and we desire through you to express our appreciation to your operator and also to compliment her upon her initiative.

Yours very truly,
PITTSFORD PURITY PIE CO.
(Signed) W. E. Pittsford.

Telephone Association Meets in Crawfordsville

The West Central Indiana Telephone Association, which covers territory from LaFayette on the north to Bedford on the south and from Indianapolis to the Illinois state line, met at the Crawford Hotel in Crawfordsville on May 25th. The morning session was devoted to a welcome address by Mayor Dumont Kennedy. The mayor made a forceful appeal, not only to owners of telephone systems, but to all public utilities, urging them always to meet the public with kindness. He showed plainly that the public was critical, but said it is entitled to all due consideration. He made it plain that the most valuable asset a public utility could have is a tactful employé. His address was exceedingly well received. Response was made by Max Hosea.

The following officers were elected: President, H. F. Farwell, Terre Haute; Vice President, F. D. Fee, Crawfordsville; Secretary-Treasurer, John M. Stanley, Ladoga.

Part of the afternoon was passed in an inspection of the local telephone plan.

Toll Girl's Picnic at Lick Creek

Since the warm days are here the usual number of picnics are being given. The latest one given by the Toll girls was a gypsy supper at Lick Creek on June 10th. The beautiful scenery was thoroughly enjoyed by all of the girls and a number of them could not resist the temptation to wade. We have heard a great deal about the wonderful diving and other aquatic stunts of Reba Harkins and Martha Pommerening during the past winter at the swimming pool of the Marion Club, but they failed to display these particular talents when they fell in the creek. A leech who had been making his home deep down in the water took quite a fancy to Irene Leser's foot, much to her consternation, and was

ON THE TOLL OPERATORS' PICNIC AT LICK CREEK.

removed by Frances Scheefer after Irene had nearly succumbed with pain and screaming.

After a delicious supper of roasted wieners, marshmallows, coffee, apples and everything that goes with such a meal the girls walked to the city limits, as they had missed the interurban car (which is not an unusual occurrence with them).

Mrs. Hazel Duncan McClelland, a former toll operator, was the guest of honor. Everyone had such a wonderful time that plans for another picnic of this kind are already under way.

Service on Fire Calls in South Bend

Telephone service in South Bend has been criticized for slowness in answering a call made to report a fire. Reports of this kind have been investigated and proved to be unfounded. However, a letter received by Mr. Bonds last month afforded much satisfaction to the whole traffic department. It was entirely unsolicited and came from John W. Talbot of South Bend. Mr. Talbot wrote:

June 17, 1920.

"Mr. Bonds:

"I often give your service ——. I desire to give you a deserved compliment. Today, seeing a fire, issuing smoke, just east of the Elk Temple, I called central and in three minutes the fire department, in response to the call, had the fire extinguished. Congratulations. Sincerely,

"JNO. W. TALBOT."

From Mr. Talbot's statement it appears that the fire department and the telephone operator were both "on the job."

Washington Sends Pencil to Belmont

The Washington office correspondent stated in the May issue of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS that the girls there were undecided what to do with a silver pencil they possessed. The Belmont correspondent advised them in the June issue to send the pencil to Belmont for safe keeping. The final chapter apparently has been written. It follows:

Dear Editor:

We feel that you will be interested in knowing how our suggestions for taking care of the silver pencil belonging to Miss Rosasco were accepted by the Washington office. After carefully weighing the matter they decided in favor of our last suggestion, *i.e.*, send it to Belmont for safe keeping. On June 5th we received by mail the pencil in question and have advised Washington that it will be well taken care of as promised and can be had upon demand.

If there is any other office with weighty questions to decide we stand ready, like Beatrice Fairfax of old, to counsel and advise. Yours truly,

LITTLE BELMONT.

It pays to advertise in the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS.

Muncie Baseball Team Loses Opener

The baseball team of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company at Muncie, which recently joined the Twilight League, played its first game with the employés of the city banks Thursday, June 3rd. The pole-climbers played the pen-pushers off their feet in the first inning, when they made seven runs. However, they lost their grip and went down to defeat to the tune of 19 to 14.

Chief among the Bell rooters were A. E. Smith, division manager; C. C. Hollis, local manager; E. L. Hamlin, division superintendent of plant; A. S. Barnett, division superintendent of traffic, and S. N. Sears, division plant engineer. The rooters yelled themselves hoarse in the early part of the game and were unable to furnish the needed inspiration when the Bell team "hit the toboggan." Games for July are as follows:

July 2—Postoffice.
July 8—Banks.
July 14—Shoe Clerks.
July 23—Indiana General Service Company.
July 30—Press.

Boost!

Boost your city, boost your friend,
Boost the lodge that you attend.
Boost the street on which you're dwelling,
Boost the goods that you are selling.
Boost the people 'round about you,
They can get along without you,
But success will quicker find them,
If they know that you're behind them.
Boost for every forward movement,
Boost for every new improvement,
Boost the man for whom you labor,
Boost the stranger and the neighbor.
Cease to be a chronic knocker,
Cease to be a progress blocker.
If you'd make your city better,
Boost it to the final letter.

—Detroit Free Press.

Customer—"Where will I find the candelabra?"

New Floorman—"All canned goods are in the grocery department on the fourth floor."—*Judge.*

Ruth Davis Married to Jules Goux

A wedding of unusual interest was performed at 1:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon, June 17th, at the headquarters of the Alliance Francaise, when Miss Ruth Edith Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Davis, 2329 Northwestern avenue, became the bride of Jules Eugene Goux, the popular French automobile race driver. Only a few intimate friends were present at the ceremony which was performed by the Rev. James D. Stanley, rector of Christ Episcopal church. The Goux family was represented by Prof. Claude Michelson of the Paris School of French. A wedding supper was served at the Claypool Hotel.

RUTH EDITH DAVIS.
Bride of Jules Goux, Popular French Auto Race Driver.

Miss Davis was a force requirement clerk in the general traffic department before her marriage. She entered the employ of the company April 11, 1917, as an operator and was promoted to a supervisory position May 5, 1918. She was granted a leave of absence because of ill health and upon her return was assigned to a clerical position in the general traffic department.

Mr. Goux was born in Valentigny, France, and is general sales manager of the Peugeot Automobile Company with headquarters at Paris, France. He was the winner of the 500-mile race at the Indianapolis Speedway in 1913 and took fourth prize in 1914 and third prize in 1919. He was entered in this year's race, but failed to finish because of engine trouble.

Mr. and Mrs. Goux will visit Buffalo and Niagara Falls before sailing for France. They will make their home in Paris.

Happiness—What Is It?

Who can define happiness? Is it getting or giving?

"If we make the pursuit of happiness our main motive in life aren't we certain never to reach that goal?" asks a writer in *Forbes Magazine*. "Not long ago," continues this writer, "I asked the veteran Theodore N. Vail what one thing affords the greatest satisfaction in life. Unhesitatingly he replied 'accomplish something.' Suppose we were to change our whole ideas and our whole teachings about this subject of the pursuit of happiness, and were to teach instead that the supreme thing in life is effort, endeavor, striving to accomplish something useful in life, wouldn't we be on a better track? Wouldn't such a track be far more likely to bring us to the goal of happiness? He that deliberately sets out to pursue personal happiness is not only in danger of thereby impinging upon the happiness of others, but is in danger, is he not of not overtaking the very thing he is chasing? But isn't the person whose supreme aim in life is to 'spend and be spent' in service, in effort, in usefulness, in work, in achievement—isn't such a one ordained, in the very nature of things, to derive therefrom a richer measure of happiness than the chaser after happiness?

"This is very crudely expressed, but perhaps enough has been said to suggest a line of thought for your own mind. If your reasoning coincides with mine, let's do what we can to discourage the enthroning and worshipping of one's own personal happiness as the be-all and end-all of life."

A useful idea may occur first to anyone.

LUCKY STRIKES

By W. M. K.

Guy Green went to Phili. and New York Sunday. 'Fore leavin' he said he hoped it'd be wetter along the shore than it is this far inland.

Personal: After 3½ years of persistency, Andy Taylor, at South Bend, desires to dispose of 1 good and 3 broken thermos bottles, six milk bottles, and 216 powders. Address R. F. D., Osceola.

Bert Smith, Muncie, Ind., desires to be informed of all picnics to be pulled during August, specially the Benton Telephone Ass'n's outing at Gay Park.

Ed Bonds says a toupe is fine in the winter time, but, my Gaud, how hot it is in the summer.

Old H. C. L. was given another blow the other day. Our estimable V.P. and Treas. were seen recently wearing a 1913 suit, a last year's cap and a last Tuesday's shave.

When a fellow eats onions nowadays you don't know whether it's 'cause he likes 'em or he's hidin' something from the police.

"Chick" Coldwell, C-o-l-d, Cold, W-e-l-l, Well, Coldwell, has just returned after spending ten months at the front. He expects to be back in shape again by fall.

Poor old Bob Morris
'S goin' away in a Ford.
If the Ford had been stronger,
My story'd be longer.

Items of interest around general traffic headquarters:

9:10 A. M. Mr. Woods working with his coat off.

9:30 A. M. Mr. Woods still working with his coat off.

9:31 A. M. Messenger brings Mr. Woods eight dozen newly sharpened pencils. (Sometimes that many will last until noon.)

10:00 A. M. Mr. Woods looks up and says "Thank you."

10:15 A. M. Mr. Woods still has his coat off, but not working. He's looking out the window at eleven holes in New York street.

10:16 A. M. Mr. Woods working again. He's still got his coat off.

10:30 A. M. Mr. Uprichard called for him. Mr. Woods still has his coat off. Don't know whether to put it on or not. Finally puts it on as he isn't sure whether Mr. Uprichard left his glasses home or not.

10:35 A. M. Mr. Woods wished he'd left his coat off as it was rather warm in the General Manager's office.

Announcement

Somebody said, 'Let's have a Line." So we're going to have a line. It will be called "Lucky Strikes." The object of a line is to have something to hit at, so everybody try to hit the line. Items for this Column should be addressed to the Correspondent, BELL TELEPHONE NEWS, Indianapolis, plainly marked for "Lucky Strikes" Column. The Conductor of this Line, who is also the Motorman, reserves the privilege of accepting or rejecting any of the items contributed. Go the Limit, but use discretion.

Twenty-five million pounds of food, medicines and clothing passed through the American Red Cross warehouses in the Balkans from January 1, 1918, to September 1, 1919. These supplies were valued at more than $1,000,000. Every ounce of this material came from the American people. Of the 40,000,000 souls in the Balkan states, more than 10,000,000 were beneficiaries of this bounty.

I—

A STATEMENT OF THE SITUATION IN INDIANA

Every employé should carefully read the following statement. It directly concerns everyone interested in the business, and throws light on the most important matter now before the management—the need for additional revenue to properly continue the business.

The successful management of a telephone business such as ours depends very largely upon the same factors as any other business. It requires a proper organization, officials, department heads and a force of employés working under conditions that are conducive to their individual welfare—a plant adequate to meet all demands for service—with a schedule of rates that will produce sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the business, to pay liberal wages to all employés, to keep the company's property in good physical condition and to pay a fair return on the capital honestly invested in the business.

For the past five years conditions in general have been such as to require a program of strict economy. During the period of the war it was neither wise nor possible to provide large additions to plant. Materials of all kinds used by a telephone plant were enormously high in price and very hard to get at any price. Labor was scarce and what was available was urgently needed by the Government and by industries engaged in essential war activities. On account of this condition, the expansion of business in general since the close of the war and the many activities incident to the reconstruction period, the Company finds itself facing an unprecedented demand for telephone service with its usual margin of idle plant exhausted and operating under such conditions as make it impossible at once to provide the necessary plant additions to care for all applications for service.

But what are the real facts with reference to the rate situation and why are not the increased rates put into effect early this year sufficient? And why are we not able immediately to meet all demands for service, and why is the service now being rendered generally not up to the usual high standard?

Our total pay rolls for 1919 showed an increase of 146.9 per cent over 1914—in other words the payroll for 1919 was practically two and one-half times that for 1914. This increase is due largely to increased wages paid, but partly due to new employés added to the force. Many of the materials used in large quantities by the Telephone Company have increased in price even more than those used by some other industries. The items which are used in large quantities have all increased from 65 per cent to 123 per cent over 1914 prices.

But haven't rate increases kept pace with these increased costs? We had some substantial increases in telephone rates while under Government control and, in some cases further increases early this year. Did not these increases provide sufficient revenue? Let us see.

In examining this phase of the situation we must bear in mind that the rates in effect in 1914 had, with a few exceptions, been in effect for several years. Who has heard of any of our rates being increased prior to June, 1919, when the Government schedules became effective? There were none worthy of notice. Notwithstanding the fact, then, that the first increase in rates of any importance became effective in June, 1919, it is a matter of common knowledge that prices in general for both material and labor were unusually higher at that time than in 1914. That our revenues were insufficient even in 1914 is evidenced by the Company's balance sheet, which showed, not a profit, but a substantial deficit at the end of that year.

It is true that rate increases in June, 1919, and in March, 1920, were substantial and provided a large amount of revenue, but the Company's expenses had increased faster than its revenues. The revenues, which even in 1914 were not sufficient to meet all expenses, did not even keep pace with increased operating costs, so that at the end of 1919 the Company's financial condition, instead of improving, had steadily grown worse. Note the following table showing percentage of increase of 1919 expenses and revenues over corresponding figures for 1914.

	% Increase.
Total expenses	100.3%
Total revenues	96.2%
Net deficit	123.2%

It will be noted that, instead of a profit for dividends and surplus, the result of operations for the year 1919 left the stockholders with a deficit more than double the deficit at the close of the year 1914.

Why should not the selling price of telephone service also be increased in proportion to the increase in the price of other commodities? It is academic to say that telephone rates should be high enough to pay all expenses of the business, including liberal wages to employés, and to leave a reasonable profit to the stockholders who have their capital invested in the business. No one will dispute that statement.

No one will seriously contend that if the capital already honestly invested in the business is not permitted to earn a fair and reasonable profit it will be easy to secure additional capital to provide the large extensions to the plant, new buildings, new switchboards, cables, etc., which are necessary if the Company is to be able to meet the telephone needs of the public. Would you invest your savings in a business which is losing money and had a record of not having paid a single dividend in twenty-five years? The Company has no surplus to fall back upon but must secure new capital in large amounts to take care of needed extensions and improvements. Capital flows to the prosperous business because it is assured of good profits—it cannot be secured by the business which is not only not making a profit, but whose operations continually show large financial losses—unless there are good prospects of profits sufficiently large to compensate for previous losses.

Telephone service is a vital necessity to the business and social life of the nation. Without it the industrial and business life of the country would be paralyzed. The business is comparatively a new one and the opportunities for development are enormous. But the public has not been taught to realize just how necessary good telephone service is—and that it, the public, has an obligation, which cannot be evaded, in giving its support to an institution upon which the welfare of the community is so dependent.

You are deeply interested in the financial condition of the Company, which depends to a very great extent on the rates it is permitted to charge for its services. As a loyal employé, interested in the good name of your Company and its standing in the community, you are anxious that we shall be able to render a satisfactory grade of telephone service and that we provide telephone service promptly to all who apply for it. You are anxious that the Company's financial condition shall be such as to enable it to pay to all employés liberal wages. These things are of vital concern to the management, also, for it realizes that without an efficient force of high-grade employés, liberally paid and contented, it will not be able to fulfill its duty to the stockholders nor its obligations to the public.

It is in your interest, therefore, to inform yourself as fully as possible of the situation which confronts us, of the need for large amounts of new capital to provide the urgently needed

improvements and extensions to our plant so that all applications for service may be properly taken care of. You should know that, if the Company is to be able properly to discharge its obligations to its employés and fulfill its duty to the public, rates for telephone service must be made adequate. Telephone service is the product of labor and materials both of which must be paid for with the revenue produced from rates charged for the service. With adequate rates the Company will be able to improve the service and eventually to restore the usual high Bell standards. With increased earnings it will be able to secure the new capital necessary to provide new switchboards where needed and other additions to plant which are so urgently needed.

Ask your friends to consider both sides of this question—to try to realize what good telephone service means to them, the use they make of it—its value to them and to the community. They believe in fair treatment—that is what we are entitled to. That is all we ask. Many have had no opportunity to know these facts. There are four thousand employés on the Company's pay roll. Four thousand well informed men and women interested in a common cause would be a valuable missionary force in presenting the Company's side of the telephone problem to the public. Everyone can help. Will you?

English Comment on Latest A. T. & T. Co. Report

Telephone men and women who are familiar with the annual reports of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company may find it interesting to know how they are regarded in England. The *London Mail* published the following digest of the last annual report, emphasizing certain points as object lessons for the management of the British telephone system. It appeared under the significant heading of "Some Points for Mr. Illingsworth."

"There are over 12,500,000 telephone 'stations' (instruments) in the United States; that is, one instrument to every eight people. In ten years the total number was doubled. This and other similarly interesting facts concerning the telephone service in the United States and its growth are contained in the annual report of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, which has just been received.

"A statistician would tell you how, if these instruments were placed a yard apart, they would reach from London to beyond San Francisco, and so on; but we must be content with passing on some of the phenomenal figures contained in this report.

"There are approximately 11,000 telephone companies in the United States, all except about 1500 being connected with the Bell System, which, stated briefly, is the association of companies using the Bell patents. Connected with this system also are 26,000 rural lines and associations operated on a mutual or coöperative basis and not rated as companies. Other amazing statistics show that the average daily number of conversations is 30,000,000, that there are 9,500,000 miles of overhead wire and 14,500,000 miles of underground wire.

"Mr. Illingworth, who stated in the House of Commons a few days ago that 103,000 new instruments had been installed in this country last year, will be interested to know that 730,000 were provided in the United States, a country with little more than twice the population of England.

"This very efficient system, which provides a trunk (Americans call it long-distance) service that is the admiration of British visitors, maintains a department of development and research which during the past year has actively prosecuted work upon more than 500 improvements in the telephone art. All these promise substantial advances in the character of the service or large economies in construction and operation. Mr. Illingworth should note.

"A method of improving the grade of speech transmission has been perfected, and when the line is equipped by this new method it will be possible to carry on a conversation between New York and San Francisco (3919 miles) as clearly as at present between New York and Boston (235 miles).

"Another fact of technical interest is that whereas cables placed as recently as 1916 contained circuits for long distance transmission having 320 pounds of copper per mile of circuit, improvement has been effected to such an extent that even better transmission was given over circuits having only 80 pounds of copper per mile—a consideration in these days of shortage and high price of metals.

"All kinds of labor-saving devices are applied to construction. Pole-hole digging and pole-setting machinery mounted on and using power from motor lorries is in service.

"One pending development of the system is its extension to Cuba by means of cables to be laid from Key West to Havana, which will thus be brought into telephonic communication with all the principal cities of the United States."

Death Takes Indianapolis Supervisor

Miss Nina Parker, one of the most beloved girls of the Main office, passed away Saturday evening, June 5th, after six weeks' illness of typhoid fever and spinal meningitis. Although everyone realized that her condition was very serious, her death came as a shock to her friends.

Miss Parker has been an employé of the company a little more than a year, having entered the service the latter part of February, 1919, as an operator. She was promoted to a supervisory position December 17, 1919, and served in that capacity until the time of her death.

Her sunny disposition and sterling character won many friends and her loss is deeply felt by all who were associated with her. The burial was at Martinsville, Ind.

An Ounce of Prevention

From the viewpoint of humanity, if you notice any dangerous conditions in the physical plant of the company, any hazard of life or limb to yourself or other employes, or to the public, it is your business, as an employé, and as a member of the public, to report promptly any such hazard.

From the viewpoint of a long-sighted self-interest this is also true, for as an employe and possibly a stockholder, you will wish the company to avoid damages or accident payments because of neglect to report any defect seen by you.

You would feel some responsibility if some one got hurt when you knew of the condition causing the accident, but had not reported it.

All defective poles, wires, crossarms, cables, guys, stubs, anchors, anchor guards, possible electric crosses, defective fire escapes, defective fire apparatus, defective safety appliances, steps, ladders, stepladders, elevator doors, careless elevator attendants, overloading of elevators, etc., in fact, anything that you would consider defective from a safety standpoint, should be your business to report, when discovered, for the reason that periodic inspection cannot guarantee conditions between visits.

You may be the one to get hurt on account of your own neglect to report defects.

A colored man asked information for the telephone number of a "Johnson."

"What are his initials, please?" asked the operator.

"He ain't got no initials, she am a widow woman," was the reply.

BELL SYSTEM'S NEW LOUD-SPEAKING TELEPHONE

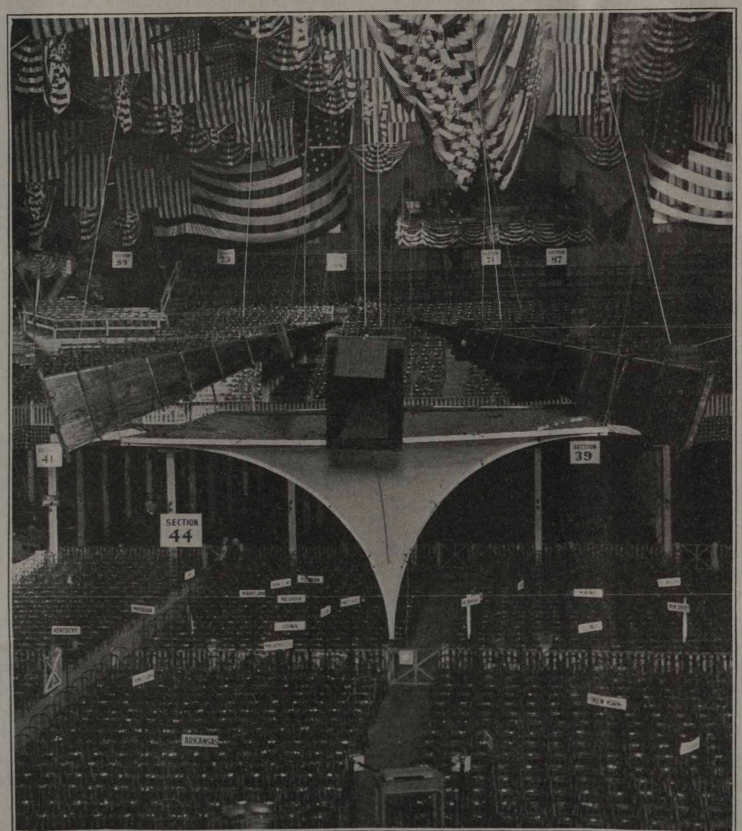
Public Address System a Wonder of the Republican National Convention in Chicago—Loud-Speaker Also Installed in Democratic Convention Hall in San Francisco

For the first time in many years, delegates and visitors at the Republican National Convention at Chicago, no matter how far from the stage they happened to be seated, were able to hear the voices of the chairman and the spell-binders.

This seeming miracle was accomplished by a new and remarkable invention, the latest development of the loud-speaking telephone. Just in time for this convention, the engineers of the Bell Telephone System successfully completed the voice magnifying apparatus, embodying newly discovered features of telephony, which the inventor of the telephone could not have foreseen. In the Coliseum's vast auditorium, the experts of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the Western Electric Company, and the Chicago Telephone Company worked for ten days, installing the intricate apparatus through which electricity, the master magician, served clear and distinct sound to the occupants of the more distant seats. There was little to see of the mechanism in the great convention hall. An inconspicuous transmitter of speech was raised up a few feet from the front of the speaker's platform and overhead were suspended several receivers, being rectangular wooden horns about ten feet long with their open ends pointed towards various parts of the auditorium, flags and bunting almost concealing them.

Without seeing how it was done, the audience found that as far as hearing was concerned the great crowd had been telescoped by the public address system in close proximity to the speaker's platform. Under the floor and behind the walls of the Coliseum ran the wires which led to and from the speech magnifying apparatus, itself hidden away in an unseen part of the building. Although this invention is unlike any of the previous attempts to solve the problem of speech magnification, it is not spectacular in appearance, and like the telephone plant in general, it accomplishes its great results from behind the scenes. As the modern surgegon can take amazing liberties with the human body to rebuild and revive it, so the Bell engineers have been able to take great liberties with audible speech, transmitting it into electrical waves and building up the force of the electrical waves without distorting the sounds which finally reach the ear of the listener. Speech electrified in one way can be sent for thousands of miles along a wire. If electrified in another way, it can be hurled through either across continents and oceans. Again electrified in another way, it can be discharged from a receiver horn with such power that it will travel through the air as the natural sounds travel, but to a much greater distance and in a manner to dominate other sounds.

The loud-speaking telephone system which the Bell System placed in the Coliseum at Chicago and which it also placed in the San Francisco convention, has been in process of development for about ten years. The experiments have been numerous and of great scientific interest, but there has also been a romantic side to the work, which was mostly done in the laboratories of the Bell System, situated on one of the busiest and noisiest water-front streets in New York. Amidst all the rattle and bang of a thousand teams and motor trucks pounding the stone pavement, teamsters thinking of nothing but their right-of-way were startled to hear a strange voice, apparently close to their ears, deliberately and clearly counting above all the confusion, "one, two, three, four" or reciting some rhyme like "Hickery, Dickery, Dock, the mouse ran up the clock." Those teamsters could hardly see the horn on the roof of the lofty laboratory building, nor guess that tests were being made which would facilitate the nomination of the presidential candidates. The best the teamsters could do was to wonder how they could hear these tests in spite of the nearest load of angle iron which was clattering over the cobbles. On a foggy night a little group of



Five wood horns each attached to a receiver sent forth the speakers' voices to all parts of the Coliseum. The five receivers were conncted with the transmitter in the square box shown in this picture as hanging just below the point of the white sounding board. This transmitter was in front and slightly higher than the speakers' platform, as shown in the photograph on the next page. The white sounding board below the horns was installed by the Coliseum management before they knew that the Bell System's loud-speaker was to be used. The sounding board proved to be an unnecessary adjunct.

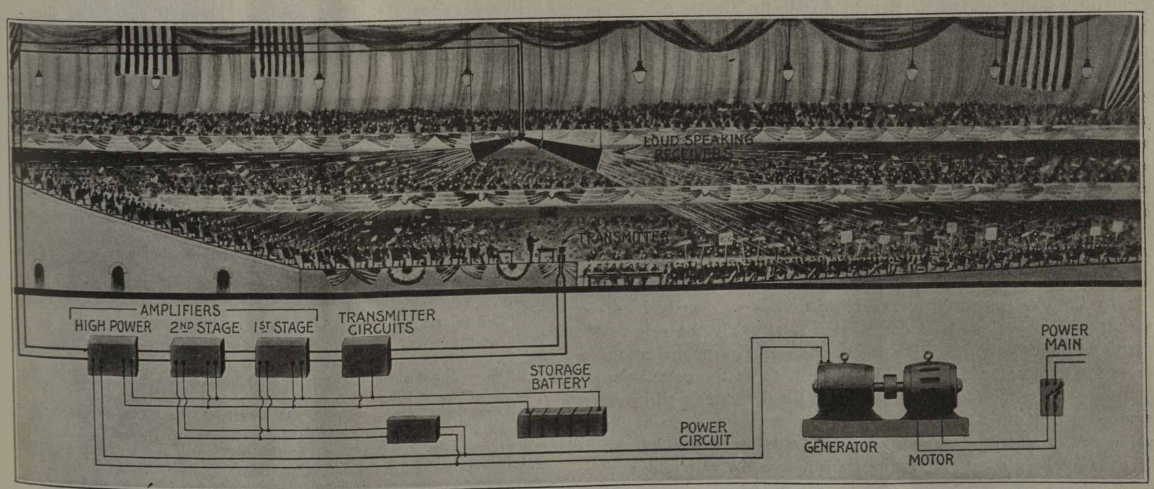
Bell Telephone engineers crossed the Hudson River and from the roof of the Pennsylvania Station listened while the same rythmic counting came weirdly out of the mist. But the test which counted most was the vocalizing, for a vast outdoor audience in the New Jersey velodrome, the judges' announcements of the bicycle races. There had been various demonstrations of earlier apparatus, but beyond the tests necessary to assure complete success, the demonstration at Chicago was unprecedented in the history of the world. The stage was set for the opening of a memorable convention. The first speaker addressed the delegates. The sensitive transmitter was ready at the front of the platform above the heads of the correspondents. The speaker did not have to speak into the specially sensitized transmitter, but might walk back and forth at will. The sound of his voice was carried to the amplifying apparatus. This sound had been impressed upon silent electrical waves, which were gradually stepped-up by being given greater electrical force.

Copyright I. F. S.

Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter of Kansas, the first woman to address a Republican National Convention, as she was introduced by Senator Lodge. Women's speeches to the large assemblage would have been impracticable without the loud-speaking telephone. Heretofore the best men speakers could not be heard in many parts of the huge hall. The transmitter in the white box suspended on wires is shown here. Two similar transmitters for emergency are on posts at either side of the speakers' platform.

In the new loud-speaking telephone, the force of the original wave-carrying current is magnified many thousands of times before it is delivered to the loud-speaking receiver and there converted into sound. The loud-speaking receiver or horn and the speaker himself are perfectly synchronized and the human speech mingles with its electrical counterpart in complete unison. The nearby audience hear the speaker and the loud-speaker as if it were one voice, while the more distant audience hear only the loud-speaker. The speaker finds listeners who hear in the farthermost galleries, and the great auditorium for the first time did not belie its name.

During the war, the loud-speaking telephone was adapted by the Bell System engineers to several different classes of military service. On battleships such telephones were developed for transmitting orders. On the submarine chasers, the loud-speaking system of telephony was extensively used in connection with the radio equipment and in detecting enemy submarines. Doubtless there will be many very valuable uses for the loud-speaking telephone, which will again demonstrate the leadership of American invention.



Diagrammatic photograph of the Public Address Telephone System installed by the Bell System in the Chicago Coliseum for the Republican National Convention and in the San Francisco Auditorium for the Democratic National Convention.

Bell Telephone News

Published Monthly by the
INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

EDGAR S. BLOOM, *President*
FRANK WAMPLER, *Vice President and Treasurer*
JOHN UPRICHARD, *Vice President and General Manager*
M. P. TURNER, *Secretary*
THOMAS R. KEYES, *General Auditor.*
G. A. KOSITZKY, *Chief Engineer*
A. R. HENRY, *Assistant Treasurer*
OSCAR PETERSEN, *Assistant Secretary*

AMORY T. IRWIN, Editor
BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING - - - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—Two Dollars a Year in advance, to all persons except employés of the Telephone Company.

Revision of Public Utility Rates

It speaks pretty well for the management of the public service corporations, when it is remembered that these companies, hard pressed as they were because of conditions growing out of the world war, have not been forced to ask for any radical readjustment of rates for service.

Because of the intimate relationship between the public and the telephone, gas, electric light and power, elevated and surface car companies, any adjustment of pre-war rates for service is frowned on by that portion of the public which is not accustomed to looking carefully into the conduct of the affairs of these companies.

Nearly everything entering into the cost of supplying the public with the services it demands has gone up in price. Labor and materials, where most of the money collected from the public for service goes, have more than doubled in cost since the start of the world conflict.

In addition to having to assume these burdens of extra cost, the public service companies have had to pay excessively high interest rates for money needed for general improvement work, work which must be done to keep the companies in a position to give adequate service to the public.

In asking that the rates for service be adjusted to meet the changed conditions, over which the companies had no control, the heads of the public service companies did not ask the state regulatory bodies for permission to double their rates except in a few cases. Instead, they asked that the rates be revised to meet the increased charges for labor and materials.

It cannot be denied that the heads of these corporations are entitled to the thanks of the thinking public for having been so successful in the conduct of the public's affairs, that rates for service have not had to be doubled. It is well to remember this in these days when certain politicians, hoodwinking the public, are prone to take a rap at any public service corporation, no matter how well conducted.

There are thousands of employés of public service companies. They ought to defend their companies whenever unjust criticism is made, political or otherwise.

In Illinois, practically every large newspaper has had editorials asking that the state commission treat fairly the rate adjustment petitions of the various companies. The publishers of these newspapers have been told the truth about the companies. They are not willing to give their aid to the designing politicians who seem bent on a destructive program, unfair as it is to the public. The state's newspapers, in editorials, have pointed out that the public service corporations weathered the war and now need help to give the public the services it became accustomed to in the pre-war days.

In Chicago, led by the Chicago Association of Commerce, several large civic organizations joined in signing a memorial to the state commission asking that it act in the present emergency. The memorial pointed out that emergency readjustments of rates for service ought to be made while the commission's engineers are going into the highly complicated question of valuation.

The Illinois commission has issued emergency rate orders on the telephone, traction and gas questions. Thus far the Commonwealth Edison Company has not filed a petition for a readjustment of rates. Regarding the commission's action in the cases stated, James H. Wilkerson, chairman of the commission said:

"The operation of a public utility presents the same questions as the conduct of any other business. The cost of production determines the price which must be paid by the consumer.

"The problems in the management of our local utilities are precisely the same as those which must be met by the railroads. Wages, cost of materials and supplies, and all other operating costs have increased. This is the natural effect of the destruction of life and property in the great world war. The same thing followed the Napoleonic wars and the civil war.

"If these public service agencies are to function at all, they must be permitted to obtain the revenue necessary to keep them going. The increases necessary in the case of the local utilities are substantially the same as those which have been found necessary and which must be allowed to the railroads. The industrial organization of this nation is a unit, and general economic conditions must be recognized.

"For those who are today advocating in this state the doctrine of confiscation, I have only one suggestion: The people of this state have never stood for confiscation of property. Of course serious consideration is not to be given to theories the inevitable effect of which will be to destroy the efficiency of those instrumentalities which have become an integral part of our business organization.

"When the railroads, the telegraph, the telephone, the street car, and the lighting and heating companies cease to function and are unable to keep up with the demand of a growing community, we have gone back a hundred years."

Alonzo Burt

When the editor of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS asked Mr. Burt what might properly be said about his retirement from active service, Mr. Burt replied, "Make it short and simple." Then Mr. Burt handed us a card on which was printed "A Man's Prayer," saying: "This is the kind of a reputation I would like to leave behind." Here is the prayer:

"Teach me that sixty minutes make an hour, sixteen ounces one pound and one hundred cents one dollar.

"Help me to live so that I can lie down at night with a clear conscience, without a gun under my pillow, and unhaunted by the faces of those to whom I have brought pain.

"Grant, I beseech Thee, that I may earn my meal ticket on the square, and in doing so may not stick the gaff where it does not belong.

"Deafen me to the jingle of tainted money and the rustle of unholy skirts.

"Blind me to the faults of the other fellow, but reveal to me my own.

"Guide me so that each night when I look across the dinner table at my wife, who has been a blessing to me, I will have nothing to conceal.

"Keep me young enough to laugh with my children and to lose myself in their play.

"And then when comes the smell of flowers and the tread of soft steps and the crushing of the hearse's wheels in the gravel out in front of my place, make the ceremony short and the epitaph simple—Here lies a man."

This is Alonzo Burt. He carries into his retirement the affection and respect of thousands who will join the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS in wishing him many more full years of health.

THE GREATNESS OF THEODORE N. VAIL

The following article was written by Herbert N. Casson of London. It was written for the *Boston News Bureau*, a daily financial paper of Boston, which published it on its first page on May 18th.

—

As one who had the privilege of a close personal acquaintanceship with the late Theodore N. Vail, may I write a few words of tribute to his memory?

It is difficult to believe that a life so creative and masterful has come to an end. His great body and brain were packed with life. In his seventy-five years he had expended the mental voltage of a thousand men.

The word that best describes him is "greatness." He was great to his valet—to his laborers—to everybody.

His personality dominated every occasion. Wherever he sat was the head of the table. He towered above other men as a great mountain peak towers above its foothills.

He was a man of power without any inclination to be ruthless; and there are very few such men, either in America or anywhere else.

He was too strong to be cunning—too confident to be unfair—too efficient to be unscrupulous.

He was not one of those who assume optimism as a policy or a creed. He did not ignore dangers. He did not idealize either men or methods. He knew that life is largely a tragic journey through a jungle, but he went forward and built a wide road for others as he went.

It is strictly true to say that a sort of creative fury possessed him. He drove through his day's work with a resistless tornadic energy. He was the most dynamic man I have ever known. He was never idle. If, by chance, he found himself with a few moments of leisure, he would play solitaire with a ferocity of concentration.

He was never passive—never non-committal. He was positive and constructive. He gloried in responsibility.

There is no living Englishman who is worthy of comparison with T. N. Vail, except Leverhume and Northcliffe. Cecil Rhodes was more of his type; but it is quite true to say that no European has ever had so practical and comprehensive a brain as T. N. Vail.

Vail was not a simple man, in the sense that Carnegie was. He always had the grand manner of a Roman emperor. What a glorious Cæsar he would have made!

He was a unique combination of emperor and New England Yankee. He loved administration, but he hated publicity and pomp. His office was a workshop, not a court.

Of egotism, in the common sense, he had none. He never boasted and seldom talked of his own successes. His conversation was of problems—of new constructive work that must be done.

He disliked public meetings and made no speeches. He was not a speaker either in public or private. He rather distrusted the power of oratory.

There was only one place and one time when he became gifted with fluency—at his Vermont home, in the tower-room, after 10 p. m. It was his habit after dinner to play his pipe-organ for an hour, and at ten o'clock to retire with a friend or two to his tower-room, which overlooked twenty miles of Vermont scenery. Here he would relax and talk freely and fluently of telephony and the social problems of the human race.

All his life, he wanted to be a farmer. He loved Vermont and the people of Vermont. He never relaxed so completely as he did when talking to the Vermont villagers among whom he lived.

He had the most efficient of cow-barns and a cost system by which he knew exactly the output and profit per cow. He was quite annoyed on one occasion when I called his barn a "Cow-Waldorf." What he aimed at was not show, but efficiency.

Vail was the creator of telephony as a business. He was a man who seemed to be providentially designed for this purpose.

His cousin, Alfred Vail, was the friend and co-worker of Morse; and Morse's first telegraph line was erected at the Vail iron works at Morristown, N. J., in 1838.

Vail heard the story of Morse at his mother's knee. As a boy, his favorite toy was a telegraph instrument, made by himself.

In 1876 he became the manager of the first Bell Telephone Company, at a salary of $3,500, which, he told me, was never paid in full.

He built up the telephone business and held it against all comers. He protected it against rival inventors in eleven years of litigation.

In 1882 his company earned its first million, and it has prospered ever since. By Vail's energy and sagacity, it rose to be one of the few companies with more than a billion of assets. It was Vail who found Thayer and Bethell and Carty and the other able experts of telephony, and trained them to carry on the vast company that he created.

To Vail, telephony was more than a business. It was a function of civilization. It was the nerve-system of the nation. It held cities and states together. It prevented localism. It unified and harmonized people.

The Bell System! This was Vail's great conception. He created the System as truly as Bell created the instrument. As early as 1879 he declared that his purpose was "to organize a grand telephonic system," and he lived to make his dream come true.

In his early days he had been a postoffice official—the head of the railroad mail department; and he always retained the point of view of public service. He regarded himself at all times as a trustee rather than a capitalist, and he originated the Bell policy of publicity and coöperation.

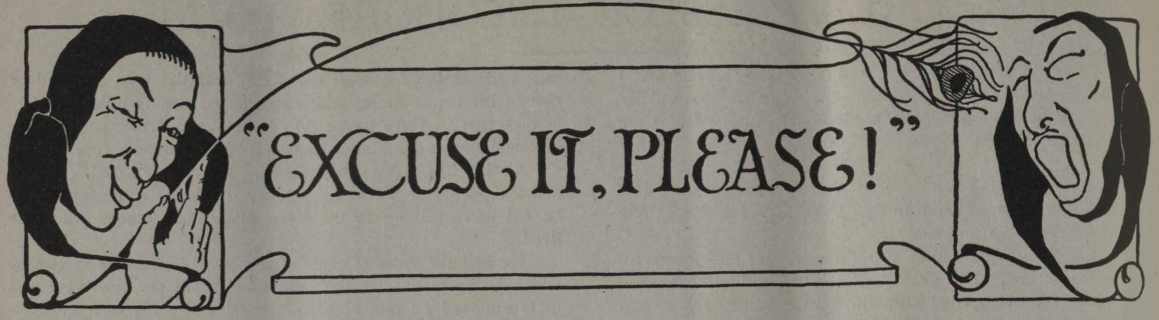
It is not too much to say that T. N. Vail did more than any other man to make the United States united. He gave it such a system of wire nerves as no other nation possesses. He linked together town and country—home and workshop. He fitted telephony like a garment around the habits of the people; and when at last he sat in his office in New York and talked through to San Francisco, his stupendous life work naturally came to an end.

Like Drake, he could truly say—"and all that I said I would do, I have done."

As a Man Thinketh

There once was a man who constantly worried. He worried when it was hot and he worried when it was cold. He worried when it rained, he worried when the sun shone. He worried when he felt ill and he worried because he felt well. In fact, he worried about everything, and the smaller the thing the more he worried. He worried and sighed and moaned and worried. "Ah," sighed he, "if I could but make this world over, I would make it different."

Foolish man that he was! If he would have stopped long enough to think a healthy thought, he would have learned that in changing his way of thinking he would have made for himself a different world.



There are two sides to everything—except the most expensive phonograph records.

—

No wonder the barbers raised their prices. Faces are twice as long since prohibition went into effect.

—

Efficient Lovers

"I find that my husband has been having the office boy call me every day and mumble words of endearment."

"I wonder you didn't find it out sooner!"

"Well, I've had the cook answer all calls from the office."—*Cartoons.*

—

Operator to supervisor—"May I go home early tonight, my aunt's cousin is dead."

Supervisor—"I suppose so, but really I wish it were some nearer relative."

—

Geographical

Miss—Hungry?
Mister—Yes, Siam.
Miss—All right, I'll Fiji.

—

Supervisor addressing junior who, she thought, was talking:

Supervisor — "Visiting, Miss?"

Junior—"No, I'm here to stay."

—

Showing It

"Bibbs is a live wire."

"I know he is. He touched me for ten dollars this morning and I was shocked."

—

Paradoxical

Young Cupid is a marksman poor
Despite his love and kisses,
For though he always hits the mark,
He's always making Mrs.
—*Awgwan.*

—

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

Hew to the Line, let the quips fall where they may

RESULTS of an attempt to get Randolph 3333:

Randolph 3332,
" 2332,
" 3323,
" 3233.

Would you try again?

—*B. L. T., Chicago Tribune.*

Poor B. L. T!
3 3 3 3
Gets tangled on the line.
It sounds like 2
2 2 2 2
A music cadence fine.

Oh, B. L. T.
Please roll the 3
Like this: Th-r-r-e, Th-r-r-e.
May-be your 2
2 3 3 2
Will with our line agree.

Oh, B. L. T.
Will you agree
The Printer's Imp to seize.
He may combine
Your line and mine
And mix our twos and threes.

Oh, B. L. T.
If I can see
My poem in the "Line."
I will forgive
And try to give
3 3 3 3 first time.
—*Operator.*

Oratory

A darky was endeavoring to make clear to a friend just what constitutes oratory, something with which we must contend at least once in four years. He said, "I will elucidate. If you says black am white, dat am foolish. But if you says black AM white, an' bellers like a bull, an' pouns de table wiv both fists, dat am oratory."

—

"The promoters of wildcat oil stock sometimes fall victims of their own schemes."

"How is that?"

"I heard of one of them marrying a wealthy widow yesterday and then learning that all her money was invested in a worthless well that he had been boosting."

—

The Imitative Juvenile

"You used some very rough language to your playmates, Bobbie."

"Yes'm," admitted Bobbie. "We've got a new game. We're playin' politics."

—

"A man on first and third,"
said he,
"Here's where we work the squeeze."
"Oh, Charlie, dear, not right out here,
It is so public, please."
—*Cornell Widow.*

—

"Telephone operators are not allowed to talk back."

"What a field from which to select a wife!"

The Tempestuous Telephone

"You never scold over the telephone."

"No. The operator has to use the machine all day long. If she can keep her temper, I guess I can."

Modest

Ethel—"I understand she was very modest at her birthday."

Helen—"Well, I should say so she didn't have half as many candles as she ought to have had on her cake."

STYLE PROGRAM FOR NEW SEASON INCLUDES SOFT PICTURESQUE FROCKS

Designers Unable to Resist Lure of Frills and Fancies in Development of Dainty Cottons—Net Growing in Vogue, Answering All Purposes of Decoration Served by Lace

Dress, 8913.

Dress, 8899.
Embroidery, 12571.

Dress, 8904.
Embroidery, 12511.

Blouse, 8814.
Embroidery, 12564.

Applique, 12573.
Blouse, 8819.

By Maude Hall

Styles for the new season disport themselves under the most favorable auspices. They seem to have the whole-hearted approval of every woman who loves clothes that are loyal to the best traditions of correct dressing. There is something daintily fastidious about many of the latest models that makes them peculiarly appropriate for summer wear. Duplicated in inexpensive cottons, they help to bring the wardrobe up to its vacation quota, without drawing upon the allowance set aside for other things.

Indeed, the woman who does her own sewing is not nearly so alarmed over the reduced production in clothes as is her sister who has to buy everything ready made. Her only drawback is in the limitation of her allowance for shopping when she starts out to select new frocks and waists. But even with a curtailed budget she can do well, if she is patient and painstaking.

One could not do better this season than to invest as liberally as possible in the soft cotton fabrics—voile, marquisette, the muslins, ginghams, etc. There are numerous exclusive models in these materials which may be copied with utmost ease and within a short time. Some are so simple that they easily can be made in a day. Under this head comes a pretty blue and green check gingham, trimmed with white mercerized poplin. The front

Patterns for Designs

The designs shown on these pages are supplied by The Pictorial Review, New York. Patterns may be secured from any Pictorial Review agency.

of the dress is slashed at center-front and finished with an inset vestee. Tiny rows of blue mercerized braid outline the round neck and front though this trimming may be omitted if desired. At the side seams there are inserted pockets, emphasized by distended trimming pieces. A narrow belt of poplin holds in the fulness at the waist. The majority of the checks and plaids for summer wear are developed in straight line effect, the variations being rung in on the details.

Fancy runs riot in the design of the delicately tinted organdys and swiss novelties. We are promised a great vogue of red this year. The shade is a rather becoming one and is known as Palm Beach red. Childhood reminiscences bring to mind a similar color known as Turkey red, and while the Oriental influence is strong in the world of dress, it is doubtful if anything Ottoman even in name could get very far in fashionable preference at this time. A Palm Beach red dotted swiss frock patterned with circles of white features a tunic blouse with large fichu collar. Fine white net outlines the edges of the tunic and collar the fastening being in surplice effect. There is a vest of white organdy but the sash is of the dotted swiss. Net is in great vogue this season, answering practically all decorative purposes served by lace. It comes in a generous range of prices and usually is so wide that it can be used to excellent advantage. It is better to use the net doubled for tiny frills, thus avoiding frayed edges when laundering. As far as laundering is concerned, however, every frock for summer seems to have been created in deliberate violation of its laws. The frocks are supposed to be cleansed, not washed, we are told. Professional cleansing is expensive, but there are many simple home recipes which may be tried with eminent success, except in cases of stubborn stains or discolorations.

Orchid organdy is employed to develop a lovely frock which has a skirt with four two-piece flounces. Pointed scallops of self-material finish each flounce. The waist has a trimming piece at the front which is extended at the lower edges to form a girdle, the ends being carried around to the back and ties in sash effect. The short sleeves are cut in one with the underblouse section and a turn-down collar finishes the round neck.

Plain and striped voile are enticingly combined in a new model for dressy wear. The foundation skirt is of the striped material, the straight gathered tunic being of plain voile to correspond with the blouse. A square necklin finished with net ruching, and short sleeves with turn-back cuffs are chic features of the slip-over blouse. This is an appealing style which not only lends itself to development in a variety of materials, but is reasonably certain of being carried over to early fall.

Another dainty summer frock is fashioned principally of figured voile combined with plain self-material. The color scheme is a pretty shade of taupe, with the figures in wedgewood blue and orange. The top of the skirt is of plain blue, as is the under blouse. Figured voile is used for the lower section of the skirt and the overblouse. The sash, caught at the underarm seam is of blue, finished with a blue and orange silk tassel.

Anent the semi-mourning styles of absorbing interest are one-piece frocks in black and white check voile and gingham made with simple waists and gathered skirts.

Home Dressmaker's Corner

Motifs and Borders for the New Embroidery

By Kathryn Mutterer.

One can make a complete circuit of the map of smart dress decorations without finding anything more effective than this border, designed for development in embroidery and beading. It is suited alike to draped and straight line effects, being desirable for tunics, skirts and the lower edges of jackets. The smaller motifs may be used separately on cuffs, collars, pockets and children's garments.

A close study of the stitches used will show that they are well-known to every woman who is at all familiar with needlework. The outer edges of the petals are done in long and short stitch, seeding and flat satin being employed for the center and inner petals. Darning stitch forms the lines which connect the motifs into the dominant note of the design. Below is a border which is to be beaded and for each row different beads may be used, if desired.

In the pattern there are three yards of embroidery and border, eight inches in width. The motifs lend themselves to development in wool, raffia or cotton as well as in silk.

One must not forget the suitability of the design to vests, for there is no accessory of the toilette more important this season than the vest. It is embroidered both above and below the belt, and quite frequently entirely covered with some form of needlework.

Embroidery design No. 12575, for separate blouses, tunics, skirts or jackets.

Elegantly tailored suits which adhere to severe and plain lines yield to the allurements of embroidered borders quite frequently and when a design is so arranged that it can be separated, each motif being a complete decoration in itself, its value is greatly increased. Developed in the materials that are dominant this season, gaiety can be imparted to sombre fabrics, or this design may be executed in black upon a light background. Jade green, royal blue, cinnamon brown, orchid, mauve and burnt orange are tones featured in many of the smartest embroideries, particularly those applied to separate blouses of crêpe de chine, georgette and tricolette.

American Actresses and Telephone Girls Excel

Henry Arthur Jones, the famous English playwright, in a long letter to a London paper says: "I have watched the American stage for some seasons, and in the rendering of vivid passion and emotion I think Americans may claim that for every accomplished actress in this class that the English stage can show, the American stage can show ten or a dozen."

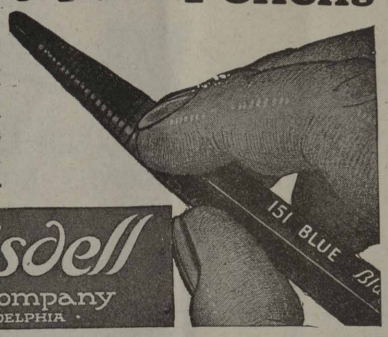
This paragraph he couples somewhat curiously with another of much broader interest. "The Americans can equally boast of the quickness and dexterity of their telephone girls, which I learn comes from their training and their constant attention to business."

Breakfast Gems

One egg, one pint of sweet milk, a pinch of salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and flour to make a stiff batter. Drop small spoonfuls of the batter into hot lard, and fry as doughnuts are fried. Serve hot with syrup.

Blaisdell Colored Pencils

Smooth writing, long wearing, quick sharpening—the standard colored pencils for more than a quarter century.

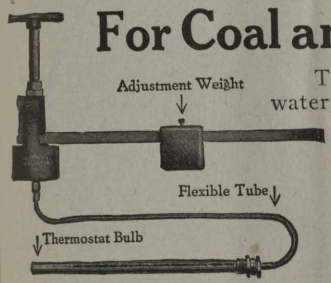


Blaisdell Pencil Company
PHILADELPHIA

Everstick Anchor Company
ST. LOUIS, MO. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

MANUFACTURERS OF
BLACKBURN'S NEVERSLIP CABLE RINGS

For Coal and Garbage Burning Tank Heaters



NO. 13 REGULATOR
Self-operating type. All-metal construction. Also suited to gas-burning heaters, by adding the Powers Gas Valve.

Too hot water is wasteful as well as dangerous. It wastes both fuel and water, and damages plumbing fixtures.

The Powers Regulator No. 13, installed on a coal or garbage burning Hot Water Tank Heater stops this waste by controlling the fire.

Our more than thirty years' experience in Automatic Heat Control is at your service.

SEND FOR BULLETIN 136—IT'S FREE.

The Powers Regulator Company
SPECIALISTS IN AUTOMATIC HEAT CONTROL
973 Architects Bldg., New York 2162 Mallers Bldg., Chicago 384 The Federal St. Bldg., Boston
THE CANADIAN POWERS REGULATOR CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
(1375)

M. J. CORBOY COMPANY
Plumbing, Gas Fitting
Sewer Water Contractors
178 W. Randolph St. - Chicago, Ill.
CONTRACTORS FOR
Chicago Telephone Co.'s Majestic Exchange
" " " Austin "
" " " Kildare "
" " " West Pullman "

Harrigan & Reid Co.
HEATING and PLUMBING
ENGINEERS
SHEET METAL WORK
PHONE MAIN 243-244
231-233 First Street DETROIT, MICH.

B. Thrifty Says

"Money can't make content, but contentment hasn't a chance without money. The time to make sure of *keeping* both is while you have *both*. The way is in a savings account."

You CAN save if you PLAN to save. This bank wants to HELP you save. Start TODAY.

THE NORTHERN TRUST CO.--BANK
North West Corner LaSalle & Monroe Streets
CAPITAL and SURPLUS $5,000,000

THE
CALCULAGRAPH
IS THE
Standard Toll
Message Meter
OF THE
Telephone World

Calculagraph Co.
30 CHURCH ST.
N. Y. CITY

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO GIRLS OF THE CHICAGO TEL.

"Your Shop and My Shop"

The Henriette

BLOUSES LINGERIE
GOWNS NOVELTIES

Harriette N. Penney

Telephone for Special Appointment
1028 Stevens Bldg. Central 7987 Residence Tel. Lakeview 8889

Appointment of Tax Attorney

Harry W. Paddock has been appointed tax attorney for the Chicago Telephone Company, effective July 1st. He succeeds Michael F. Looby, who resigns to enter the private practice of law.

Mr. Paddock is a graduate of Yale University and the law school of the University of Michigan. He entered the Bell service in 1904 as tax agent for the Central Union Telephone Company with headquarters at Indianapolis. In 1911 he was made tax attorney of the five companies of the Central Group, returning to the Central Union in 1914 under the receivership.

In his new position he will continue to handle tax matters for the Central Union company in Illinois.

H. W. PADDOCK.

Your Continuous Service Record

Quite frequently employés apply for sick benefits who are not eligible under the provisions of the benefit plan, not having the necessary two years of *continuous* service. While they may have had several years service in the Bell System at various times, it has not been *continuous*. Breaks in their service record have occurred from time to time due to resignations, unauthorized absences, etc., which could have been avoided had the employees complied with the provisions of the plan.

Employés who must leave the service of the Company temporarily for various reasons and whose intentions are to take up telephone work again, should secure leaves of absence to cover such period; also those who for personal reasons must change their location, should secure a leave of absence to cover the approximate period from the time of leaving their old position to the taking up of the new position.

Paragraphs 4, 5, and 6 of section 9 of the benefit plan cover this point very clearly, and all employés should familiarize themselves with them, and if there is any portion not quite clear, the matter should be taken up with their immediate superior or with the secretary of the Employés' Benefit Fund Committee.

Each employé should safeguard his *continuity of employment* in the Bell System, because the benefits you are entitled to under the benefit plan may be of great value to you or your dependents in the future during a period of distress, and also enable you to become eligible to a pension.

Disbursements Organization Moved to Columbus

F. H. Richardson, auditor of disbursements, moved the disbursements organization of the Cleveland Telephone Company and Ohio Division of the Central Union Telephone Company to Columbus on Saturday, June 19th. He will occupy quarters at 104 North Third street, fifth floor of the Commercial Building, recently purchased by the company. All disbursement matters of The Cleveland Telephone Company and Ohio Division of the Central Union Telephone Company that have heretofore been handled in Chicago will now be taken care of in Columbus.

The following employés of the Chicago office have been transferred from Chicago to Columbus: G. W. Ireland, R. A. McCleary, W. J. Freudenberger, Gray T. Corl, Carl Corl, Mrs. G. Seidle, F. E. Whiteman, W. J. Sweeney, J. J. Peterka, D. M. Israel and Eileen Finerty.

The following disbursements employés will be in Columbus temporarily: B. Dunlap, Grace Laurence and L. C. Baske.

Would Indiana Perpetrate This Trick?

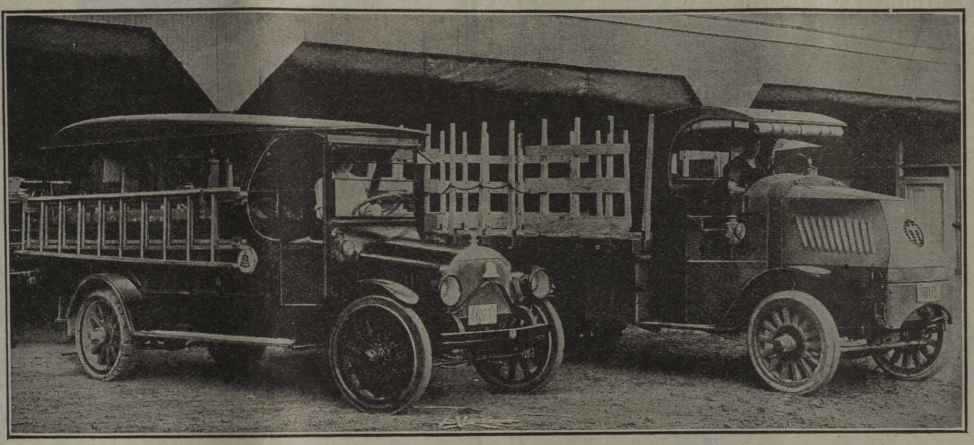
R. E. Otstot has returned to Columbus after spending several weeks in Chicago studying machine switching equipment. After Mr. Otstot left Chicago, a story leaked out regarding his New York visit that is too good to keep.

The Clarendon Beach hotel has been the Chicago headquarters of the several visitors from Ohio and Indiana traffic departments, and they have become quite chummy with each other. However, it is altogether different when one gets on the New York train and finds the lower half of his best pair of pink pajamas are nowhere to be found. When they are one little mile from home they are a million miles from nowhere so far as making use of them is concerned. Further, it is altogether too much to be handed a special delivery package in New York and open it to find the above mentioned article of wearing apparel sewed in seven thousand different ways with a note wishing you a "ripping time in little old New York."

Pioneers to Meet in Montreal

The seventh general meeting of the Telephone Pioneers of America will be held at Montreal, Canada, on September 10th and 11th, 1920. Information in connection with entertainment, hotels, railroad rates, special trains, etc., will be furnished in detail in a short time. This announcement is made by R. H. Starrett, secretary of the Pioneers. The Bell Telephone News will publish additional details in coming issues. A number of Chicago Pioneers are planning to attend, and the attendance from the Central West is expected to be large.

Mack Trucks



Light and Heavy Duty Mack Trucks in the Service of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, St. Louis, Mo.

MACK Trucks have had a long record for dependable service in the telephone industry. Some of the earliest trucks used by the Bell Telephone Companies were Macks. Among the special equipments furnished were: Post Hole Diggers, Winch Trucks, and large fleets of Mack Transportation Trucks, most of which are still rendering satisfactory service.

The high standard of quality which goes to make up Mack Trucks is reflected in the big mileage rolled up year after year, with practical certainty of the trucks always being ready to respond when needed in an emergency. Their regularity of service is due to their excellence of material and construction, which gives the best truck insurance against costly operation.

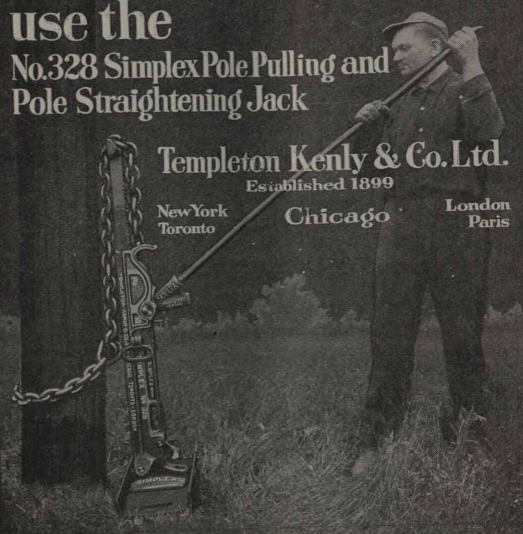
Capacities, 1½ to 7½ tons.

Performance Counts

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COMPANY, New York

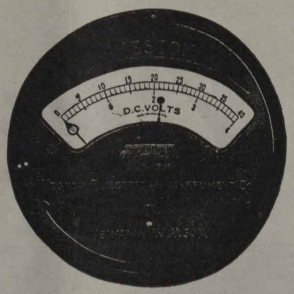
To pull a large Pole in 8 minutes or to straighten any Pole in less than Two minutes use the

No. 328 Simplex Pole Pulling and Pole Straightening Jack



Templeton Kenly & Co. Ltd.
Established 1899
New York Toronto Chicago London Paris

Accurate Testing Service



Weston

(MODEL 57)

WIRE CHIEF'S VOLTMETER

An Instrument possessing special characteristics and of exceptionally high internal resistance, which is vital in accurate telephone testing service.

It has been found that the use of the Weston Wire Chief's Voltmeter has increased the efficiency of large exchanges 25%. The same or larger increase will apply to smaller exchanges.

Through a series of tests, for which it is specially devised, it affords an incomparable means of determining rapidly the condition of subscribers' lines.

The Wire Chief's Instrument can be put to various uses and the ballistic properties of the instrument are such as to make it particularly adaptable to measuring capacities.

Complete information concerning this and other Weston models will be sent on request.

Weston Electrical Instrument Co.
135 Weston Ave., Newark, N. J.

The National City

Bank is a member of the Federal Reserve System and of the Chicago Clearing House Association.

Savings depositors in this bank are afforded the same security and service as the depositors of large sums in our Commercial Department.

Liberty Loan Bonds carried in safe-keeping for our Savings Depositors without charge.

The National City Bank
OF CHICAGO

Southeast Corner Dearborn and Monroe Sts.

DAVID R. FORGAN
President

OPEN SATURDAYS 9 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
ALSO MONDAYS UNTIL 6 P. M.

FIRST AND OLD DETROIT NATIONAL BANK

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

National Bank Protection for Your Savings

Take advantage of this feature by opening an account in our Savings Department. 3% interest on savings deposits.

The years just ahead of you are big with opportunity, and you should save so as to take advantage of them.

FIRST AND OLD DETROIT NATIONAL BANK
Member Federal Reserve Bank

49

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

One Policy | Universal Service | One System

Volume 10 | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, AUGUST, 1920 | Number 1

HARDING AND COX INTERESTED IN TELEPHONY

Republican and Democratic Nominees for Presidency Both Friends to Telephone Organization—Mr. Harding a Telephone Director—Mrs. Cox Once an Operator

Ohio this fall will send its seventh native son to the white house.

Always a pivotal state in national elections, Ohio this year assumes added importance, because it has given both the great political parties their presidential nominees—United States Senator Warren G. Harding, of Marion, on the Republican ticket, and Governor James M. Cox, of Dayton, on the Democratic ticket.

This unique distinction has not come to any state since 1904, when Roosevelt and Parker, both of New York, contended at the election.

Ohio also will have the distinction of furnishing the first editor to become president, as both Harding and Cox are editors and publishers.

Of the native Ohioans elected to the presidency, one, Grant, was a soldier and the other five, Hayes, Garfield, Benjamin Harrison, McKinley and Taft were lawyers.

Parallels in the lives of Harding and Cox show that:

Both were born in Ohio—Harding at Corsica, Morrow County, November 2, 1865; Cox at Jacksonburg, Butler County, March 31, 1870.

Both spent their early lives on a farm.

Both started their careers as printers, later becoming newspaper reporters.

Both are editors and owners of newspapers—Harding of the *Marion Daily Star;* Cox of the *Dayton Daily News* and the *Springfield Daily News.*

Both have been state officials — Harding as state senator, 1900 - 1904, and lieutenant governor, 1904 - 1906; Cox as governor, 1913-1915 and again 1917-1921.

Both have been once defeated for governor of Ohio—Harding in 1910 and Cox in 1914.

Both have been in Congress—Harding as United States Senator from Ohio, 1915-1921, and Cox a representative from the Third Ohio Congressional district, 1909-1913.

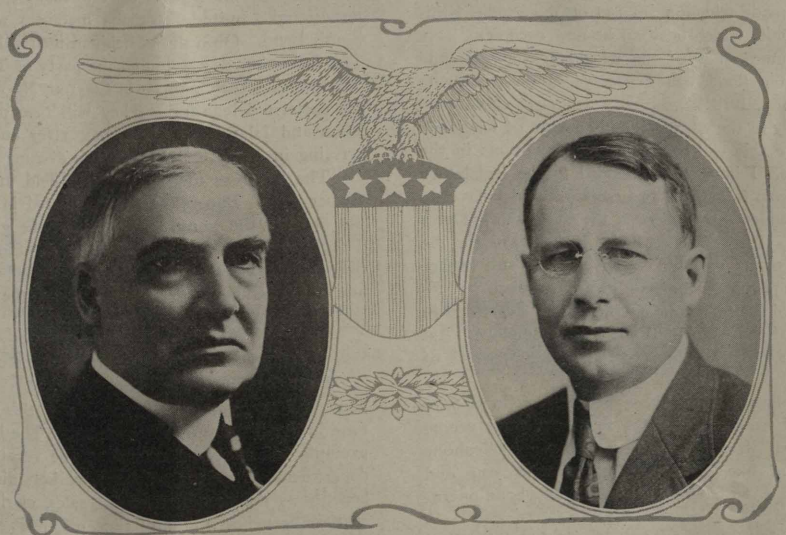
Both are church members, Harding being a Baptist and Cox an Episcopalian.

Both are married.

Both have shown a high consideration for telephone employés and a clear understanding of the problems confronting telephone companies.

Senator Harding is well known in Ohio telephone circles. He was elected to the first board of directors of the Marion County Telephone Company in 1901 and was an active member of the board until his election as United States Senator nearly six years ago. He is still a member of the board, but his absence from his home town makes it impossible to attend the meetings, except occasionally.

The Marion County Telephone Company serves approximately 6,500 city subscribers and about 500 rural subscribers. It was organized in 1901 and began operating in August, 1902, with about 600 stations. In 1907 negotiations were opened for the unification of service in Marion, where the Central Union Telephone Company also had an exchange. Senator Harding took a very active part in these negotiations; he was at that time, and has continued to be, a firm believer in a unified local system, with universal long-distance service, which the people of Marion and vicinity have enjoyed since the unification of service in that territory.



WARREN G. HARDING JAMES M. COX

Senator Harding was one of the speakers at a convention of Ohio telephone men in 1917. He was introduced by E. W. Doty, former chairman of the Ohio Public Service Commission, who declared, in a bantering way, that the "Senator did not know anything about the telephone business." Senator Harding, in his opening words denied this statement, declaring that he had been a telephone director for twelve years and had been active in the finan-

U—

cial problems of his company. He told of a resolution adopted by the directors to give service, even if no dividends were paid and that the directors had resolved to take the public into the company's confidence. Senator Harding then took up the problems of the world war which were occupying universal attention at that time. In carrying out the policy outlined by the Senator the Marion County Company fortunately has not been compelled to make the financial sacrifices which he intimated the directors were willing to make, as the company has prospered.

Governor Cox has always shown a spirit of fairness in his attitude towards telephone companies and a special interest in the employés. His interest was first aroused during the flood of 1913, when, while active in flood relief work, he had the opportunity to observe what telephone employés mean by the "spirit of service." As result of his experience with Central Union Telephone employés, he recommended to the Ohio legislature that two employés of the company, T. E. Green, of Columbus, division toll wire chief, and J. A. Bell, district plant chief of Dayton, be given gold medals as a mark of distinguished service which they rendered. Mr. Green was later made telephone expert on the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, which position he now occupies.

GOVERNOR COX J. A. BELL THOMAS E. GREEN

The governor presented these two Central Union Telephone Company employes with gold medals for their good work during the flood of 1913.

Governor Cox's impression of the telephone employés and their efforts during the flood was expressed in the following statement, issued April 8, 1912:

"It was due largely to the efficiency and courage of telephone employés that we were able to know the exact conditions in the flood-stricken districts. I have recommended to the legislature that gold medals be given to at least two employés and I have no doubt but there are hundreds of others in the state who are also entitled to recognition. I have always had a high regard for the telephone people; the recent disaster has given me a still higher regard for them. The people of the state owe them much."

His attitude toward the telephone operators was expressed in his talk at a meeting of the Cincinnati Telephone Employés' Association a few months ago when he referred to the "weavers of speech" as follows:

"I have seen the linemen and those generous fellows who come and take care of troubles when the telephone users report them, but I have often wondered what a group of telephone operators really looked like. After mingling with you and sensing the atmosphere, I am convinced that the telephone operator is a real philosopher.

"Certainly the telephone operator is a shock absorber of all the sorrows, disappointments and ill feelings of mankind. I congratulate you upon the philosophy and the joy which keeps you pleasant and agreeable. I have often been impressed that your function in life is comparable with the sentinel who stands on guard during the watches of the night in the difficulties occasioned by disaster or distress."

Although the governor never had telephone experience, Mrs. Cox acted as a volunteer telephone operator in Chicago for several months during the world war. At that time Mrs. Cox was Miss Margaretta Blair, of Chicago. Responding to the call for workers, she was assigned to duty as an operator for the Women's Council of Defense and operated a switchboard in a store room in Washington street.

Plans Completed for Pioneers Meeting

Completed plans for the seventh annual meeting of the Telephone Pioneers of America to be held at Montreal, September 10th and 11th, assure the "old timers" a pleasant trip. Transportation has been arranged for middle westerners to go by way of the Grand Trunk railway.

The Illinois and Wisconsin delegations will leave Chicago 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, September 7th, on the International Limited. Indiana members will board the train at South Bend. Ohio and Michigan men will join them at Detroit. The following day will find the party at Toronto. Early Thursday morning they will be in Clayton, N. Y., where they will join the eastern delegation. They will then proceed by way of the Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence river and the Lachine Rapids, arriving in Montreal early in the evening of September 9th.

The business meeting will be held in the morning of September 10th. Papers will be presented in the afternoon, and in the evening the annual banquet will be given by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Pioneers and their families will be the guests of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada on September 11th in a trip around the city and to Mt. Royal, and in the evening to a theater party.

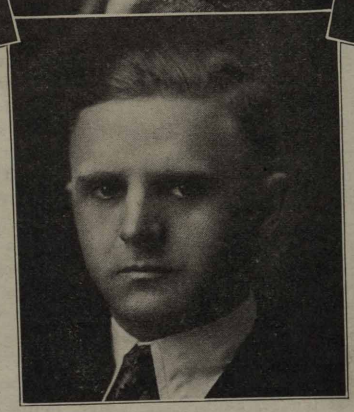
Factory Workers for First Time Receive Vacations

Four thousand shop employés of the Western Electric Company will receive vacations with pay this summer for the first time in the history of the company. The board of directors has promulgated an order extending the vacation privilege to every department. Previously factory workers did not receive the same benefits as the members of the sales, clerical, technical and executive branches and any time off during the summer months was taken at their own expense. This was because they received pay on an hourly basis with extra rewards for overtime.

INDIANA TELEPHONE MERGER NOW COMPLETE

Southern, United, Citizens and Indiana Union Companies Join Indiana Bell—
Southern Company's Territory Becomes Southern Division—Officials Appointed

J. H. McCLUSKEY
Division Traffic Superintendent
Southern Division



above
GEORGE G. HALL
Division Manager
Southern Division
below
G. C. REASNER
Division Engineer
Southern Division

O. D. GREEN
Division Plant Superintendent
Southern Division

Effective July 1, 1920, the Southern Telephone Company of Indiana, the United Telephone Company of Bluffton, the Citizens Telephone Company of Kokomo and the Indiana Union Telephone and Telegraph Company of Fowler were merged with the Indiana Bell Telephone Company.

The property formerly operated by the Southern Telephone Company of Indiana now constitutes the Southern division with headquarters at Evansville, Indiana. It covers thirteen counties and has thirty-nine exchanges, the largest of which are at Evansville, Jeffersonville and New Albany. The following appointments have been made:

Division Manager, George G. Hall.
Division Plant Superintendent, O. D. Green.
Division Traffic Superintendent, J. H. McCluskey.
Division Plant Engineer, G. C. Reasner.
Chief Clerk to Division Manager, F. J. Huffman.

A list of the exchanges and exchange managers which have just been brought into the Bell System was printed in full in the May issue of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS. Brief biographic sketches of the Southern division officials are given herewith.

—

GEORGE G. HALL

George G. Hall entered the employ of the American Bell Telephone Company June 17, 1889, as special agent with headquarters at Cincinnati, Ohio. In October, 1899, he was transferred to the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company and appointed superintendent of what was then the Louisville division of that company. In May, 1912, he was appointed commercial superintendent of the Sixth division of the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company with headquarters at Louisville, Kentucky. In July, 1917, he was appointed general manager of the Southern Telephone Company of Indiana with headquarters at Evansville. When the Southern Telephone Company of Indiana was merged with the Indiana Bell Telephone Company he was appointed division manager of the Southern division with headquarters at Evansville.

—

G. C. REASNER

G. C. Reasner entered the employ of the Central Union Telephone Company in February, 1910, working for the city construction foreman at Indianapolis. He resigned in September, 1911, to enter Purdue University from which he was graduated in June, 1915. He then reëntered the employ of the Central Union Telephone Company as facility clerk in the engineering department at Indianapolis. He later was made inspector and finally facility engineer. On July 1st he was appointed engineer of the Southern division with headquarters at Evansville.

—

O. D. GREEN

O. D. Green started with the Bell System on March 1, 1898, at Lexington, Ky. He worked in the various branches of the service as lineman, troubleman, equipment installer, line foreman and general foreman in the Louisville (Ky.) division, and in August, 1906, was made district plant chief at Louisville. He

served in this position until January 1, 1913, when he was transferred to the position of district plant superintendent at Macon, Ga. Due to a territorial re-alignment, he was transferred to Atlanta, Ga., on February 1, 1914, to the position of construction superintendent of Division 1 of the Southern Bell Company, comprising the states of Georgia and Alabama, which position he filled until he was transferred to Evansville, Ind., to the position of superintendent of plant on May 1, 1915. Mr. Green filled that position until July 1st, when he was made division plant superintendent of the Southern division of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company.

—

J. H. McCLUSKEY

J. H. McCluskey entered the service of the Bell System in 1906 at Atlanta, Ga., in the Equipment Installation department. Later he was transferred to the Western Electric Company, taking a special students' training course.

In 1910 he was appointed to the staff of the superintendent of equipment of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, covering the states of Georgia, Alabama, Florida, North and South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia. Mr. McCluskey continued in this connection until 1915, when he was transferred to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Later he went to the Southern Telephone Company of Indiana as equipment supervisor, being engaged on equipment maintenance and engineering work until August, 1919, when he was appointed superintendent of traffic. When the Southern Telephone Company of Indiana was merged with the Indiana Bell Company July 1st, he was appointed division traffic superintendent of the Southern division.

Indianapolis Traffic News

Traffic Superintendent's Office

Bernice Putnam has been purchasing several household articles recently, but declares there is "nothin' doin.'" We thought it would be best to prepare the girls so that when the announcement comes it will not be a great shock.

Miss Marguerite Wente visited in Columbus, Indiana, where she had fried chicken 'n everything.

Mrs. June Mitchell visited relatives in Crawfordsville and LaFayette during the Fourth of July holidays.

Miss Octavia Messenheimer visited friends in Philadelphia, Pa., in July. She also visited in Atlantic City for a few days.

Earl Finley, toll traffic clerk at Indianapolis, was married to Clarice Dooley Sunday afternoon, June 22nd, at the St. Paul Methodist church.

—

Washington

Miss Dorothy Padgett is now enjoying her vacation. All the exciting things she has planned to do for the last year are now crowded into this vacation. Have a good time Dorothy and we'll interview the weatherman and see if he won't allow some one of us to be an exponent of the forecast column.

Miss Clara Johnson has returned from her vacation and she tells us of a most glorious trip to Washington, D. C.

Miss Good is now Mrs. McCarty. She married a very good-looking naval officer. We think he's Irish.

Mary Wiegand has been ill at home.

Miss Jewett will relieve Miss Rosasco on her vacation. This will give her Saturday afternoon and Sunday to have a good time in the bewitching bathing suit we have heard so much about.

—

Main

Vernell Hargraves, Lucille Brewer, Anna Gasper, Ruth Hurrle, Clara and Eleanor Jenkins have been transferred to the North office.

Blanche Chamness, Gladys Miles, Edna Kiel and Dorothy Murray have been transferred from Prospect.

Again we lay claim to three more summer brides. Ethel Brady, popular B. operator, was married to William Degischer, Edith Sedam to Harry A. Thomas and Amy Tobias to Harry Gambrall. Mrs. Gambrall has resigned to learn to cook but the other two will stay with us for a while.

Mrs. Mary Keeler has resigned to live in the country. Goldie Smith, B operator, has resigned to go to Chicago, Ill. Clance Walverton has resigned to move to Marion, Indiana.

—

Observing Department

The girls of the observing department were delightfully entertained at the home of Miss Ethel Glass Saturday evening, July 10th, the ninth anniversary of Miss Glass's service with the company. The house was attractively decorated with snapdragons and sweet peas. There was music and dancing for the entertainment of the guests. The refreshments were pineapple sundaes, cocoanut and chocolate cake and punch. Miss Glass was assisted by her mother and a nice jolly fat man who came in time to serve the "eats."

Miss Fern Nosker is Cupid's most recent victim. She was married to Leo George of the Plant department. We have been unable to learn where they are spending their honeymoon or just when the marriage took place.

Miss Anna Maley and Helen Broder will spend their vacations at St. Joe, Mich.

—

Toll

Although we have been very busy for the past few weeks the girls have handled the congested condition very well.

Mr. Garritson of the International News Service appreciates the good service he receives, and recently showed his appreciation by sending four of our night girls each a two-pound box of candy. The candy pleased the girls very much, of course, but not any more than it pleased them to know that the public appreciates their work.

Miss Bertha Faut, the toll chief operator who has been very ill for some time, visited us recently. We hope to have her with us soon.

Miss Della Smock recently became the bride of Leslie Trixler.

—

Prospect

Mrs. Bettie Page, matron, was recently transferred from Prospect to Washington.

If you want to see a big, broad smile ask Miss Timmerman, C. O., why she is going to spend her vacation in Des Moines, Iowa.

Miss Mae McCarty has resigned to become Mrs. Ferger.

Mrs. Margarette Dipple, formerly Watts, is with us again.

Miss Ruthe Housand has resigned to move down on the farm.

Mrs. Mable Hartman has resigned to join her husband in Detroit where they will make their future home.

—

Training School

Mrs. Boots, formerly Alta Reeder, has resigned to take up home duties and has extended an invitation to the instructors to visit her at her home in Darlington, Indiana.

The Instruction department regret very much to lose Miss Helen Geddes, who has been transferred to Woodruff.

Miss Phyllis Valentine, Miss Doris Poe, Miss Ethel Johnson and Miss Alice White have been helping out with the instruction work during vacation time.

Miss Marjorie Johnson has been transferred from the Main office to the training school.

Mrs. Helen Lanson has resigned to take up home duties much to the regret of the department.

Mrs. Julia Wright Schuck, formerly instructor of Indianapolis, and present instructor at Cleveland, Ohio, visited the training school Thursday afternoon, July 8th.

The training school gave its annual picnic July 5th at Broad Ripple Park. The girls' mothers, husbands and sweethearts were present. After a delightful picnic lunch, the party motored to the Ravenswood bathing beach where an invigorating afternoon plunge was enjoyed by all.

A training school instructor is said to be starving herself. We can't decide whether it is the H. C. L. or fear of over-weight that makes her refuse sweets and starchy food. On account of what E. J. will think we refrain from discussing it further.

—

Irvington

Miss Tessie Johnston has returned after spending her vacation with friends in New Castle, Indiana.

Miss Velma Curme has been transferred to Belmont.

Miss Mildred Horn is still absent from duty on account of illness.

—

North

Misses Gladys Morrison, Betty Lignon and Marie Dancy have been promoted to supervisory positions.

Misses Ruth Beatty and Lenore Gray have been promoted to senior operators.

Miss Josephine Lee spent a few days in LaFayette attending the junior prom of Purdue University.

Ursula Schrowe is now Mrs. Ursula Miller, Elizabeth Teifert is Mrs. Elizabeth Waltz.

North has a real cartoonist—Miss Reva Hulse. During the recent advertising campaign for operators she drew a very clever cartoon that attracted much attention.

A hard time party was recently given by the North office girls. The rest room was appropriately decorated for the occasion. During the evening Forest F. Davis, on behalf of the company presented the girls with a new piano. His talk was greatly enjoyed. Games, music and dancing furnished entertainment for the evening. Little kittens were given as prizes for the winners of the games and Mrs. Emma Lauber, clerk, and Catherine Cox were the fortunate ones to receive these gifts. The refreshments were salted nuts and punch. The entire affair was very delightful and the evening passed all too soon for the merrymakers. C. R. Woods was the guest of honor.

Miss Lena Du Bois visited friends in Shirley, Indiana.

—

Woodruff

The day girls of Woodruff office gave a picnic at Brookside Park Wednesday evening, June 30th. A delightful luncheon was served at six o'clock. The guests of honor were Mrs. Martin Anderson, a former Woodruff employé, and Miss Anne Dugan of the Traffic superintendent's office. After the dinner was served, out-door games were played and everyone was having a most enjoyable time until one of the guests, a sylph-like fairy, suddenly decided that she would like to show the girls that she appreciated their hospitality and therewith proceeded to do an acrobatic stunt for their amusement. She started to run down a nearby hill, which she later described as a beautiful grassy slope, and in the descent managed to turn two somersaults in the air and several hand springs. When the startled girls reached her she was trying to extricate her nose from the ground. With their assistance she was able to get to her feet and was soon assured that she was still the proud possessor of a nose although it looks as if it might be slightly retroussé.

The Misses Mary and Ruby Miller have been promoted to supervisory positions.

Miss Susan Colman has been transferred from North office to Woodruff.

Miss Helen Hamilton has returned to duty after spending a delightful week's vacation with friends in Bellefontaine, Ohio.

Miss Frieda Bernitt spent her vacation at Cincinnati, Ohio, with friends.

Mrs. Lena Hall spent a recent week-end with relatives in the country.

Miss Bertha Borgstede said she did not leave Indianapolis on her vacation, but spent almost all of her time on the tennis courts. She reports a very good time.

Eastern Division

Mrs. Edith Stover, toll operator at New Castle, visited and shopped in Indianapolis in July.

Miss Lottie Jay, Mrs. Irene Gorman, local operators, and Mrs. Anna Reel, toll operator at New Castle, enjoyed their vacations during July.

"LUKE WARM"
NEW CASTLE

Miss Naomi Mogul, toll operator at New Castle, resigned to be married July 4th. She will reside in Indianapolis. A surprise party was given her by the telephone girls June 21st at her home. She was presented with a beautiful sugar and cream set and a cut glass bud vase.

A stag party was given at the home of Miss Helen Cunningham, chief operator at New Castle. Music, games, dancing and a tempting lunch were enjoyed by all, including "Luke Warm," one of the guests.

A birthday surprise party was given in honor of Miss Harriett Dunn, local instructor at New Castle, by the telephone girls June 6th. Was she surprised. We'll say she was (not).

Central Division

Manager Dalton Wallar of Bedford, Mrs. Wallar, Mr. and Mrs. Gus Tewell, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Chambers, Miss Veda Carter, Miss Thelma Cornwell and friends spent a very delightful Sunday at Mr. Chamber's cabin on White River. They report the "water fine" so that means another trip in the near future.

Miss Claudine Sykes, toll operator at Bedford, has resigned.

Miss Olis Lemond of the Commercial department at Bedford spent a few days in Gary and Chicago. She didn't go in the automobile, however.

Manager Dalton Wallar, Bill Hawkins, "Gunny" Chambers, John Able, Jason Alexander and Ellis Chambers recently spent a very profitable(?) night on the river. We heard much about the fish, but as far as seeing them—— Well, you know!

Rosa Charles, formerly of the Traffic department has been reëmployed at Bedford.

Mollie Cobb, local operator at Bedford, has resigned to take up home duties.

Edith Sharr, chief operator's clerk, has returned to Bedford from a delightful week-end spent in Chicago.

Glena Wicker of the Traffic department has resigned to take up other employment.

Frank Tabor, manager at French Lick, with Mrs. Tabor and Miss Grace Walker, chief operator, recently motored to Bedford to see that every thing was in A No. 1 condition. They looked satisfied when they left so we guess we're still keeping "above board."

A Day's Outing at Turkey Run

All aboard for Turkey Run
If you wish to have some fun,
Everybody come feelin' happy and gay
Pack up a nice lunch,
Do come and join the "bunch,"
For we have ordered a sunshiny day.

The fortunate Indianapolis toll girls who were able to accept the above invitation met at the Union Station in Indianapolis at 6:45 o'clock Sunday morning, June 27th, for a visit to Indiana's most beautiful spot, Turkey Run. The weather man, true to his word, provided a beautiful sunshiny day.

During the excitement of greeting each other and preparing for their departure the girls failed to notice that two very important members, who had signified their intentions of joining the party, had failed to appear. Great excitement prevailed for a few minutes, but just as the conductor signalled for the train to start a pitiful cry of "Don't leave us please" was heard and the truants, Bess Kairchner and Anna Maley, waving their arms in wild appeal managed to convince the conductor that it was very necessary that they be allowed to join the party. With the assistance of "Bus" they were soon safely aboard. Who is Bus? Ask Mary Lloyd, for "Mary knows."

The party was now complete and everyone joyously looking forward to a day of unusual pleasure. A constant chatter could be heard throughout the car and those who were not members of the toll party seemed content to just sit and listen. At nine o'clock the party reached Marshall, and after a wild scramble for the baskets, which contained everything from chicken to salt, left the train and proceeded by motor to Turkey Run, a distance of three miles from Marshall.

After reaching their destination the girls registered at Turkey Run Inn, which is a modern hotel set in primitive surroundings. They then started out to investigate the beauties of the park.

Crossing Sugar Creek over the Swinging Bridge, a strong foot-bridge that swings gracefully on great cables, they entered Rocky Hollow. Here they found ravines of great beauty with ferns of every description growing out of the crags. Two hours were spent in this beautiful restful spot and then a ravenously hungry party returned to the Inn where the baskets had been left for safe keeping. An ideal place to lunch was found and the feast which had been brought from home was thoroughly enjoyed.

Grace Harkins, who is always thoughtful of her "flock," started out to find water and finally returned with a bucket filled with warm water which she had managed to draw from a well a mile away. When everyone had partaken of the lunch and drank the water one of the party discovered that they had been seated within three yards of a fine cold well all the while. They appreciated Grace's willing spirit even if they were compelled to drink the remainder of the warm water to prove it to her.

A half hour's rest was enjoyed before the party resumed the trip along Sugar Creek. This beautiful stream runs for more than a mile through the park. The Indians called it "Pungoscene," which means the water of many sugar trees. Within a short time the girls came upon a woodland path, "Lovers' Lane," through whose trees they could get frequent glimpses of the creek, the deep woods and great trees. Along this path they found "Ship Rock," a huge mass of sandstone shaped like the prow of a ship, and a little farther on "Goose Rock" from which it is said the last Indian in Parke county met his death. Within a very short time they reached an old covered bridge situated at the foot of the Lusk estate, the home of the original owners of Turkey Run. The Lusk house was built on a high hill in the year 1841 of brick made at the place. The interior finish is of solid black walnut with panels carved by hand, a wonderful example of pioneer architecture. This old-fashioned house proved very interesting to the girls who explored every corner of it and then returned once more along Sugar Creek to the Inn.

The famous toll mermaids, Reba Harkins, Anna Maley and Martha Pommerening, could not resist a "dip in the deep" when they again caught sight of Sugar Creek. Miss Harkins, who is a professional diver, was greatly disappointed in the depth of the water (only 5 feet at the deepest point) as she is in the habit of diving 150 feet. As the "water nymphs" were enjoying themselves a large crowd gathered farther down the bank, and, upon investigating, the girls found that Anna Maley was the cause of the excitement. She was attired in an Erin green bathing suit and was a sight that would cause any Atlantic City beauty to turn green with envy. After much persuasion she left the scene of her triumph and joined the girls.

Supper was finished at 7:30 o'clock in the evening, and a happy, tired group of girls left Turkey Run shortly after, homeward bound, thoroughly convinced that they had that day visited the most beautiful spot in Indiana.

Plant Employes' Association Has Barbecue at Evansville

About 100 plant employés and their families enjoyed a day's outing at Barnett's Grove, near Evansville, on Saturday, July 17th, the event being in the nature of a barbecue and picnic planned and carried out by the Plant department Local No. 43 of the Southern Association of Bell Telephone Employés.

A barbecue "artist" from old Kentucky was secured and about 250 pounds of pork and mutton were cooked over a hickory fire on the grounds in the old-fashioned way. It was served direct from the pit and formality was thrown to the winds.

The entertainment committee had prepared a fixed program and provided forty appropriate prizes for the winners of the various contests and games. Four very interesting voting contests were held. The most popular lady, Miss Irene Kaelin, was presented with a corsage bouquet. O. D. Green was adjudged the most handsome man present and received a gallon of green paint and a brush. (Mr. Green spends his vacations at home painting everything in the house green.) George G. Hall ran him a close second, receiving the second prize, a plaster of paris dog with fancy collar. (Mr. Hall is very fond of dogs, especially his pet meat-hound "Hoover.") There were a great many candidates and much rivalry in the contest for the ugliest man present. W. M. Baird won, hands down, and drew down a nice cold watermelon. The bean counting contest was won by Mrs. F. J. Huffman. The prize was a pair of eight-inch Klein's pliers. As Mrs. Huffman is not a lineman and does not own an automobile she had no use for the pair of pliers. They were auctioned off to the highest bidder.

A five-round boxing contest between J. Wilmes and C. Pfingston was held on the dancing pavilion. As both of these gents proved very handy with their fists, the referee was afraid to pick the winner and called the match a draw, a box of good cigars being divided equally between them.

A ball game between the inside plant men and the outside plant men was umpired by General Plant Superintendent Montrose.

One of the pleasant surprises of the day was the appearance of Vice President Uprichard and General Plant Superintendent Montrose who came down from Indianapolis especially for the

event. Before the day was over Mr. Uprichard developed talent as a horseshoe pitcher and cake-eater.

Telephone Blends Dialects

That the use of the telephone is bringing about greater similarity of accent in different parts of the country and is tending so to change the voices of the nation that the northerner and southerner, easterner and westerner are gradually losing their characteristic intonation is the belief of scientists who are familiar with the matter.

Furthermore, the president of a southern telephone company observes that the southern accent, too, is rapidly disappearing. There are many causes, he points out—the southerner travels more, he uses the language of commerce today where thirty years ago it was the language of literature. But above all looms the fact that the long distance telephone is used so much more generally and so frequently. The use of the telephone, little as the casual onlooker may think of it, is bringing all normal voices to a sameness of pitch and engrafting a similarity in enunciation. In fact, the telephone is gradually changing the voices of all of us.

It is thought by some that all this is due more to the feeling of the telephone user that the person he is talking to is some distance away than to any necessity caused by the instrument itself. People generally are apt to raise their voices when using the telephone much higher than there is any need. Of course, when using the long-distance telephone there is greater necessity for speaking louder and more distinctly than when speaking over a local line.

It is interesting to recall at this time a statement made some time ago, and upon which there was much comment at the time, that French is a better telephone language than English. If it be the case that English, with its harsh and sibilant sounds, is poorly adapted to the telephone, the frequent use which we make of this instrument may gradually bring about changes in speech. So, too, long-distance conversations, by causing the talker to exert a conscious effort in speaking, may unconsciously affect his ordinary enunciation.—*New York Sun.*

English Have Telephone Troubles, Too

Undaunted by the constant and sometimes profane attacks upon the efficiency of the British telephone service, the general postoffice has set out to correct the habits of the telephone subscribers. A new telephone book is out. It carries throughout its pages curt instructions to the complainants, such as:

"Short conversations reduce engaged calls."

"Give the courtesy you expect."

"The telephonist can not make your client answer promptly."

"Answer promptly."

"Roll the R in three."

Know the Ropes

"Sam and Rastus were seated in a Jim Crow car on a Southern railway en route to a plantation for the cotton-picking season. They were discussing politics, with particular reference to a coming election. Rastus was a rabid partisan of the incumbent representative.

"'Well,' said Sam, 'Ah likes him all right, Ah guess, but his platform ain't no good.'

"'Platfo'm!" snorted Rastus. 'Platfo'm! Say, nigger, doan' you know dat a political platfo'm is jes' like a platfo'm on one o' dese yere railroad cahs—hit ain't meant to stan' on; hit's jes' meant to git in on!'"

The above has nothing to do with the planks in our platforms. They are made to work on. Examine the ropes and make sure they are in good shape.

LUCKY STRIKES

By W. M. K.

C. R. Woods, general superintendent of traffic, attended the A. T. & T. conference held at New York City the week of June 27th.

—

F. F. (Free Forall) Davis of the Central Division Traffic department, he being the supt. himself, has been spending a good deal of time lately in Danville and Martinsville.

—

My! My! You should have been in Indianapolis, last month to the Traffic conference. In reminiscing, one would say, as does often friend Briggs, "Wasn't it grand and glorious?"

—

V. P. E. K. Hall, of the A. T. & T. Co., and a couple of his secretaries dropped in on us the other day. In addition to giving us all some things to think about and, let soak in, he had some mighty good stories, all of his own. I'll leave it to the crowd.

—

1st He—"Mr. Bloom was in town yesterday."

2nd He—"Which?"

1st He—"I said Mr. Montrose went to Evansville Friday."

2nd He—"Who said?"

1st He—"I said, I met Mr. Breece in the barber shop and he was getting his hair cut."

2nd He—"Yes, yes, I'll try to make it. Half-past 2, you say?"

—

As between base ball and polo, Cozette Siner says she prefers polo, as it has the greatest "kick" to it.

—

Diod Finical, Vincennes, Indiana, announces that Wabash river catfish and Decker canteloupes are at last ripe. The pilgrimage will now begin.

—

Barnum Was Right

D. H. Whitham, Earls Talbott and Finley attended a telephone picnic at Pendleton the other week. They reached Pendleton at noon, ate eggs and beans in a restaurant, then proceeded to the picnic grounds and watched the crowd eat fried chicken. Methinks this very poor engineering.

—

Getting Her Number

Operator—Number pleeeeeze.

Sub.—Seven, five, two bits.

Operator—Sev-en, fi-va, two, fi-va?

Sub.—Yes, thank you.

—

Roy Daniels says he can get more'n 35 miles an hour out of his ford if the wind's not against him.

Improvements Planned for French Telephone System

M. Deschamps, French minister of posts and telegraphs, has completed a plan for reconstruction of the French telephone service whereby Paris will be a telephone center of Europe. The cost is estimated at $300,000,000, and 250,000 miles of new trunk lines are to be laid, not only to link Paris to all important French provincial centers, but especially develop international communication.

Paris is already the center of a web of international trunk lines reaching to London, Brussels, Berlin, Berne, Rome and Madrid but the demand for telephonic communication from country to country has far outgrown the number of channels at the public's disposal.

OF INTEREST TO OUR GIRLS

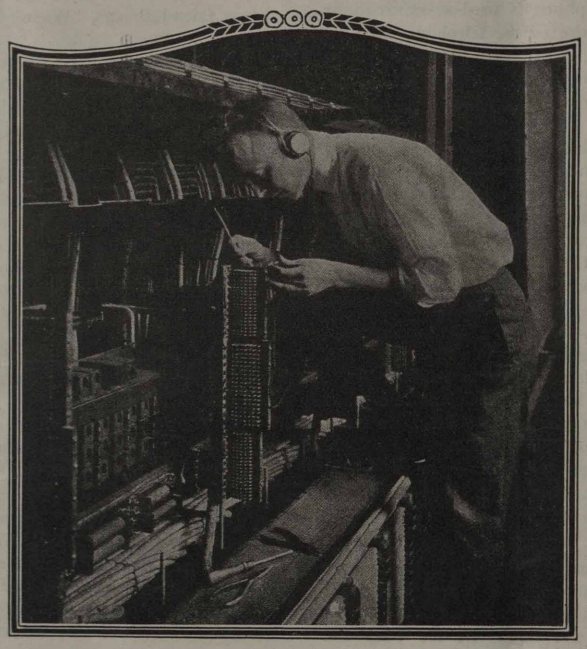
Conducted by
Mrs. F. E. Dewhurst

A ROMANCE OF THE WIRES

Written Especially for The Bell Telephone News.

John Hardy was a senior in the B——— Technical College. During his college course, he had made a good record in his studies and was considered by the faculty one of the most promising men in his class. He had specialized in electricity and during this last year of his course had become so much interested in telephone development that he had decided to take up that work after his graduation.

But don't for a moment think John was a book worm! Probably, if you had asked the boys of the "B——— Tech." who was the most popular man in the college, they would have answered without hesitation, "John Hardy. You just ought to see him in the football field." For John was not only appreciated by the faculty for his keen intellect, but he was adored by the students for his wonderful football success and the honors he had brought to the B——— Technical College. His famous touchdowns had made him the ideal of the boys and the secret admiration of many young ladies. So far, he had been impervious to the charms of the fair sex for, on account of the strict training for athletic honors together with his severe course of study, he had few opportunities to go into society. The fact also that he was working his way through college with no prospect of making money for some time, inclined him to put such thoughts out of his mind.



"Behind the switchboards learned to splice the cords and repair the lines so that the next day's traffic could go briskly on."

On the day of the last great game of the season, when the B——— Technical College was to play a western school for the championship, the excitement was high and the bleachers were filled with a mass of enthusiastic spectators. In the field, John in splendid condition, was uproarously greeted on every hand by his college mates.

As the game progressed, enthusiasm ran higher and higher and finally when John in a record-making run made a splendid touchdown, giving the championship to the "B——— Techs.," the spectators on both sides burst into wild applause and the boys, picking up their hero, carried him around the field on their shoulders, while the crowds surged around to get a closer look at the great player.

John, happy in his success, more for the honor of his college than for himself, smiled at the mass of faces, most of them strange to him, but just as he was borne out toward the college, his eyes were attracted by a charming young girl, who was wildly brandishing a "B——— Tech." banner, and as he looked at her for a passing moment, she suddenly in her enthusiasm threw him a kiss! John being swiftly borne away by his shouting companions had only the tantalizing glimpse, but his heart was beating faster than even at the close of the game and the excitement of football was nothing to this new sensation which he experienced for the first time.

In his study the next night as he worked again among his books, he found a face intruding itself on the page and frequently he lost the point of the matter he was studying in trying to solve the more puzzling problem as to who the girl was who threw the kiss and why he should care so much to know. His book, "The Romance of the Telephone," was open to the page describing the exciting moment when the weird instrument first transmitted the message from Watson to Bell, but it did not hold his attention; a lovely face with mischievous eyes looked out from the pages, a hand throwing a kiss carried a message more wonderful. And poor John, lost in his reverie, let the book fall from his hand and fell asleep, only to dream again.

After graduating with high honors, John determined to begin at the bottom and know all about the telephone business. He wanted not only to understand the operating end, but to know all about those first steps, the problems of laying cables in the streets, the aerial transmission, the construction work, the maintenance and repair — everything pertaining to the intricate preparations made for the connection of people far apart which girls at their switchboards so easily complete. John had been a thorough student and his scientific training had made him anxious to get more than a superficial acquaintance with the marvelous adaptation of electricity to telephone use, for he knew that in discoveries of this kind there are possibilities of unlimited development if one understands the force with which he works.

He filed his application and was sent to the superintendent of maintenance to be accepted, if found in good physical condition. The smile with which the superintendent sent him on his way to the examining room didn't indicate much doubt in his mind on that score. The name of John Hardy had ben noticed and it was not so much on account of his intellectual attainments as for his football fame.

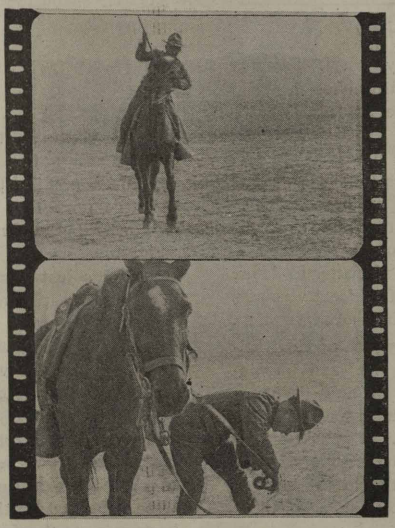
Then began a course of training in the school in the Construction department and he found much satisfaction in making his former technical studies of practical value. He learned the

SAW DEAD SON IN MOTION PICTURE

Unusual Experience of Ridgeville, Ind., Man Whose Boy Was Killed in France While Fighting with Signal Corps

Of all the thousands of people who have seen the film "Whispering Wires of War" it is safe to say that there is probably no one who has had the unique experience or felt the deep personal appeal that came to J. O. Carpenter of Ridgeville, Ind., when he saw upon the screen his own son who eleven months before was killed in action in France.

"Whispering Wires of War" was made by Pathé in collaboration with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and shows vividly the important part that the telephone and telegraph men and women played in the great war.



FROM "WHISPERING WIRES OF WAR"

Some time ago, the film manufacturers received a letter from Mr. Carpenter in which he said: "I am anxious to know if it is possible to secure a copy of the film 'Whispering Wires of War.' The section of this film that shows the importance of keeping the wires in repair, shows my son who was later killed in this work. The film shows him plainly and I sure would like to have it."

Mr. Carpenter's request was referred to J. A. Leggett of the Eastern Industrial Division of the Pathé organization, who immediately wrote to Mr. Carpenter assuring him that a print of the section of the film would be made and forwarded to him with the compliments of the manufacturers.

Not only the section of the film but also enlargements were recently sent to Mr. Carpenter, who in his letter of acknowledgment, expressing the gratitude of himself and his family, enclosed a copy of a letter from his late son's bunkie. It was written in Germany on Mother's Day, eleven months after young Carpenter's death, to Mrs. Carpenter and gives a picture of the work of the signal corps. In his letter Sergt. Van Blarcom, writing from the headquarters of the 1st Field Signal Battalion at Neunied, said:

"On the night of June 14-15, 1918, the enemy made a supreme effort to retake Belleau Wood, and dropped a terrific artillery barrage over our lines. The town, Domptin, which we were in, was caught in the barrage. Signal corps lines were torn down by bursting shells—and they must be repaired. Our quarters were across the street from the telephone booth. John and I were at the quarters and knew that we must be needed at telephone headquarters to repair the damage caused by the barrage. It was decided that we run the gauntlet one at a time. I went first and made the booth in safety. I waited for five minutes in the doorway, but your son did not put in his appearance. When I had decided that he was not coming a shell burst in the road, lighting everything up, and for one brief second I caught sight of John being flung high into the air by the bursting of the shell. I called to him and asked if he were badly hurt—his answer was 'Stay where you are, I can make it.' I waited awhile and called again; he answered very weakly that he was coming—and still he didn't come. I called to Sgt. Allen (who was later severely gassed and now blind from the effects of it) and he and I went out and carried John to the dugout. He was very severely wounded about the head, legs and body, but was apparently in no great pain as he strived to laugh and joke with us. Pvt. Haggerty of the Medical Department of this Battalion dressed his wounds and gave him a pain-killing anaesthetic, and an ambulance was summoned. By the time the ambulance could get through John was sleeping and seemed to be resting quite comfortably. He was removed to the hospital but never regained consciousness. . . .

"He is buried in the American sector of the cemetery at Laferte, France (grave No. 48). Some friends and myself decorated his grave and had a marker put on it."

Young Carpenter's picture is shown above.

---

work of the equipment installer, he went on nights and down behind the switchboards learned to splice the cords and repair the lines so that the next day's traffic could go briskly on. He learned how to take care of the subscribers, to install their telephones and repair their lines. He climbed the poles and went down under the ground where the big cables are placed like great arteries of the city's life.

One day, a most important day to John, he was sent out with others to look for trouble on one of the lines. They found that an aerial cable outside the city had been broken by a boy who had shot at a swallow on the line. John was up high on a pole at work when an electric car driven by a young lady stopped and she seemed to be having trouble in starting it. John hurried down the pole and offered his assistance. It was the young lady of the football scene, the girl who had haunted his dreams ever since!

(To be continued.)

Fifty Thousand Illinois Men in American Legion

In a recent communication sent to commanders of all American Legion posts in the Department of Illinois, Colonel Edward Clifford, chairman of the department's finance committee, announced that paid-up Legion memberships in Illinois have now reached the 50,000 mark, putting the state in front of all states in paid-up memberships. Of these memberships, according to Colonel Clifford's statement, 25,334 members joined during 1919, while 25,337 felt the urge and joined their former "buddies" under the Legion standard in 1920.

By thrift every household can take its part gladly in every government loan; by investing in government securities it can safeguard its future, and increase its income so as to fulfill the American ideal of personal independence and constant progress toward better living.

Bell Telephone News

Published Monthly by the
INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

EDGAR S. BLOOM, *President*
FRANK WAMPLER, *Vice President and Treasurer*
JOHN UPRICHARD, *Vice President and General Manager*
M. P. TURNER, *Secretary*
THOMAS R. KEYES, *General Auditor.*
G. A. KOSITZKY, *Chief Engineer*
A. R. HENRY, *Assistant Treasurer*
OSCAR PETERSEN, *Assistant Secretary*

AMORY T. IRWIN, Editor
BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING - - - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—Two Dollars a Year in advance, to all persons except employés of the Telephone Company.

The Illinois Public Utilities Law

"All rates . . . by any public utility . . . for any service rendered . . . shall be just and reasonable.

"Every unjust and unreasonable charge made . . . is hereby prohibited and declared unlawful."

That's all there is to the act passed by the state legislature in 1912 creating the Illinois State Public Utilities Commission, and which now is much in the limelight because of the activity of certain politicians who are seeking to mislead the public as to the creation, workings and acts of the commission.

It takes 40 pages and 86 paragraphs of typed matter to define the purpose of the commission, but stripped of all legal verbiage, the "nub" of the commission's purpose is in the above quotation.

The commission was created during the regime of Gov. Edward F. Dunne, Democrat, who was a "home rule" and "municipal ownership" advocate. He signed the act creating the commission over the protest of Chicago's city council and other aldermanic bodies in various parts of the state. It was stated by the then governor that his purpose in urging the creation of such a commission was to give smaller communities in the state a means of having their public utility rates fixed in a scientific manner.

Creation of the commission was not urged by a majority of the state's public service corporations, as some of the politicians charge who want to avoid telling the public the whole truth. Once the commission came into being the public service corporations were left no alternative but to bow to the law and come under the commission's jurisdiction.

Every ruling of the state commission has been unheld by the courts, state and federal. The United States supreme court, in a ruling, upheld the constitutionality of the commission, so there is left no doubt as to whether the commission is within its power in assuming and exercising entire jurisdiction over rates and service matters.

Within the last few months certain Chicago politicians, who are at war with Governor Lowden's state administration, have tried to place the public service corporations and the commission in an unfair light before the public. An impression has been sent broadcast that the state commission is a creation of the Lowden administration and that its creation was in response to a suggestion from the public service corporations.

Nothing can be further from the truth than such an impression. Governor Lowden and all other succeeding governors can do nothing else but continue the commission until the state legislature, which created it, repeals the act. As long as the act remains in force Governor Lowden and the chief executives who will follow him have no alternative. The commission is created by law, and while the law stands the commission will be with us, whether governors, mayors, city councils or public service corporations like it or not.

Another angle of the situation which some of the politicians use further to mislead the public, is the intimation that the commission arbitrarily fixes rates. It does nothing of the kind. Under the law the commission must fix rates just and reasonable alike to corporation and community. The commissioners would lay themselves open to impeachment proceedings if they did anything but this. If rates are fixed which a community believes are unfair and unreasonable to it, it can appeal from any ruling of the commission by going to the Sangamon county court, as the law creating the commission specifies. On the other hand, if the commission was to give a ruling which would amount to confiscation of the plant and property of any public service corporation in the state, that corporation can appeal to the federal courts.

This information regarding the commission, its creation, powers and acts, is given so the telephone employés may have the facts which designing politicians are seeking to distort.

You and I and Unrest

By Gee of Delavan, Wis.

Did you ever stir up water in a rain barrel with a long stick? Didn't you notice that what before seemed clear liquid then became a muddy, turbid mess, temporarily quite unfit for use? But the next day when you returned you found that all the sediment had settled and the water again looked clear and useable?

That's just what happened when the Kaiser and the Kaiserites rammed the mailed fist into the world's rain barrel and soused it around. What before the war was a comparatively clear basis of human understanding has become muddled beyond recognition. The war is now over. The hand that caused the disturbance has apparently been successfully amputated. They're still fishing for it, and that tends to keep the water somewhat roiled, but in general the primary cause of trouble has ceased to exist. There are secondard causes which at times act violently to maintain this unhealthy condition. The dregs of humanity were upheaved by the agitation. The seamy sides of individuals have come to the front in the turmoil. As a result of their chatter we have what is being termed a general "unrest." The disturbance you caused by a few moments paddling in the rain barrel did not subside for hours. So with this bigger thing—a clarification may not come for years, even though the war lasted but a few years.

What can we do—you and I—to assist in bringing back a clarity? First of all, we must keep our head. We must not rush after a new "ism" or new "job." It will only tend to keep the liquid agitated. Then we must try quietly and earnestly to make our efforts count for more than ever before. Much of the liquid was spilled during the excitement. We must each carry back a little bigger load to fill more quickly the old barrel. The world needs our efforts. Humanity needs the result of more work and less agitation.

Let us dip our pail into the sparkling spring instead of the muddy gutter, and bring back a full measure. With a sane head, a steady hand and an increased effort the rain barrel of social, industrial and political relations will become clear in a surprisingly short time.

As Kipling Said:

"It's not the guns or armament—or the money they can pay,
It's the close coöperation that makes them win the day.
It's not the individual, or the army as a whole,
But the everlasting team work of every living soul."

SPIRIT OF SERVICE RECOGNIZED AS ASSET

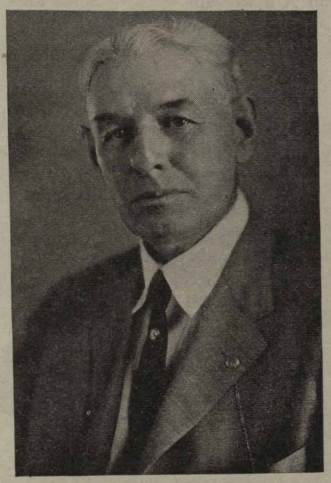
State Regulatory Body Fixes Good Will as a Factor in Fixing Rates

Rulings of state regulatory bodies usually make "dry" reading. They frequently cover several hundred pages with facts and figures about original costs, replacement costs, maintenance costs and hundreds of other items. But it is interesting and a pleasure for all telephone people to note a recent report of the Kansas Court of Industrial relations.

The spirit of service displayed by C. A. Sloan, owner of the Pratt Telephone Company, of Pratt, Kansas, is recognized by the Kansas court as a tangible asset and a factor to be considered in fixing rates. In allowing the Pratt Telephone Company increased rates, the court paid the highest compliment within its power to Mr. Sloan. The report stated:

"In granting this increase, the actual valuation of the plant from a monetary standpoint and an adequate return thereon, is not exclusively considered, but one of the motives and the reasons for granting the increase is not only that the present rates are insufficient but that there is an inherent element in this case and disclosed in the testimony and noticeable throughout the examination and investigation of the case which the court is considering in making this order and granting the increase.

"There is an element that appeals to the court as not only fair, but just and equitable, and one to be considered in the summary of all cases, and that is the human element, so to speak, or the spirit of service displayed by the owner of this plant. It might be termed the 'human interest or touch.'



C. A. SLOAN

"The evidence and investigation discloses no complaint from the public—no objection to the increase of rates. But pervading the whole case and the evidence therein there is a noticeable—marked to a degree, while not absolutely expressed—loyalty on the part of the employés, a friendly spirit on the part of the public, and a helpful spirit and influence on the part of the company, that has given a confidence, a poise and general feeling of coöperation in this community that is indeed commendable—a spirit on the part of the public, a willingness to pay for good, efficient and sufficient service rendered.

"And it is the opinion of the court that if a company or an individual conscientiously works and so places his spirit and his individuality in a public utility, that the public not only secures value received for its money but is well served and satisfied to pay the rate, it is an intangible asset and a thing to be considered. And in the case at bar there is a spirit of unselfishness and interest both to the one served."

A. T. & T. Company Statement

The following statement of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company was sent to stockholders on July 15th with quarterly dividends.

To the Stockholders:

I have the sad duty of noting officially the death of Mr. Vail who has guided the destinies of the company during the past ten or more years. For some months before his death his active interest in the business was in so arranging that the operations of the company might proceed with the least interruption in the event of his being unable to continue their direction. No words from me are necessary to impress upon you the value of his services to the company and through the company to the nation.

The company has recently received in full from the U. S. treasury the balance due the Bell System for operations under federal control, in accordance with the settlement set forth in the annual report.

Adjustment to conditions arising from and following the war is proceeding more rapidly than we would have dared to hope.

Since January 1st, the Bell System has already added over 308,000 stations. This is a new high record and in addition there are over 200,000 unfilled orders for station installations in excess of normal. These stations are being installed as rapidly as possible in view of the present difficulties of production and transportation. Provided materials can be obtained and installed, present indications are that this year will show the greatest growth in business in the history of the Bell System.

You will note from the following earnings report that our earnings are well in excess of our accustomed dividend rate of 8%. Comparison of the six months' results with those for the same period last year are not shown as properties were then under federal control. For the six months ending June 30, 1917, the period just prior to federal control, the balance after dividends was $3,756,100.46 as compared with $8,646,320.45 for the six months ending June 30, 1920, as shown below.

Rate increases already established and those confidently expected will enable our associated companies to continue to pay wages which will attract the highest grade of workers and will furnish such earnings as will continue this company's shares as an investment security. We are warranted in looking forward to the future with confidence.

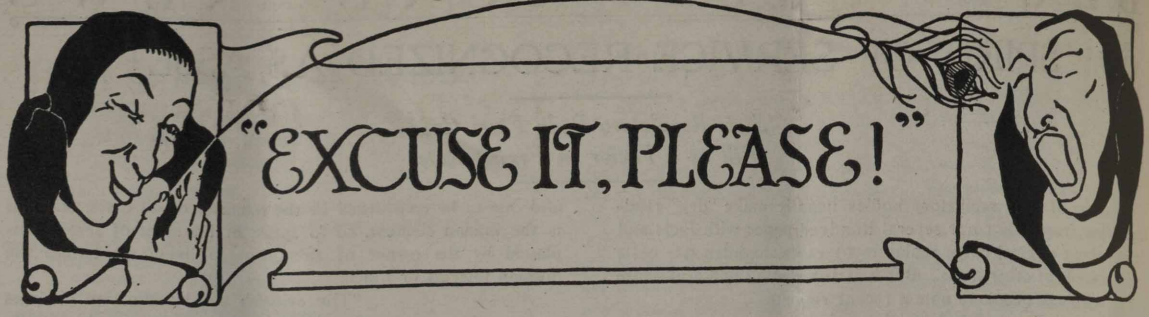
H. B. THAYER,
President.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY
Earnings Report for Six Months Ending June 30, 1920.

EARNINGS:	6 months 1920
Dividends	$17,397,835.23
Interest and Other Revenues	14,531,282.51
Telephone Traffic (net)*	8,450,663.20
Total	$40,379,780.94
Expenses, including provision for federal and other taxes	4,644,626.76
Net Earnings	$35,735,154.18
Deduct Interest	9,406,490.86
Balance	$26,328,663.32
Deduct Dividends	17,682,342.87
Balance	$ 8,646,320.45

*One month estimated.

W. S. GIFFORD,
Vice President and Comptroller.



It is a safe guess that the man who pokes fun at a woman for shopping all day and not buying anything isn't married.—*Boston Transcript.*

—

In a Rut?

First Office Boy — "I wouldn't wanta be president of the A. T. & T. Company."

Second O. B. (registering great surprise)—"Why not?"

First O. B.—"Aw, there's no advancement."

—

Home, James, Home

Nelson—"Have you an automobile saw?"

Booth—"No, but I have a hack saw."

—

Safety First Delegate, to negro chipping concrete, without goggles: "Sam, why aren't you wearing your goggles?"

Sam—"Ah been wearin' 'em but a big piece of concrete done busted 'em."

Safety First Delegate—"Why don't you get a new pair?"

Sam—"The toolroom man done give me a new pair, but Ah don't wanta bust 'em, too."

—

One Consolation

"After all, the movies might be artistically worse."

"Well, yes. As yet no Sunday supplement artist has found a way to color his animated cartoons."—*Life.*

—

Clown: What became of the ventriloquist you used to have?

Circus Manager: Oh, he found he could make more money selling parrots.—*Yale Record.*

—

Nut Waiter Wanted

An old lady, after waiting in a confectionery store for about ten minutes, grew grossly impatient at the lack of service.

Finally she rapped sharply on the counter.

"Here, young lady," she called, "who waits on the nuts?"—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Lines on Reading the Telephone Company's Advertisement Requesting Subscribers to Make None But Essential Calls

Lady, when upon my vision
That advertisement appeared
I, a literal precisian,
Wondered, hesitated, feared.
Wondered weakly as to whether
I might call you up to say
That the celebrated weather
Was unusually nice today.

Lady, when I read that warning,
Indecisiveness was mine.
Ought I ring you every morning
Just to hear you're feeling fine?
And I hesitated also
As I read that warning o'er
As to whether I should call so
Frequently as heretofore.
Lady, let them raise objection
If I feel I have to say
What the state of my affection
Is a dozen times a day!
Let them deem inconsequential
Any messages of mine!
I'm the judge of what's essential.

* * * *

"Give me River, Two Two Nine."

—*Franklin P. Adams* in *Saturday Evening Post.*

Some idea of the heat experienced in this country last week can be deduced from the fact that several bricklayers were distinctly seen to wipe their brows in their own time.—*Punch.*

—

A. T. and Tea Companies

A few months ago a district inspector of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company was summoned to Chicago. As he was not familiar with the city, he accosted a policeman at the railroad station and asked, "Where can I find the A. T. & T. Company?"

"Sure, and I don't know," said the cop, scratching his head, "but most of thim big tea companies are on Randolph street, west of the river."

—

Correct

Mrs. Profiteer was very proud of the stunts they were doing at the smart private school to which she had sent her daughter.

"My dear," she said to her friend, "she's learning civics, if you please."

"What's civics?" asked the friend.

"Civics? My dear, don't you know? Why, it's the science of interfering in public affairs."—*London Post.*

—

Garden Luck

"Is your husband having any luck with his garden?"

"Oh yes. He got a sunstroke and collected $200 health insurance."—*Boston Transcript.*

—

Positive Proof

"They say he is a brilliant conversationalist."

"He certainly is! He listened to me the other day for an hour and never said a word."—*Life.*

—

"Feyther," said little Mickey, "wasn't it Patrick Henry that said, 'let us have peace'?"

"Niver," said old Mickey. "Nobody by the name of Patrick iver said anything like that."

—

It takes a perfect woman to conceal her imperfections.—*Life.*

COMMANDING VARIETY GIVES ONE-PIECE FROCK FIRST PLACE IN WORLD OF DRESS

Dainty Conceptions Cleverly Developed in Fabrics for Season-to-Season Wear—
Youthful and Generally Becoming Lines Make This Type of Frock Favorite

Overblouse 8978
Bodice Skirt 8977
Embroidery 11939

Dress 8901

Dress 8787

Dress 8981

Guide to Patterns on Next Page.

By Maude Hall

There is a fine but sound distinction between being well-dressed and dressing well and no one knows better how to determine it than the woman who gives discriminating attention to her clothes. It is easier to be well-dressed on a limited income, with good taste and clever management, than it is to dress well, with plenty of money to spend, if one selects clothes for their price instead of their effectiveness.

Women selecting frocks that will carry over from season to season are giving preference to one-piece models or models in one-piece effect, even though skirt and blouse be made separately. It is its commanding variety that gives first place in the world of dress to the one-piece model. There are almost as many designs as there are makers, and each design offers some novelty of construction or of trimming that makes it individual.

One of the newest effects features the new long-waisted blouse with straight belt cut in one with the front of the waist. It fastens at the back and the belt effect is emphasized at the sides only, where there is usually a decoration of braid or embroidery.

A taupe serge made in this way has the skirt gathered to the blouse and trimmed about the lower edge with fruit designs which may be either appliqued

Patterns for Designs

The designs shown on these pages are supplied by The Pictorial Review, New York. Patterns may be secured from any Pictorial Review agency.

or embroidered.

One of the old-world designers faces the tunic of a blue and white gingham frock with a band of self-material, then stitches above this band a deep fold of plain blue organdy. To be more exact, the tunic is the lower part of a long blouse which is held in at the waist with a narrow leather belt. Collar, cuffs and pockets are of the blue organdy and a bit of black velvet ribbon is tied under the collar at the front. The skirt is finished with a deep hem and is both full and short.

Because it is youthful and generally becoming, the one-piece frock may be counted upon to appear among the first offerings for early fall. Of course, it will come first in serge—the dark blue and browns, with a decided sprinkling of dark green and gray. Designs with cape attachments at the back are making their appearance, and there is some talk of the return of the redingote.

Guide to Patterns.

8978—Ladies' Overblouse. Designed for 34 to 44 bust. Size 34 requires 1¾ yard 36-inch blue satin. No. 8977—Misses' One-piece Gathered Bodice Skirt. Designed for 14 to 20 years. Width at lower edge about 1⅝ yard. Size 16 requires 2⅛ yards 36-inch satin—¾ yard 36-inch lining for bodice. Satin is a favorite fabric for the summer, adapting itself very gracefully to such modes as this which feature the new overblouse, which is embroidered in design 11939, and the equally new bodice skirt which has been designed especially to be worn with the modish overblouse. These skirts hang from the shoulders.

8901—Misses' Dress. Designed for 14 to 20 years. Width at lower edge about 1½ yard. Size 16 requires 4¾ yards 36-inch dotted swiss—⅜ yard 44-inch organdy—2¼ yards lace—1½ yard velvet ribbon—¾ yard 36-inch lining for underbody. The jabot-like drapery arranged at the sides of the skirt gives a graceful touch to this charming frock of dotted swiss combined with crisp white organdy. Under a plait the kimono blouse closes at left side-front, and the drapery is formed by trimming sections that are inserted at the side seams.

8787—Misses' Dress. Designed for 14 to 20 years. Width at lower edge about 1¼ yard. Size 16 requires 4⅛ yards 32-inch check gingham—½ yard 44-inch organdy—1⅞ yard 36-inch lining for underbody and top of skirt. Here again we have the fashionable combination of gingham and organdy resolving itself into a frock that is adapted for many summer uses.

8981—Misses' Dress. Designed for 14 to 20 years. Width at lower edge about 1⅜ yard. Size 16 requires 4¾ yards 40-inch check. Georgette crêpe—1 yard 44-inch organdy for collar, sash and trimming—¾ yard 36-inch lining for underbody. A frock of many uses is this charming model which is dainty enough to grace any summer afternoon function. A wide sash of organdy encircles the waist-line holding in the panel which is arranged at the center-front concealing the left side closing. A three-piece gathered tunic open in front is arranged over the two-piece gathered skirt which closes at the left side seam.

Home Dressmakers' Corner

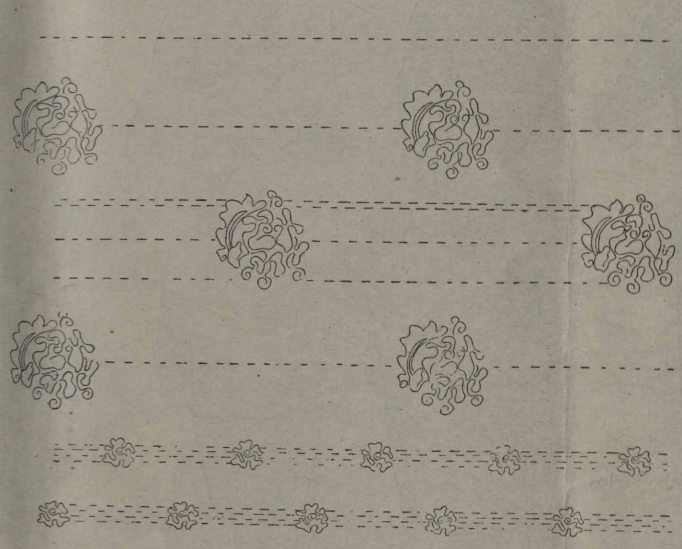
Beading and Embroidery Borders Hold Star Roles

By Kathryn Mutterer.

In the latest styles borders play an important part. They are used in many original ways on skirts, tunics, coats, blouses and flounces and favored because they produce an elaborate effect when, in most instances, the designs and work required to develop them are both simple.

There is not a house among the great establishments of Europe and America which specialize in beautiful clothes, which does not feature the border in some form or another. Not only do the dressmakers emphasize this type of decoration, but it is employed by many interior decorators. Indeed, many of the best designs for dress trimmings are inspired by old tapestries, while new hangings, in turn, find their inspiration in unusual dress trimmings.

Novel is the border pictured here because it is adapted to development in such a variety of ways. It has been tried on a white silk crepe de chine frock with the design worked out in white beads. Again, on the tunic of a tricotine dress it has been as seductively beautiful executed in heavy rope silk and black bugle beads. Along the edge of a georgette blouse it is handsome in simple darning stitch and French knots, the darning stitch done in wool and the French knots in silk. The pattern supplies two yards of beading or embroidery border 22 inches deep. The dashes are especially well adapted to covering in long bugle beads or darning stitch. Seed beads may be used for the motifs.



If desired, the border may be reduced in depth, without detracting from its beautiful effect. Although the different sections bear a close relation to one another, each makes a complete trimming if used separately. For summer wear the tailleurs in linen are very good trimmed with border effects worked in mercerized cotton. There are also fascinating pongees with borders done in fine silk soutache braid.

New Uses for Laces

Several smart new ideas are expressed in lace, which is used to adorn panels, finish tunics, peplums, etc., form sections of sleeves, or for vests and collars, to say nothing of the hundred and one ways of stitching it in plain bands upon skirts and draperies. A formal frock for afternoon or dinner wear is carried out in gray satin, the skirt being trimmed at the lower edge and about the hips with bands of wide and narrow lace. Streamers of ribbon, caught about the hips, above the lace, fall to the lower edge of the skirt where they are caught under the hem. The blouse is a kimono model, with a lace band around the back and front. Ribbon binds off the square neck and supplies a daintily decorative touch for the short sleeves.

Rule your conduct with the Golden Rule.

SAFETY FIRST and ACCIDENT PREVENTION

Member National Safety Council

Ain't It Funny

Ain't it funny
When a nicotine rummy
Flips matches all over the stairs;
And an innocent guy
Kicks his feet way up high
As he slips on a match unawares.
Ain't it funny?

Health Helps

Poison Ivy

With the advent of summer and our natural desire to get as close to nature as possible by trips to the park or countryside, the danger of picking up a skin eruption from contact with poison ivy, or, as it is sometimes called, poison oak, must be borne in mind. One cannot appreciate what a disagreeable affection this is until he or she has suffered from it, for even when it affects us only to a mild extent, the itching, burning and irritation is so great that it makes sleeping impossible, to say nothing of its disquieting influence upon our disposition and temper.

Some individuals are more susceptible to this poison than others and occasionally the involvement becomes widely spread over the body or may be carried to the face, seriously involving the eyes, nose, mouth or ears. Poison sumac, while not as common a cause of skin poisoning, presents the same features as poison ivy.

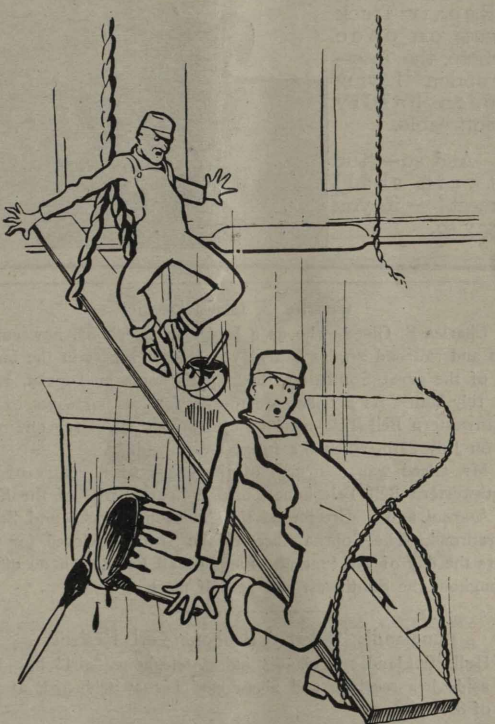
Poison ivy or poison oak usually grows near such objects as trees, fences, rocks or on hillsides, or in other words, near objects which it can climb upon. Quite commonly people contract this poison when picking wild flowers. It is usually found near the ground and is identified by its characteristic leaf, three separate green leaves on a single short stalk.

Treatment

The poison is most apt to attack the exposed parts of the body or those areas coming in direct contact with the vine, that is, hands, forearms, ankles and face. When it attacks the face the most serious manifestations of the disease are seen. If you have reason to believe that you may have come in contact with the poison, it would be prudent to wash the part carefully at once. A mixture of baking soda, three tablespoonfuls to the cup of cold water, applied as a wet application on muslin, is very soothing, but if the condition involves the face, it is wiser to consult a physician early.

Rubber Bands in Competition with Banana Peels

If you see a rubber band on the floor, please pick it up. These innocent-looking objects are mighty treacherous. They have been responsible for many a bad fall. They are as slippery as ice when the heel strikes them at the right angle.



One Was Thick, One Was Thin

On the scaffold of the innocent
Two splicers to their labors went,
Not knowing of their future fates.
The scaffolding was put in place—
It really was a sad disgrace
To use two ropes that were not mates.
One rope was thick; one rope was thin.
The thick one held, the thin gave in,
And two workers, good and true,
Lie on their cots just coming to.

"The Twain Shall Meet"

Sounds too poetical for practical purpose. And yet—when "Service" meets "Service" the twain have met.

Bell Telephone Service has been coupled with International Motor Truck Service in many cities for a number of years. And in every case that we know of the union has been highly satisfactory.

"Down Wires" mean hurry-up service by your "trouble men." With a dependable **International Motor Truck** at their disposal they render that kind of service—and the usual smooth service of the humming wires goes on once more, the interruption having been hardly noticeable.

A "down truck" means hurry-up service by our "trouble men" and repairs departments. It is given promptly, efficiently through 92 large branch houses, conveniently located, supplying thousands of local dealers. The smooth work of the Telephone Repair Truck goes on once more, the interruption having been hardly noticeable.

And so—"the twain shall meet" — if you say so.

Charles S. Gleed Dead

Charles S. Gleed, who as a leader in telephony, newspaperdom and railroad affairs had played a master part in the building of the great Southwest, died at his home in Topeka, Kansas, July 25th. As a tribute to the dead leader all wires of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company were silent for one minute on July 27th, when the funeral was held.

Mr. Gleed was chairman of the board of directors of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, part owner of the *Kansas Journal* and a director of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad. The Topeka offices of the Santa Fe closed for two hours the day of the funeral. Flags on all Bell telephone offices throughout the Southwest flew at half mast.

England's Oldest Telephone Girl Resigns

Hull, England.—England's oldest telephone "girl" has just put aside her receiver and abandoned her switchboard, at the age of 80.

For 21 years Mrs. Elizabeth Andrews has been on the exchange. According to the tale she told, it happened this way.

"Twenty one years ago the National Telephone Co. came to our cottage and asked my late husband if we would have the exchange here. At first he refused, but at last he consented and signed the agreement.

Spouse Couldn't Learn Work

"But he would never attend to the switchboard and he wouldn't even learn how to work the plugs, because he said if he did he would have to do it."

Here the old lady smiled reminiscently as she recalled the smartness of her spouse in taking the appointment, and leaving her to do all the work. However, she had no grumble on that score.

"At first there were only six subscribers," she explained. "But later, the thing grew until now we have 100 subscribers. For about ten years I had to do all the calls, night and day. It was very bad when the military was here and worst of all on Zeppelin alarm nights. There was no bed for me then. One week there were alarms every night, and I had to remain at the switchboard, only going to bed at five in the morning."

Wouldn't Stand Pay Cut

Then she explained what eventually made her kick over the traces.

"It has never been a very good paying job," she said. "Before I received the war bonus I was only getting 12s 10d a week (about $2.50) and out of that I had to find coals and oil for a paraffin lamp as well as clean away the dirt made by people who came to the call office."

Then closing the door so that the new young operator in the parlor switchroom should not hear, she continued:

"I don't know what the authorities are going to do. I have sent my notice in and they can do what they like. They wrote me a letter saying they were going to reduce my money to 10s a week (about $2). That maddened me and I sent in my notice."

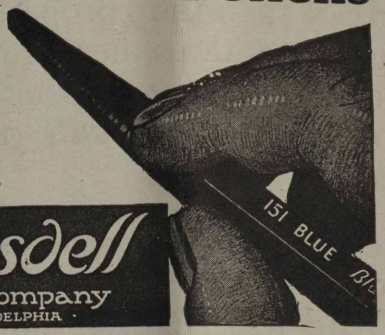
Request For Household Thrift

What one home wastes is taken away from the nation's wealth, and makes all homes that much poorer.

The war taught us to practice thrift together in food, in clothing, and in all goods, in order to serve America and save the world. Our country asks continued thrift in the home as a guarantee that we shall remain a prosperous, progressive, independent and dependable nation.—*U. S. Treasury.*

Blaisdell Colored Pencils

Smooth writing, long wearing, quick sharpening—the standard colored pencils for more than a quarter century.



Blaisdell Pencil Company
PHILADELPHIA

Everstick Anchor Company
ST. LOUIS, MO. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

MANUFACTURERS OF
BLACKBURN'S
NEVERSLIP CABLE RINGS

THE
CALCULAGRAPH
IS THE
Standard Toll
Message Meter
OF THE
Telephone World

Calculagraph Co.
30 CHURCH ST.
N. Y. CITY

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO GIRLS OF THE CHICAGO TEL.

"Your Shop and My Shop"

The Henriette

BLOUSES LINGERIE
GOWNS NOVELTIES

Harriette N. Penney

Telephone for Special Appointment
1028 Stevens Bldg. Central 7987 Residence Tel. Lakeview 8889

M. J. CORBOY COMPANY

Plumbing, Gas Fitting
Sewer Water Contractors

178 W. Randolph St. - Chicago, Ill.

CONTRACTORS FOR

Chicago Telephone Co.'s Majestic Exchange
" " " Austin "
" " " Kildare "
" " " West Pullman "

B. Thrifty Says

"Money can't make content, but contentment hasn't a chance without money. The time to make sure of *keeping* both is while you have *both*. The way is in a savings account."

You CAN save if you PLAN to save. This bank wants to HELP you save. Start TODAY.

THE NORTHERN TRUST CO.--BANK

North West Corner LaSalle & Monroe Streets

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $5,000,000

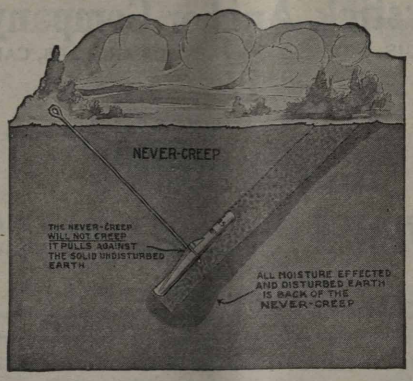
Junius B. Wood's Experience With Japanese Telephones

Americans who have traveled in Europe usually return home with much criticism of the telephone service rendered abroad, and with words of praise for our own system. In Japan it is said that the telephone service differs from either the American or European kind in that it is much worse.

Junius B. Wood, foreign correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News*, summed up the telephone situation in Japan on a post card sent to Louis M. Fetherston of the Chicago Telephone Company.

"This is the land for 'phones," Mr. Wood wrote. "Six trunks between Tokyo, 2,500,000, and Yokohama, 500,000, and 1½ hours to get a call through. Government ownership. A subscriber with a good number able to get $5,000 premium for transfer of number and instrument."

The card was dated June 2, 1920.



WHEN a man proposes to a girl he does not propose to the one he can *get along with*—but to the one *he can't get along without.*

This can be well applied to Guy Anchors. You can get along with the "Dead Man," even some of the patent anchors, but if you ever try

"NEVER CREEPS"

you will understand why users can't get along without them.

CHANCE COMPANY

Centralia, Mo.

The Need of Praise

By John Lane.

Some of us are so constituted that we maintain a silence that is neither eloquent nor golden when the occasion calls for a small measure of praise; we mutter commonplaces when unstinting praise, ungrudgingly given is the just meed. We seem to have mixed so great a proportion of reticence in the general composition of our characters that we have become habituated to this economy of speech.

Of course, among our friends and acquaintances our true feelings under various conditions are known or understood, but what of the casual acquaintance—the stranger? He has to judge by our actions or speech or lack of it; he did not go through an apprenticeship of acquaintanceship in order to discover where our true feelings lay. To him our silence spells discourtesy.

There are occasions in all our lives when commendation for something we have done is as necessary, almost, as the very food we eat; it heartens and strengthens us and when this is denied, it is only natural that we take away an ungenerous feeling for the person who has the refusal. Our very nature requires this stimulant of commendation to enable it to bring forth its full flower of endeavor and ripe fruit of achievement.

How many of us have seen the look of eager expectancy on the faces of little children while waiting for the word of praise, for some good deed of theirs, to be uttered by their parents, and then, when it is spoken, the pleasure that seems to permeate their whole bodies and shine forth from their eyes.

We are all little children grown up; we still like to be praised for some good deed of ours and dislike to be blamed for our faults.

If we only knew what a pleasant word of ours oftentimes means to some poor tired heart, how it quickens and palpitates with the very joy of being, think you, would we hesitate for a moment to speak that word?

This we should remember: Our courtesy costs us nothing and often gains for us rewards in friendships that are past compute. And men live by friendships.

However we must not overpraise or be insincere, and fulsome flattery is to be avoided at all costs. It were better to be misunderstood than to be known as insincere.

It is not difficult to find the dividing line. There is an age-old measure that has never failed us yet—the Golden Rule. When we are pleased let us fully and frankly express our feelings and when in a carping or complaining mood let us keep in mind the old proverb "Silence is Golden."

Silence is golden when speech would hurt the feelings, but Silence is base alloy when it withholds gladness from some poor weary soul.

Let us tear away the cobweb of silence that enmeshes the expression of our true feelings. Let us sing with the poet

"Oh! may I join the choir invisible
Whose music is the gladness of the world."

Do You Know Any New Safety Tell 'ems"

"You tell 'em buck, we're passing the deer."
"You tell 'em undertaker, they're dead when you get them."
"You tell 'em criter-sizing is the best thing you do."
"You tell 'em accident, you're careless."
"You tell 'em prevention, you're not used enough."
"You tell 'em goggles, you've got a glass eye."
"You tell 'em ladder, you're broke."

One of a fleet of 91 White Trucks owned by the New York Telephone Company

FIRST *in* Telephone Service

IN the great fleet of motor trucks which serves the telephone industry, White Trucks predominate by a wide margin. This position has been won and long held through the White's ability to do the most work for the least money.

The steady growth and leadership of White Trucks among the Associated Bell Telephone Companies is representative of the White's position in the whole telephone industry. Starting with a single White Truck in 1911, the Associated Bell Companies' fleet today numbers 726 White Trucks. And the first White, installed nine years ago, is still giving efficient service.

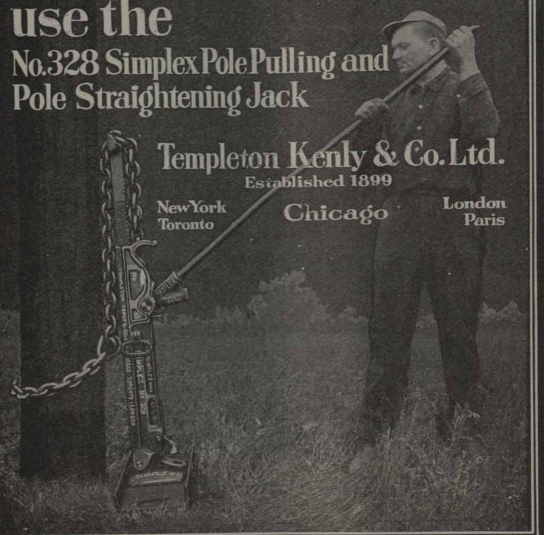
White Trucks lead in the telephone industry because they are an investment of recognized earning power, backed by a responsible truck manufacturer with years of successful experience, thousands of trained employees, tens of thousands of trucks in active service, adequate capital and a nation-wide service organization.

THE WHITE COMPANY
CLEVELAND

White Trucks

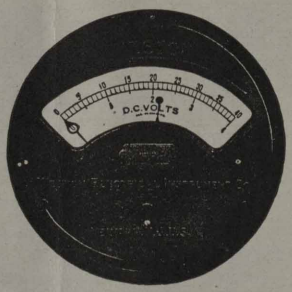
To pull a large Pole in 8 minutes or to straighten any Pole in less than Two minutes use the

No. 328 Simplex Pole Pulling and Pole Straightening Jack



Templeton Kenly & Co. Ltd.
Established 1899
New York Toronto Chicago London Paris

Accurate Testing Service



Weston

(MODEL 57)

WIRE CHIEF'S VOLTMETER

An Instrument possessing special characteristics and of exceptionally high internal resistance, which is vital in accurate telephone testing service.

It has been found that the use of the Weston Wire Chief's Voltmeter has increased the efficiency of large exchanges 25%. The same or larger increase will apply to smaller exchanges.

Through a series of tests, for which it is specially devised, it affords an incomparable means of determining rapidly the condition of subscribers' lines.

The Wire Chief's Instrument can be put to various uses and the ballistic properties of the instrument are such as to make it particularly adaptable to measuring capacities.

Complete information concerning this and other Weston models will be sent on request.

Weston Electrical Instrument Co.
135 Weston Ave., Newark, N. J.

The National City

Bank is a member of the Federal Reserve System and of the Chicago Clearing House Association.

Savings depositors in this bank are afforded the same security and service as the depositors of large sums in our Commercial Department.

Liberty Loan Bonds carried in safe-keeping for our Savings Depositors without charge.

The National City Bank
OF CHICAGO

Southeast Corner Dearborn and Monroe Sts.

DAVID R. FORGAN
President

OPEN SATURDAYS 9 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
ALSO MONDAYS UNTIL 6 P. M.

FIRST AND OLD DETROIT NATIONAL BANK

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

National Bank Protection for Your Savings

Take advantage of this feature by opening an account in our Savings Department. 3% interest on savings deposits.

The years just ahead of you are big with opportunity, and you should save so as to take advantage of them.

FIRST AND OLD DETROIT NATIONAL BANK

Member Federal Reserve Bank

40

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

One Policy | Universal Service | One System

Volume 10 | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, SEPTEMBER, 1920 | Number 2

THE TELEPHONE AND THE BATTLESHIP

Dreadnaughts Have Central Stations and Operators—Telephone Service an Important Factor in Battle and in Peace Times

By Logan E. Ruggles, U. S. N.

It is very evident to the layman the importance of the telephone in every-day life, yet few people who daily use the telephone realize the importance of the instrument on board our war ships, or to use the vernacular of the sea, our men-o'war. Little do we realize the all-importance of the telephone on the field of battle, yet much has been written of its services; little do we realize the importance of the telephone on board our ships until the system is placed temporarily out of commission.

The telephone is used on board ship in the same manner in which it is used in a large city. It is used to transact business from office to office, from cabin to deck and from engine room to bridge. Our largest and most up-to-date vessels have two complete and separate installations which reach from engine room to fighting top and from anchor engine to the steering gear on the bridge. [On some of the destroyers this communication is sent through a "voice tube."]

There is a "central" on board which is connected to as many telephones as there are in the vessel, the largest ships having as many as 150 telephones *with outlets for as many more,* and in case one station is shot away or the conduit destroyed it is only necessary for the repair man to run a temporary lead to a convenient connection box and continue the communications.

It is not generally known that the telephone system on board our ships is constructed in a most rugged fashion. This is done so that the system will stand the heavy shocks and concussions caused by the firing of heavy guns. In view of this fact the head sets are strongly constructed and a long flexible lead of insulated wire attached to them, as many times the wearer is thrown about with considerable force while wearing these sets. These sets, however, are easily detached and new plugs inserted into the boxes should one carry away. It should also be understood that the set allows the wearer a free hand as he has some other duty to perform.

No telephone system in the world probably is so exposed to water as are those on shipboard. Special precautions are made in the construction and the repair of the system to make them as nearly watertight as possible, for every lineman or layman electrician knows the effect of water upon the wires and connections in the boxes. Even the head sets are secured in watertight boxes when they are not in use.

The two distinct services mentioned above are known as the "battle service" and the "ship service" systems. As may be readily understood the battle service is only used in actual combat or when the crews are called to "General Quarters," a signal for every man on the ship to repair to his battle station. The yelling and the bellowing through megaphones is eliminated by the telephone and the day of confusion and uncertainty is a thing of the past.

There is no more awe-inspiring sight than to see a battleship cleared for action, every man at his station, the sight-setters and fire controlmen with their head sets fixed and every man on his mettle for that expectant word "commence firing." The man who wears the telephone gets the word to load, to fire or to cease firing as the case may be. He is always a trusted individual and must retain his composure under the most trying conditions—for very often orders come from the fire control tower—whence the battle is directed—in rapid order. There is a decided scarcity of loud talking, everything runs as smoothly as clock-work, and the telephone makes this possible.

When the tension is at the breaking point and the guns' crews are awaiting the word to load it is probably one of the most thrilling moments in the life of the navalman. After the order "all guns load" there is not a word spoken and there is no talking save over the telephone; the only sound that can be heard is the clanging sound of steel shells going "home" in the breeches of the great guns. Every order is issued over the telephone.

The order to fire comes over the telephone; the roar of heavy gunfire breaks the silence and the game is on. The first salvo slackens the tension and the repeated orders over the wire to the sightseers and fire control stations cannot be heard by other men about the guns.

In firing the rapid-fire guns of small calibre a voice tube is sometimes used, and especially so if the gun is in the open. The officer or enlisted man at the range finder also wears a head set and communicates the range of the objective to the fighting tops and fire control stations. The fire control system "central" is beneath the waterline and protected by the ship's heavy armorplate.

It is now possible for the admiral of a fleet or squadron to direct his ships by wireless telephone, but the regular telephone is essential owing to the fact that his messages are transmitted

> The many ways in which the U. S. Army uses the telephone have been widely published. Pictures of field signal men and telegraph battalions at work have been displayed in newspapers and magazines throughout the country. The telephone plays a part almost as important in the U. S. Navy. It is one of the most important factors in the operation of our super-dreadnaughts. —EDITOR.

STICK — AND YOU WILL WIN

"A CORKER of a day's work, if I do say it!" So spoke George Fisk as he leaned against an oak at the roadside and took a final approving look at the stretch of pole line in his charge whose wires now hung taut and hummed cheerily. He found them in chaos that morning after the night's storm had torn through the adjacent woods. He had driven himself unmercifully in the burning sun to get the important line clear again. He would have "some story" for his chief.

As he was preparing to drive home on his motorcycle, he paused and drank in the charming view toward home, bathed in the yellow light of the setting sun.

"This is a glorious world," he mused, "but I want a better slice of it. I have been on this repair work now for three long years and there doesn't seem to be much future—wonder what I ought to do?"

As though in answer, he was startled by a jovial voice hailing him.

"You're just the fellow I hoped to find. I would like to beg a ride to town so that I can catch the Chicago train. My name's Hilton, Harry Hilton, of the Second National Bank."

"Sure," George answered, pointing to the seat back of the rear wheel, "if you can carry that tool bag and get room for your anatomy that way."

George learned that Hilton was a bond salesman who was calling on well-to-do farmers. He quizzed Hilton and learned much about his line of work. It seemed an ideal employment to George, and he noted his guest's well tailored clothes and suave manner with a feeling of envy.

As they drove rapidly toward the village, faintly outlined against the sky, they were stopped by workers repairing the roadway. Ahead of them was standing a touring car in which George recognized an acquaintance, Miss Helen Avery, the new school mistress of the nearby school. George and Harry stopped, alighted for a few minutes, and Harry was introduced to her. A pleasant talk followed. Soon the old farmer, whose guest Miss Avery was, asked if she was ready to go and invited Harry to take a seat with Miss Avery, which he gladly accepted.

George sped on his way ahead of them alone. His thoughts were in a turmoil as he pictured himself a city man in some such attractive line of work as Hilton's. The glamour of it seemed irresistible.

"I'm twenty-four," thought George, "and it's time I settled the question of the future. Shall I stick where I am?"

A chance meeting with Miss Avery the next evening gave George something to ponder over. She showed most friendly interest in him.

"Mr. Fisk, I must tell you that Mr. Hilton likes you and thinks you are the type of man that would make a greater success if you would go to Chicago. I told him that I could not see any advantage to you. You are certainly in a promising field. The telephone company is progressive, expanding, and it treats its people well. You are learning the technical part of the business which fits you for promotion into many higher places. You can live economically and save money here on your pay check, which is regular and is not subject to bond market fluctuations. The standing which you will acquire in the company and the community as a faithful and efficient man will mean more than the extra money you might make as a salesman. It is more satisfying to be a part of a congenial group of workers with the public appreciating your service than to be traveling about on commission and known only as a salesman. Such an income, too, you know, would stop when some disability grips you, while the telephone company will not forget you in your trouble."

An official of the Chicago Telephone Company contributed this. He's modest, and asked that his name not be used in connection with his first offering of a fictional nature. He wanted the editor's honest opinion of his effort. So we are asking our readers to decide whether it's good or bad. Let us know. We won't tell you the author's name now, but he paints good pictures.

"Miss Avery, you are the real stuff and a friend I need mighty much just now," was all George could say. They became very good friends.

Life in the little town went on at the usual pace. One night a telephone call to Fisk from the district manager gave him a violent thrill.

"George, how would you like to become the wire chief at Avon?" was the message.

"Does a duck take to water, Mr. J? Of course, I'd like it."

"Very good, it's your job from tomorrow."

The evening was not too late for George to walk down to the home of Miss Avery and give her the news. Her hearty handshake was somehow an electrifying experience. The voltage was so intense and pulsating that he never forgot it.

"By Jove, I believe I'm in love," George said aloud as he trudged home.

But all this happened years and years ago. Miss Avery became Mrs. Fisk, and at the succeeding promotions he receives she gently reminds him of his lucky resolution to be a sticker.

---

to the various stations, thence to the gun. At target practice or in actual combat the telephone serves another important purpose. In order to direct the fire of big guns more accurately and to "spot" the shots a captive balloon is sent aloft with an observer and pilot, and a telephone is connected thereto thus allowing the hits and misses to be rapidly communicated to the fire control officer. This information very often takes the line of fire from the edge of the target to a "bull's eye" in the center.

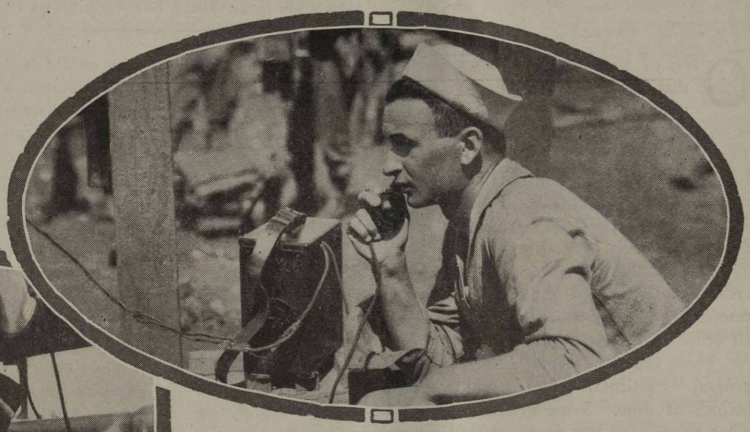
The telephone played a very important part in the convoy system developed during the war in transporting millions of troops to Europe. The observer would go aloft from the escort vessel and communicate the weather, ships or suspicious objects to the guns of the ship—the range of observation was greatly increased by the aid of the captive balloon and the telephone made it possible to avoid many dangers that were lurking in the paths of the ships carrying troops.

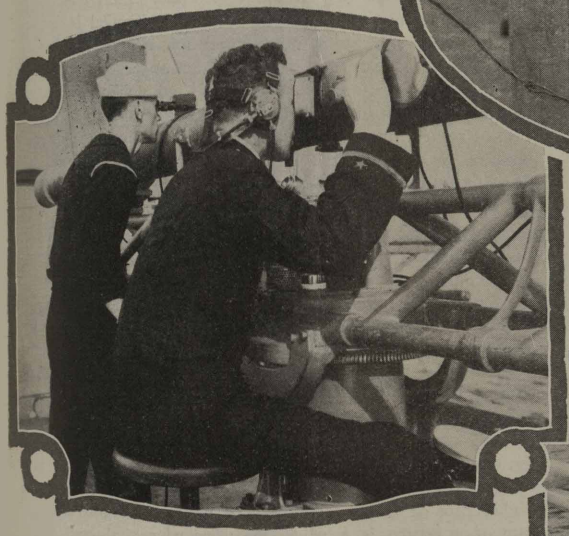
In firing guns of a large calibre it is necessary to change the deflection—or windage—as the wind changes, and here is where the telephone comes into its own when being carried in an observation-captive balloon. In short when a shell goes a bit wide of its mark the deflection is wrong—very seldom do our pointers and sightsetters fire when their wires are not on. The end of the sight away from the gun pointer has two cross wires across the glass, if the pointer keeps the horizontal wire on and the trainer keeps the perpendicular wire on and finally, if the range is correct and the deflection right there is bound to be a hit.

We have in the Navy on board our large ships a regular central station, a switch board and a "hello girl"—that's a boy—to operate it. There are any number of electricians to repair the lines and "shoot trouble" and the systems are, without a word of flattery, as durable as any to be found in our greatest cities!

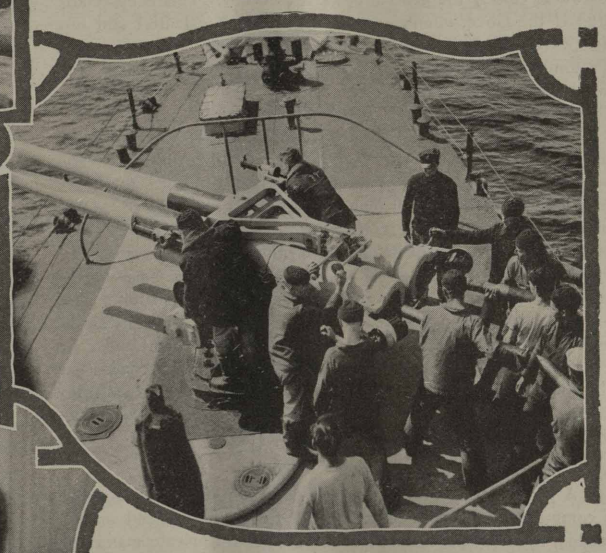
The Telephone and the Battleship

The picture below shows an officer and enlisted man at a marine range-finder. The large tubular shaped instrument into which the officer is looking is equipped with sets of mirrors, which indicate the distance to the target when properly focussed. Note the head set worn by the officer. He is kept in constant communication with the gun deck.

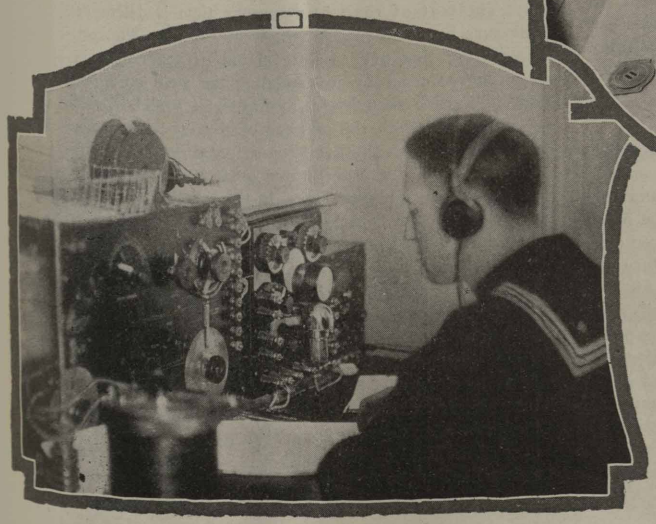




Using the telephone at the small arms target range at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, where the Atlantic Fleet spends the winter months.



The wireless telephone is used to direct a fleet or squadron of ships.



The smaller calibre guns on the open decks use the voice tubes. The double barrel gun shown above is now in an experimental stage.

CONFIDENCE IN UTILITIES MUST BE MAINTAINED

Their Credit Must Be Restored in Order That Bonds May Be Floated to Yield the Same Return As Those of Issues of Similar Grades of Corporations.—Their Services Are Necessities

(From a study made by the Service Department of the First National Bank of St. Louis and published in THE ANALYST, New York, August 16, 1920.)

ONE of the most interesting facts in economic history is that prices pass through periods extending over several years in which the level is upward or downward. There is no agreement as to any cause producing these cycles of prices. But ever since there has been money certain forces have operated to produce this change in the price levels.

We are now in the midst of one of these remarkable cycles. Beginning with 1897, the price level has been upward, and the forces producing this effect have been accelerated by the World War. Commodity prices, taking those of 1860 as 100 had increased to 130 by 1915, and, by the close of the war they had reached 230 in the United States. Similar results are shown in all other nations.

These index numbers show what is happening to prices in general. Particular prices may increase or decrease over short periods of time. Some prices may not advance as rapidly as other prices, for the forces determining a single price may, in some respects, be peculiar to it. For example, when monopoly exists—that is, when there is control over the supply—a larger degree of control over the price is possible. Likewise, when there is Government control the change in price is likely not to follow so closely the general upward tendency. This is especially true if the Governmental regulation is of an essential and one for which the public is accustomed to paying a certain price. Custom is an enormously strong force in controlling prices, and Governmental regulation adds another force to restrain any change in price.

This combined condition of customary price and Governmental regulation is found in the case of public utilities. The people become accustomed to paying a certain price for their gas, their light or their telephone, and are not ready to admit, in a period of rising prices, that the rate—which is but one kind of price—should advance along with other prices. But cost elements which go to make up all prices change quite as much in the case of a public utility as in the case of a cotton mill. The manufacturers of public service must increase wages like any other manufacturer. Parts of their machine or plant must be continually replaced and the new parts must be purchased on the higher price level. The public expects additional facilities and extensions to be ready whenever they wish them, and this, too, must be bought at the increased price level.

Public Must Be Served

A public utility is no more free than any other producer of a commodity or service to resist the force of increased prices. Indeed, such companies are not so free as is a private manufacturer. Government regulation is established to see that the public gets good service at a fair price. The private producer can reduce his labor force or even temporarily close his factory as a measure of economy, but not so with the public utility. All the time the public must be served, and its good-will preserved, and at a price fixed, not by the producer, but by the state. The public utility company can never take advantage of the market as the private producer does and build up large profits and surpluses for the inevitable periods of no profits. The assumption of Government regulation is that the owner of public utilities will get a fair return at all times, but, in actual practice it is difficult to insure this for him, due largely to the opposition from the public to any increase in the price of a thing which it has been accustomed to buy at a certain price, and in part to the general distrust of the people of public utility corporations.

Yet private capital is invested in public utility properties just as in private corporations. It is subject to business risks as in a private enterprise. It is taxed. Its return is controlled by the state by largely inflexible rates. The same considerations which determine the flow or investment of capital in any business govern the investment of capital in this field. Capital is not sentiment. It goes where it can get the best returns for itself. It forsakes its oldest friends at the least suggestion of sacrifice. What is the situation then of many of our public utilities under prevailing conditions of an increasing price level, a regulated rate of return, or price, an unsympathetic public, a selfish capital, seeking, as always, the best possible investment with an increasing number of bidders for the use of capital and a decreasing amount of capital for sale?

In the first place, there is a tendency toward a deterioration of the physical plant and force. Private industry producing its product for a sellers' market—that is, at high prices—is able both to pay more for materials and to pay higher wages to employés. In the second place, extensions cannot be made with accustomed and desirable regularity, due to the high prices and dearth of material and labor, the reduced earnings and the lack of new capital, though the net return on increased units of service is greater than the proportional outlay required to furnish this increased service In the third place, the most significant of all the effects, new capital refuses to flow into this field. A period of rising prices brings many opportunities to capital to receive a higher rate of interest, for it must never be forgotten that the rate of a return is a price—the price of capital—and, like all other prices, should and must advance if capital is to be forthcoming. There is a cost of money just as there is a cost of wheat or pig iron.

Credit in Disrepute

The cost of capital at any one time is determined in large measure by the available supply of capital. The best index for measuring this over a long period of years may, in all probability, be found by investigating the yield on a large number of high-grade securities. Ordinarily it would be fairly safe to assume that when the average yield on a large number of such securities is high the available supply of capital must necessarily have been considerably limited or at least inadequate to the demand existing at that time. In the case of bonds, computations representing the average yield are rendered difficult by the fact that each bond has a date of maturity when it will be redeemed at par value, and its price tends gradually toward par regardless of the demand and supply of capital.

Other factors than supply of capital must be reckoned with in determining the cost of money at the present time to public utility corporations. The cost incident to the acquisition of the first money needed by a new corporation would be different, for instance, from the cost of money for enlargements or improvements in a going concern. This is due to the fact that only a part of the total capital needs of a corporation can be secured by a first lien on the property. In other words, all of the securities

issued by a corporation cannot be equally secured as regards assets. Usually not above 60 per cent of the total bonded indebtedness of any corporation can be secured by assets termed the highest class. The remaining 40 per cent of the company's capital needs must thus be raised through the sale of junior issues. No corporation can hope to raise its entire capital needs by a single issue secured by a first mortgage on its entire property value. Since a large part of capital needs must be raised through junior issues they can be sold only if the yield is considerably higher than that offered by a senior issue.

The credit of public utility corporations on the whole is at present more or less in disrepute so far as the general investor is concerned. This is not a matter of theory or opinion, but one of fact. A glance at the price at which the highest grade public utility securities in the United States are selling at the present time proves this beyond doubt. The highest grade American public utility securities can be purchased in the open market on a basis that will yield the investor anywhere from 1 to 2 per cent per annum more than the same sum would yield were it invested in any other similar grade of corporation securities. According to the bond yield computed on five average United States public utility bonds by "Brookmire's Economic Service," this type of security on May 1 could have been bought on a basis to yield more than 2 per cent in excess of the yield afforded by a similar investment in other railroad bonds. According to Brookmire's figures, the average yield on five public utility bonds considered as representative issues was 8.60 per cent on this date. On the same date the yield on five representative railroad bonds was 6.14 per cent. The following table shows changes in bond yields on last May 3 since before the war:

	Now.	Mo. Ago.	Jan., 1916.	July, 1915.	Before War.
Five Public Utility.....	8.60	8.19	5.18	5.31	5.09
Five Railroad	6.14	5.86	4.51	4.71	4.42
Five Manufacturing ...	6.41	5.92	4.89	4.99	4.93

To supplement this a compilation was made covering seventeen highest grade American public utility issues to show the yield to the investor should any of these securities have been bought at their market price in the period from April, 1919, to May 1, 1920. On the basis of this compilation the following results were obtained: The average yield on the seventeen highest grade public utility securities between April, 1919, and December, 1919, was found to be 6.11 per cent. The average yield from January, 1920, to May 1, 1920, was found to be 6.75 per cent. A similar compilation for three of the highest grade bond issues of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad and two highest grade issues of the Union Pacific showed the average yield from April, 1919, through December, 1919, to be 5.52 per cent, and the average yield from January, 1920, to May 1, 1920, 5.75 per cent, thus showing that even the highest grade first mortgage public utility securities have recently been selling at a price which would yield the investor a full per cent more income per annum than could be obtained from the same class of railroad securities.

Study of the Field

A further tabulation covering the average yield on nine second class public utility securities in this same period showed that they sold at a price which would have yielded the investor, had they been bought between April, 1919, and December, 1919, 6.58 per cent. Had they been purchased at the average market price between January, 1920, and May, 1920, they would have yielded 7.20 per cent, the yield on this class of securities being almost a full point above that afforded by the higest grade public utility security.

Since the seasoned bonds of our largest public utility corporations can be bought on a yield basis of 6.75 per cent and those of the second class on a yield basis of 7.20 per cent, it would scarcely be expected that new securities of public utility companies could be sold on even as favorable a yield basis as that afforded by a seasoned second grade bond. The extent of this disadvantage is convincingly shown by a comparison of the yield basis on which new securities of public utility corporations have been offered between Jan. 1, 1919, and May 15, 1920. A study of the yield afforded by the principal representative offerings of public utility securities to the public, of $1,000,000 or over, in the period above mentioned was found to be as follows:

COST OF MONEY TO PUBLIC UTILITY CORPORATIONS, EXCLUDING MARKETING PROFIT TO UNDERWRITERS.

Date.	Yield.
January 1, 1919, to July 1, 1919.....	6.86 per cent.
July 1, 1919, to December 1, 1919.....	6.90 per cent.
January, 1920	7.10 per cent.
February, 1920	7.11 per cent.
March, 1920	7.59 per cent.
April, 1920	7.62 per cent.
May, 1920	7.83 per cent.

When the cost of money to a public utility property is specifically considered at the present time it must be realized that the cost of money to industry in general does not necessarily determine its cost to a public utility corporation. The total capital fund available for investment at any time is not in active competition for all types of investment. Capital is controlled by various individuals and moves only in accordance with their preferences and prejudices. Psychological forces play a very prominent part in the cost of money to industry. Very often the actual security behind a given investment proves to be of less importance than is the popular opinion regarding the security held by a large group of investors. In other words, the attitude of the investing public toward a given type of investment often becomes the dominant factor controlling the price of money in that field. And at present it is quite obvious, from the abnormally high price that public utility corporations have been compelled to pay for capital recently, that investments of this type are rather generally considered as less desirable than many other classes of investments. There are two factors that seem to have been dominant in producing this situation.

First, public utilities, because of their special and privileged position in the past, took, in some cases, undue advantage of this position. The result was that thousands of small investors lost heavily in investments of this type. In other cases some few public utilities abused their semi-monopolistic position and charged an excessive price for their services. Public opinion finally revolted and there was enacted various restrictive legislation which so limited the control of public utilities over the selling price of their services as to place them entirely at the mercy of various rate making bodies. Each of these two forces has had its period of ascendency, and as a result most public utility properties in the United States are in difficult financial straits.

Our problem today is to meet the existing situation. The abuses and prejudices of the past must be overcome. Public confidence in our public utilities must be restored. The service they render is a necessity. This service is, in a large measure, fundamental to the proper development of industry as a whole. To attempt to punish all utility corporations for the sins of a few corporations in the past is not folly but may result in a national calamity. Public utilities can be punished only at the expense of the general public. The survey covering the investment field for public utility securities has clearly shown how serious the situation is at the present time. Every effort should be made to improve conditions lest the public be denied those services and facilities to which it is entitled. No improvement in this regard can be expected until public utility properties afford as attractive a field for capital investment as that offered in other forms of business enterprise.

THE MONTH IN INDIANA

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

A. D. Lewis, Correspondent, Indianapolis

Indianapolis Traffic News

Automatic Office

Misses Pearl Barnes and Birdie Fitzgerald spent their vacations in Chicago.

Misses Idell and Anastasia Gallagher returned from Washington, where they spent a pleasant two weeks.

Misses Margaret Calhoun and Anna Batkin spent their vacations at Lake Manitou.

Recent additions to our force include Miss Edna Stevens, Miss Lura Moore, Miss Gertrude Algiers, Miss Louise Retzke and Miss Kathalee Eakins.

Charles Gullion and Cecil Faut, whom we thought were confirmed old bachelors, were married last month.

Ray Stewart, one of our wire chiefs, is thinking seriously of entering Indiana University to study for the ministry. He might be all right for a wire chief, but we don't think much of him as a minister.

Some of the Plant department had their pictures taken in front of the building. Did you get in on it? Miss Larsh and Miss Sullivan did.

—

Belmont

Miss Annie Richmond surprised the whole office by changing her name to Mrs. Earl Esque on Saturday, July 31st. Among the many wedding gifts was a fine touring car. Mr. and Mrs. Esque will make their home in Nashville, Tenn.

Miss Bonnie Hines spent a very pleasant vacation on a trip to Niagara Falls. She took many interesting pictures.

Our clerk, Miss Alice Lowery, spent her vacation in Denver, Colo. We hope she did not lose her heart to some wild and woolly Westerner.

Miss Florence Welsh spent her vacation touring the East. She says, "New York is too much for a thoroughbred Hoosier," but she "Won't be home 'till Pop goes broke."

Miss Hazel Beck, who has been on leave of absence on account of ill health, has returned to duty. We are glad to have her with us again.

Mrs. Almyra Wilcox has resigned to take up home duties. We hope she will like housework as well as she did telephone work.

—

Main

Misses Goldie Brandenburg, Mabel Goodwin, Mabel Lewis and Edith Bingaman have been promoted from operators to supervisors.

Miss Edna Kiel has been transferred to Prospect

We have two brides this month at Main office. Miss Anna Zimmerman was married to Andley Dunham and Miss Eva Johnston to Harry F. Nelson.

Miss Alice Goss has resigned on account of ill health

Miss Sophia Turner has resigned to live with her sister at Gasport, Indiana.

Miss Sophronia Melton has moved to Tennessee.

Misses Mary Folger and Carrie Hays have returned after several months' illness.

We have two new clerks to add to our list—Misses Edythe Agar and Jeannette Colgrove.

Miss Lucille Brewer has been transferred from North office.

Miss Henrietta Lewis has been transferred to Muncie, and Miss Grace Herron to Chicago, Ill.

Miss Margaret Lawson, time clerk at Main office, has resigned on account of home duties.

—

North

We are glad to welcome Mrs. Pearl Techentin, who has returned from San Antonio, Texas.

Four recent additions to our office are Misses Vernell Hargreaves, Eleanor Jenkins, Clara Jenkins and Ruth Hurrle. They were transferred to North from the Main office.

We have had a great number of students recently and welcome their coming. We hope that some day their names will be listed on our veteran roll.

Miss Bessie Bartley resigned to be married. The wedding took place August 14th. She has had an exceptional record for attendance and interest in her work and will be greatly missed. We hope she will be as interested a housekeeper as she was an operator, and we are anxiously awaiting an invitation to lunch.

Miss Marie Ambuhl, supervisor, is the proud possessor of a beautiful diamond. The wedding will take place in October.

Miss Elizabeth Bethel, supervisor, is another who is about to take a new position as housekeeper. We will tell you more about it later.

Miss Nora Buchanan, rest room matron, resigned to go East with her sister but "Presto, chango," she became Mrs. Cook. Congratulations. Mrs. Ina Hills succeeded her as matron.

Miss Martha Tucker, supervisor, has been transferred to Gary, Ind. She writes that she is homesick. We hope she is and will come back.

Miss Marie Singer, supervisor, went to Jeffersonville and became so homesick that she had to come back. We are glad.

Miss Mayme McAtee, instructor in training school, formerly of this office, and her sister, Norene, Lena Schako, Reva Hulse and Ruth Cunningham, decided to go to Niagara Falls, so Mrs. Somerville chaperoned the party. They left August 3rd and visited Toledo, Put-in-Bay, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara and Canada. Miss Cunningham was the only one who had the nerve to cross the Whirlpool in the Aero Car. The others bade her "good-bye." They have all returned to work after this delightful vacation.

Mrs. Cora Braun has returned home from St. Vincent's hospital and is very anxious to return to work.

Mr. Koehler, our janitor, left August 14th to join his daughter in Newark, N. J. We will miss his cheerful "Good morning."

Mrs. Cora Miller, our matron, who has been ill for some time, paid us a visit in August. She expects to be with us again soon.

—

Prospect

Misses Laura Holtz and Helen Brown had a wonderful time during their vacation. They visited Chicago, Detroit, Niagara Falls and Toronto, Canada.

Miss Lulu Wilson visited relatives in Kentucky during her vacation.

The Prospect girls have all been invited to eat blackberries sometime during the winter at the home of Mrs. Lane. The berries were canned during her vacation and from all reports she has an unlimited supply.

Miss Dorothy Behler, while swimming one Sunday afternoon in August, tried to show her friends a new stunt by going down the third time. She was rescued by her brother and has not tried it since.

Miss Margaret Saterlee thoroughly enjoyed her vacation on a farm. One need only to look at her to know that she must have had a glorious time.

—

Washington

Miss Elizabeth Douney announced her engagement last month. Three cheers for the "autumn brides."

Miss Ola May is temporarily transferred to the training school and Misses Muriel Helme and Blanche Lamourex have been promoted to supervisory positions.

Miss Barbara Blomeyer, who has been transferred from Belmont, is now supervisor at Washington.

Miss Leona Bashford spent her vacation in the big city of Chicago and Miss Jenett went to Detroit. Wonderful cities to have a glorious time in, but we think they will welcome Indianapolis, nevertheless.

It is rumored Miss Sheperd will soon be married. Rumors travel far these days.

—

Woodruff

Miss Helen Geddes and Miss Esther Davis spent a delightful vacation week at Lake Manitou.

Miss Margaret Mogle visited her sister in Kentucky on her vacation.

Miss Elsie Fischer enjoyed her vacation visiting friends and relatives in Evansville, Indiana.

Misses Beryl Sinnett and Regina Kennedy learned to swim during their vacation. They visited in Cincinnati.

Misses Ruth Steele, Virginia Woolf and Frances McNiel are with us again.

Misses Susan Coleman and Frances McNiel have been promoted to senior operators.

Miss Alice White has been transferred to Woodruff after teaching in the training school for several weeks.

—

Traffic Superintendent's Office

Three young ladies of the traffic superintendent's office visited in Detroit during their vacations. Miss Inez Smith accompanied by Miss Irma Hunt visited her sister, Miss Lorena Smith. Miss Bernice Putnam visited her brother, Donald Putnam, and family and her sister, Mrs. James Delbridge.

Miss Louisa Kercheval returned from a two weeks' visit to the Chicago office, where she was receiving instructions regarding new rate charts. Within a few days after her return she left for Detroit, Mich., to visit friends during her vacation.

Miss Mildred McKenzie, a clerk in the force requirement office, relieved Miss Grosvenor, of the Woodruff office during her vacation. Miss McKenzie took her vacation the first two weeks of September.

Charles Lee, division paymaster and cashier of the Central division, spent several days of his vacation in Kankakee, Ill. He visited in Muncie before returning to Indianapolis, where he worked a few days in his garden to rest up before returning to the office.

—

Training School

Mrs. Griffith Owen of Grand Rapids, formerly Miss Mabel Fields, an instructor, visited the training school recently. She was delighted with the present school equipment, which has been installed since she left Indianapolis.

Miss Doris Poe has been transferred to Main.

An unusual number of students have been enrolled in the training school and it has been necessary to recruit instructors from other offices. Among those who have been assisting are Elva Turner, Marie Scholtz, Pearl Day, Ola May, Audrey Uland, Vivian Yeager and Grace Rosegrant. They have proved so efficient that Mrs. Polsgrove has almost decided to refuse to let them return to their respective offices.

Toll Girls Visit the Shades

ANOTHER day's outing, this one to The Shades, was enjoyed by the Indianapolis toll girls on Sunday, July 18th. An excursion train for Decatur, Ill., carried the operators to Marshall and from there the journey was completed by auto. The toll boys, eleven young telephone enthusiasts and at the time a class under Miss Shea, were to be included in the party according to the unanimous desire of the girls, but, unfortunately, owing to engagements with home folks and similarly conflicting circumstances seven of the eleven were not on the train when it left the Union Station at seven o'clock in the morning.

The telephone party found The Shades to be a popular place for Sunday picnickers and one of more than ordinary interest. A wonderful work of nature is featured there in the form of steep precipices and deep gorges which expose the earth's interior to unusual depths. Much of the day was spent in viewing the scenery. Nearly every member of the party had taken her camera and plenty of films. After the rain they indulged in a real picture taking "fest." Miss Myrtle Mueller had the distinction of being snapped the greatest number of times, her countenance appearing in thirty-seven distinct pictures. While in the midst of this pastime, Mr. Wilkinson, one of the toll boys, added much to the merriment by his timely visit, having come from his home near Crawfordsville.

INDIANAPOLIS TOLL GIRLS AT SHADES.

Two bounteous dinners consisting of salads, fruit, sandwiches, cake, pies of great variety, lemonade, coffee, 'n everything were eaten in the course of the day. After huge appetites had been satisfied, dinner number two resolved itself into a campaign of oratory on methods of increasing our toll force and improving the service. To the surprise of a few, Miss Martha Pommerening was the best informed and the most eloquent. A proposal receiving widespread support among the girls was made to the effect that the class of boys be retained as a part of the regular operating force. Mr. Taylor also voiced his approval of this proposal, but Miss Grace Harkins, acting chief operator, maintained that certain forces held the advisability of such a measure in question.

The day had been one of hearty enjoyment and all were agreeably surprised when they learned that the return train was forty-five minutes late.

TOLL GIRLS AND TRAFFIC STUDENTS AT SHADES.

This was a farewell picnic for Miss Frances Sheefers, supervisor, as she departed the following Tuesday for Denver, Colo., where she will continue her favorite occupation. It will be very difficult to sustain the loss of her efficient services during these weeks of unusually heavy traffic.

Cris Quirk, an employé of the Bell System at Evansville, was a guest. The party was ably chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd.

Irene Riley of the Indianapolis Plant Department Married

Leap year has claimed many victims in 1920. One case of especial interest is that of Charles Dow Rector, inveigled into the bonds of matrimony by Irene Riley, who for a number of years has quietly performed her duties as stenographer in the Plant department at Indianapolis, blushing painfully at the intrusion of a member of the male sex. . But Leap Year emboldens many hitherto gentle and bashful ladies, and the downfall of this rising young druggist should be a warning to all young men of susceptible age to exercise unusual caution for the balance of the year.

Rumor has it that the lure of the cool soda fountain during the extremely hot weather experienced last June was no minor inducement and may have affected the choice made by the young lady. Everyone knows the feminine weakness for ice cream sodas and sundaes on warm summer evenings. But what caused this cautious young man who had successfully dodged the snares of matrimony for so long to desert the atmosphere of peaceful bachelorhood is still a matter of investigation—the latest suggestion offered being the shortage of soda fountain help and the increase in this flourishing business during the summer months.

Whatever the cause, the result was a very pretty wedding at the home of the bride and groom at 1629 East Michigan street, June 30th, at 8 p. m. The ceremony was performed before an alter of palms and ferns and the house was beautifully decorated in Ophelia roses and ferns. The wedding march was played by Mrs. Chester Lawson, formerly Miss Margaret Roberts with the Traffic department. A reception was held after the wedding and among the guests was H. W. Shaw, district plant chief at Indianapolis, and daughter Jesse.

The bride was presented with a beautiful chest of silver by the Plant department employés. Mr. and Mrs. Rector left for a lake trip.

Mrs. Rector did not resign her position, and will remain in the employ of the company.

What's Your Hurry?

If pedestrians are discourteous and jostle one another, no great harm comes of it. If the drivers of motor cars exhibit the same symptoms of discourtesy, serious accidents and death are the results.—*Motor News.*

LUCKY STRIKES

By W. M. K.

Fred L. Thomas just got back from his vacation up in Alaska. Fred said he had on his long ones and a top coat, which kept him plenty warm.

LISTEN, BOYS, IF YOU WANT TO PLAY JOKES, DON'T PLAY 'EM ON THE GIRLS. ASK LEO.

A Tale of a Sawdust Pie

By ——— (Never Mind Who By)

A man named Leo Rivette,
Took what sawdust and nails he could get,
And baked up a pie,
For Annie to buy,
But the tale is not finished as yet.

For Annie went up to his chair,
And paid for her pastry right there,
But when she came down,
She was met with a frown,
For Sara D. wanted a share.

She gave up the pie with a scowl,
Because Sara set up such a howl,
But Ann was glad that she did,
When she found what it hid,
And now Leo's head's bound in a towel.

—

Kind Sir: Will you please let me know if George Dyke is still working for your company? I never see him in Indianapolis any more.—Z. W. L.

If anyone has seen or knows whether Geo. D. is "still working," please notify the Ed. It would be rather interesting information. All aboard for Washington.

Who said that the name of the telephone directory should be changed to "The Call of the Wild"?

THAT'S ME ALL OVER, MABLE

A smile and a smirk,
An 8 o'clock clerk,
What makes you come so late?
You used to come at 7 sixty o'clock,
But now you don't come until 8 (forty-five).

You tell 'em, little headset, you're generally pretty close to the operators.

The question is, who really did get the pie?

The zero point is going to Henderson, Ky., to spend your week-end. But maybe not, you never can tell. For particulars address the chief instructor, Southern division, at Evansville.

—

Dear Sir: I am a young girl, 45 years old, and am considering moving to Kendallville, and if I do I wood like to get a job at your exchange. I have had lots of expeerience in big offices an in reply will you kindly let me no if Mr. Otis, who also runs the drug store, weather or not he furnishes the operators with kokokolo during releef periods and at the switchbords. I will awate your reply very anxiously and thank you.—K. A. D.

Dear Miss: You are quite young to be leaving home but if you have definitely made up your mind to do so, we can probably place you in a position at Kendallville. The state laws provide, however, that all young girls in our employment must attend school one-half day each week. We can probably arrange for this. I would suggest that the other matter be taken up directly with Mr. Otis. You will find him a nice man.

P. S.—If your great grandfather is out of a job tell him to write Mr. Montrose. He needs a good lineman.

Central Division

The traffic employees at Frankfort enjoyed a picnic at T. P. A. park Friday, July 23, which terminated in the announcement of the coming marriage of Miss Isabell Shurr to Paul Wetzel. A large cake had been baked by Mrs. Fenstemaker, and inside one of the pieces was found a pair of small gold hearts, engraved with the names of the couple and the date, September, 1920, when the marriage is to take place. Mrs. Phillips, chief operator, received the slice containing the announcement. We all join in wishing "Pesky Isey" a happy future.

MISSES MARY LIPP, MARTHA GARLING AND MARVELLA ROGERS, FRANKFORT OPERATORS, AT PICNIC.

Miss Frances Hutchinson, chief clerk at Frankfort, spent a week-end at Chicago and Aurora, Ill.

Misses Allien Purcifull and Clove Surbur are new students recently added to the Frankfort force.

Miss Gazeille Waldo, cashier at Frankfort, spent a two weeks' vacation at Grand Rapids, Michigan, during August.

Miss Marvilla Rogers of Frankfort spent a pleasant vacation in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Miss Clarice Mohler, supervisor at Frankfort, spent her vacation at Kansas City, Mo.

Miss Martha Garling of Frankfort spent her vacation at Rensselaer. Miss Mildred Brookie, instructor, spent a week in Hammond, Chicago and Milwaukee.

Mrs. Kate Philips, chief operator; and Misses Pearl Leachman, and Bernice Ryan, all of Frankfort, took a trip to Chicago and Milwaukee for a few days.

Miss Myrtle Brookie has resigned her position at Frankfort to take up housework.

At her home on North Jackson street, Frankfort, Mrs. Philips entertained the toll operators. After a business hour refreshments were served. All reported a good time.

A number of changes have taken place in the Terre Haute force. The Misses Bessie Thomas, Clara Werker, Charlotte Smock and Pansey Noblitt were promoted to toll supervisors, Miss Vera Wilson to traffic clerk, and Miss Dorothea Housman to toll clerk.

It is quite evident Dan Cupid made a commission on the many diamonds that have made their appearance at the Terre Haute office. Six are on display already while a few more are expected. Congratulations were extended to Miss Helen Schultz who became Mrs. Oswalt Hutchinson, and Miss Chlotelle Crosby who is now Mrs. Raymond Mahalek.

TRAFFIC GIRLS AT FRANKFORT PICNIC.

Miss Pauline Hanger, former pay station attendant at Terre Haute, has accepted a position as P. B. X. operator at a hospital in Detroit, Mich.

Another attraction added to the Terre Haute force is Miss Hallie Racuglen, who recently returned from sunny California. The reason for her abrupt departure was that she could not stand the pressure of the earthquakes.

Miss Mary Smith, who has been lending a helping hand at French Lick Springs, has returned to Terre Haute.

Miss Olive Jones, a former pay station attendant in Terre Haute, died in Tuscon, Ariz., after a long illness. Her many friends and associates extend their deepest sympathy to the family.

Eastern Division

Miss Lenore Leary, clerk at Elwood spent her vacation with a party of girl friends at Sylvan Lake, Rome City, Indiana, and reports a very good time.

Miss Hannah Jones, supervisor at Elwood, spent her vacation at Lake Maxinkuckee.

Miss Margaret Williams, Elwood toll operator, went to Pittsburgh for a two weeks' visit.

The employés of the Logansport exchange and about thirty friends enjoyed a pleasant day August 8th picnicking at Lake Manitou, about twenty-eight miles northeast of Logansport. There was dancing at the Fairview hotel, and a delicious chicken dinner was served by girls of the Traffic department.

Harry Campbell has been appointed wire chief at Logansport, succeeding O. H. Henry, who resigned.

Miss Mary Gaghyan, Logansport chief operator, spent a two week's vacation visiting in St. Joe, South Bend and other places.

Organization Changes

Division officials with headquarters at Evansville now report as follows: Division manager to general commercial superintendent, division plant superintendent to the general superintendent of plant, division traffic superintendent to the general superintendent of traffic, division plant engineer to the general superintendent of plant.

Division plant engineers of all divisions now report to the general superintendent of plant.

A. R. Henry, who has been secretary of the Employés' Benefit Fund committee since the fund was established has resigned, owing to the pressure of his duties as assistant treasurer and treasurer of Interest Companies.

F. D. Allen, division manager with headquarters at South Bend, has been transferred to Indianapolis as secretary of the Employés' Benefit Fund committee.

J. W. Hannon, district plant chief, South Bend, has been appointed division plant superintendent, Northern division, with headquarters at South Bend.

Non-Leaking Storage Battery

A new storage battery said to be absolutely non-leaking has been produced the *Scientific American* states. It has a special valve to let off the explosive gas, so arranged that no acid can get out. The plates are separated by strips of wood which not only prevent short-circuiting inside the cell, but retain the acid when the storage battery is upside down, giving an electrical efficiency of 75 per cent. in this position. This battery is a German invention.

Northern Division

Miss Helen Rice, local evening chief operator at South Bend, spent her vacation in Terre Haute.

Mrs. Clara Modesitt, traffic clerk at South Bend, spent an unexpected vacation in Terre Haute when her husband received his discharge from the navy two years before he expected it.

Mrs. Gincy Cotton, toll instructor at South Bend, was called south by the illness of her husband. Mr. Cotton is improving and Mrs. Cotton was able to return home.

Miss Hilda Wagner, evening chief toll operator at South Bend, has returned from a vacation spent—well we don't know where but her nose is sunburned.

The South Bend Traffic department must have had an off month considering sickness and accidents. Miss Vivian Clark, Harrison night operator, was injured by a falling battery, and Miss Julia Everett, toll operator, was off duty several days because of a sore hand due to injury from a lead pencil. Miss Mary Mackin, floor instructor, and Miss Josephine Buzek, local supervisor, are in the St. Joseph's Hospital and Miss Marie Nicholson, local supervisor, is ill at her home.

Miss Reaves, Miss Scipski, Miss Barnes and Miss Lyons, local girls of South Bend, are camping at a nearby lake this week.

Miss Dorothy Kraus, chief clerk to the division traffic superintendent at Muncie, spent her vacation with Miss Anderson, traffic chief. She was entertained at the flat occupied by seven old Terre Haute employés and the occupants of "Tarry Hut" were sorry when she left, for she "sho am some cook."

Miss Ada Druliner, Lincoln chief operator, has returned from a two weeks' vacation.

Mrs. Bailey, assistant toll chief operator, helped out at Elkhart before going on her vacation.

Misses Ada and Thelma Hatfield, toll employés, have returned from their vacation after two weeks camping. They took out membership in the "Peelers Club" upon returning.

Miss Enterline, restaurant supervisor, was ill for a few days. Ah, yes, we ate just the same but we missed her.

Miss Heffernan, traffic chief at Muncie, spent a day visiting South Bend friends. Isn't it strange how we all like to go back to our old telephone friends.

Mrs. Cool, assistant local chief operator at South Bend, accompanied her mother to Rochester, Minnesota, where her mother will undergo an operation. She will be gone for several weeks. The traffic department sincerely hopes for Mrs. Steiner's speedy recovery.

Miss Anna Wagner, service observer at South Bend, was relieved during her vacation by Miss Poore of Terre Haute.

GIRLS OF THE COMMERCIAL OFFICE, MUNCIE.
Left to right: Lulu White, Marie Butler, Flora Utsler, Golda Minnich, Frances Schwer.

Miss Jensen, employment supervisor at South Bend, spent her vacation at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

Girls at South Bend do not object to being ill. When Mrs. Byers, the matron, holds the medicine spoon she makes them think it is something pleasant to take.

C. C. Hollis, manager of the Muncie exchange, and his family, spent their vacation at Rome City, Indiana. They report a pleasant time at the lakes. Mr. Hollis kept the family supplied with fish. If he ever had any reasons to doubt the Jonah story, he is convinced now that such a thing could be. He reports seeing a fish forty-five feet long and it was only about half out of water. He gave chase but the game was called on account of darkness. As there was nothing being sold at Rome City which affected the retina, we believe Mr. Hollis really saw this fish.

TOLL GIRLS AT TERRE HAUTE.

Safety First

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
The "Safety Movement" is the thing
That all good workmen loudly sing?

Is there a man among us here
Who is defiant of life held dear,
Is careless in his work or way
In which he toils from day to day?

Is ours the place for such a man,
Who knocks the cause whene'er he can?
For helping others in the way
To bring our plant to class 1A?

A little tip or hint or song,
Will greatly help our creed along,
For "Safety First" we loudly roar,
And those who won't, why, there's the door.

Use Your Head

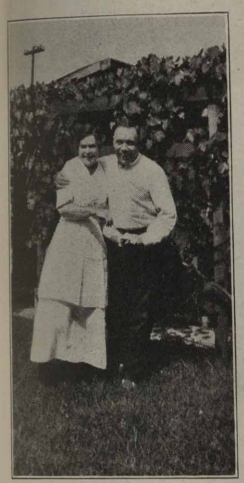
A Woodpecker pecks
Out a great many specks
Of sawdust
When building a Hut;
He works like a nigger
To make the hole bigger—
He's sore if
His cutter won't cut.
He don't bother with plans
Of cheap artisans,
But there's one thing
Can rightly be said:
The whole excavation
Has this explanation—
He builds it
By
Using
His
Head.

—*Exchange.*

J. D. Evans Dies Suddenly

Northern and Central divisions were profoundly shocked by the sudden death of J. D. Evans on July 31st. Mr. Evans, who was plant clerk at Muncie, was stricken with typhoid fever and was ill only a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Evans entertained several division officials at their home two weeks before death entered their home. After dinner the time was spent in reminiscences, as Mr. Evans and his guests were all telephone men, most of whom had been in the service many years. Mr. Evans had been plant clerk at Terre Haute before going to Muncie last year. Little did the guests think, as they enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Evans, that he would be taken from them so soon.



MR. AND MRS. J. D. EVANS. From a Recent Snapshot.

Rev. D. T. Stephenson, pastor of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church, Muncie, conducted the funeral services at the Evans home, August 2nd. Burial took place in Lebanon, Indiana, Mr. Evans' old home town, where the Methodist church held another service.

Fred Champ, Clarence Herold and George E. John, a committee of employés, sent the following resolutions to the widow:

Whereas: Death has entered our ranks and taken from us our esteemed friend and fellow-worker, J. D. Evans, and whereas: He was a faithful employé, reliable and trustworthy, and whereas: He was a devoted husband and a loving brother, and whereas: He was an earnest and energetic member of the Bell Telephone Club, of the plant department;

Be It Resolved: That your loss is our loss, and, as you miss him, we shall miss him. He was a true friend, always ready to aid us in every way possible. Surely he followed the Golden Rule. Although he is gone, his works will live. It is good to have known him and to have been associated with him.

Be It Further Resolved: That, in behalf of the Bell Telephone Club and employés of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, we extend to you our heartfelt sympathy.

Employes' Association Have Picnic at Tell City

Local No. 129, comprising members of the Association of Bell Telephone Employés for all departments at Tell City, Cannelton and Troy, enjoyed a day's outing near Tell City, on August 7th. After motoring to the picnic grounds, entertainments of various descriptions commenced at once and did not stop until sun-down.

Dancing, ball games, athletic contests, picture making, boat riding, motoring, etc., were indulged in. The "eats" committee took the banner prize for arranging such a sumptuous feast, with the Entertainment committee running them a close second.

The "Wet and Dry" contest resulted in an easy victory for the wets. Each one on the wet side was given a glass of water and each "dry" furnished with a cracker. At a given signal the wets were told to drink their water and the drys to eat their cracker as soon as possible and the first one to whistle was to get the prize. It did not take the wets long to whistle but the drys could not utter a sound and lost. W. M. Baird, our division chairman, was with us and won the "Wet and Dry" prize for being the first one to whistle. The prize he received was a quart bottle labelled "Wine," but as he would not let anyone sample it, it is not generally known whether it had any kick in it or not, although it was whispered about that it came from a famous wine cellar.

PICNIC AT TELL CITY.

Special Post Graduate Training for Technical Men

Arrangements have been completed by the educational authorities of the Western Electric Company and the faculty of Columbia University to enable employés of the former to carry on post graduate courses coincident with their regular duties. This system has been limited to the members of the engineering department, where more than three thousand technical students are eligible to take advantage of the offer. Approved graduates of colleges and scientific schools may pursue graduate work for masters' degrees and fulfill the requirements in two calendar years.

The hours of the work in the engineering department of the Western Electric Company have been especially arranged to provide those who attend the classes at Columbia with full opportunity for study. The salaries of such students are adjusted to the individual circumstances and meet all living and tuition charges. Admission is dependent on an adequate grounding in mathematics and physics. After the candidates are nominated by the officials of their department they must meet the academic qualifications of the university. Several of the more qualified employés have been permitted to undertake work for a doctorate at Columbia.

A special course of training in technical work has also been started by the company itself to instruct graduates of arts colleges in its engineering methods. A month is set aside by the educational authorities for ground work and after that activity is started in the laboratories. The entire course takes nine months. Outside reading and lectures are required during that period.

Telephone Folks Hold Picnic at LaPorte

ABOUT one hundred people attended the LaPorte Telephone Company's picnic at Fox Park, August 5th. The company was up to its usual form in handling the affair, and overlooked nothing from iced lemonade for the ball players to crackerjack and peanuts for the kiddies.

The baseball game between the combination of barbers and business men, against the telephone men was the first event of the afternoon, and drew a large crowd of spectators. The result was thirty-four to nine, in favor of the former. The wire cutters were out of practice, and the hair cutters and veterans were in good trim, so had no trouble in making several

TELEPHONE PICNIC AT LAPORTE. Insert Shows How the Young Lady Catcher Looked in Full Regalia.

home runs. In the sixth, Leonard Newman slid home covered with dust and glory, scoring one for the telephone boys. Also, the spectacular hits and fielding of George Bowers caused the fans to gasp with astonishment. The telephone men are to be commended, for even against heavy odds, they played as though it were a contest for the national league pennant. The girls' ball game between Miss Adele Arndt's Invisibles and Miss Naomi Kilnowitz's Superiors was a contest that the great Mathewson would have smiled to see, especially since most of the girls were wearing French heels. The game ended with the close score of 2 to 1 in favor of the Superiors.

In spite of the fact that the Invisibles had two pairs of twins in their lineup they seemed to be getting the worst of it until Miss Jonas fanned out Miss Kotoske. Their hopes were shattered, however, when Adele Arndt made a home run. By the end of the ninth inning five French heels had been knocked loose from their moorings, and the girls were glad to quit. Mr. Vandewalker was called upon, and after administering first aid to the girls' slippers, he decided that he had missed his calling. Dr. Burleson was a guest of the company, but although he was not there for professional services, the picnic committee declared that they would invite a cobbler to the next affair.

The next event after the ball games was a contest in which the girls were given five balls to "hit the nigger baby." Miss Leona Hartz, of the girls, and Fred Pitzer, of the men, won the cash prizes. Then came a tug of war, and the girls of the winning side, won the box of candy, while the men received a box of cigars. Mrs. Pitzer won a dollar in the tantalizing stunt of pitching pennies into a small pan, having induced five pennies out of ten, to stay in. Miss Helen Cotter won the prize in the girls' race, and Mr. Swartz won in the men's, while Miss Esther Hartz was the winner in the ball throwing contest.

The committee that made this picnic a big success were: Manager F. V. Newman, Clyde Pitzer, and Mabelle Cavanaugh, hospitality; Edna Bunton, Clyde Pitzer, Fred G. Pyle, Naomi Kilnowitz and Maude Wolfe, sports committee; Mabelle Cavanaugh, Mrs. Warren D. Spore, Mrs. Lee Kugler, Mrs. J. V. Dorland, Mrs. F. V. Newman, Mrs. Clyde Pitzer, Mrs. Chester McFeely, Mrs. Fred G. Pyle, Mrs. Harry Canfield, Mrs. L. J. Canfield, Mrs. Geo. Johnson, Mrs. Louis Vandęwalker and Mrs. Howard Smith, refreshments committee.

The "Matter Wich America"

What's the matter with America these days?

Too many diamonds, not enough alarm clocks.

Too many silk shirts, not enough blue flannel ones.

Too many pointed-toed shoes and not enough square-toed ones.

Too many serge suits and not enough overalls.

Too much decollete and not enough aprons.

Too many satin upholstered limousines and not enough cows.

Too many consumers and not enough producers.

Too much promotion stock and not enough savings accounts.

Too much envy of the results of hard work and too little desire to emulate it.

Too many desiring short cuts to wealth and too few willing to pay the price.

Too much of the spirit of "get while the getting is good" and not enough of the old-fashioned Christianity.

Too much discontent that vents itself in mere complaining and too little real effort to remedy conditions.

Too much class consciousness and too little common democracy and love of humanity.—Fargo (S. D.), *Forum.*

THE SERVANTS OF THE CITY

By E. I. Lewis

"The Servants of the City" is a striking human interest story showing the dependence now placed upon efficient service of all the utilities. E. I. Lewis, the author, is chairman of the Indiana Public Service Commission. Before his appointment to the state regulatory body Mr. Lewis was a newspaper writer known nationally.

THERE was excitement, especially among the little ones, in our neighborhood this morning. The stork had brought Duffy a new little sister. The news was brought in at breakfast by Davy Willis. "It must have been the flapping of the stork's wings" was his version of it, "that woke me up at two o'clock."

All the electric lights were on over at Duffy's, and mother was called by telephone and hurried across. She told father that the stork was not expected so soon, but that the telephone girl had found him at Shelbyville, and he hurried home on the interurban. She told father that they telephoned for two doctors and two nurses. She said they had plenty of light and water and that Mary—that's the girl—had to heat water on the gas stove. At four o'clock mother came home and sent telegrams. They said, "It's a girl."

Just a simple, homely story. Life, death, sickness, accident, the unexpected or expected occurs every minute in a great city. Duffy's father may be away but, no matter the second, the telephone girl must be ready to answer the call; electricity must be at the wire's end ready, at finger pressure, to give the surgeon "plenty of good light"—as Davy's mother had said was needed; pure water that will cleanse the newborn or soothe the wound, must gush forth when the faucet is turned; gas must stand ready to heat, the telegraph to carry the message of joy or sorrow; transportation systems must hurry home the absent. At any moment, any hour, all those servants must respond.

Taxpayers maintain police and fire departments, schools, parks and libraries.

But when Duffy's little sister came unexpectedly between two and four o'clock this morning, or last week when Uncle Charlie died, were any of these functions of the city brought into play? Or when Brother John was married last month?

Schools could be closed for some time, police courts and even council meetings dispensed with for some days, and it is possible that even the fire and police departments might take a day's vacation without anybody noticing it.

But the instant pure water ceases to flow through a city, death summons the hearses. If anything such, for example, as exhaustion of coal supply, should happen to the great electric plants, not only would lights go out, but machines in factories go dead, elevators stop, and men and women would be deprived of that work which is life not alone to them, but life and order to the city.

If street cars do not move the modern city becomes stagnant and disorganized. Confusion would be born if telephones should go dead. The city faces starvation when gas fails.

The modern city has become dependent on its water, gas, electric, street railway, telephone and other utilities. These are the modern city's vital functions—its great servants. They must be kept healthy so that when the call comes—no matter the moment or hour—they may meet the demand.

All stand through every minute of the year ready to serve—and they do serve—for very low wages. All of them, often for less than the man of the house spends for cigars, the lady for chocolates, or the family for the movies, or for gasoline.

Telephone Abuses

A YOUNG lady in the telephone way of business asks us to write an editorial on telephone abuses, hoping it may serve to correct them. She has more faith in the power of the press than we have, for we have been correcting telephone abuses for 20 years and they are still here. The trouble is that they are not due to the telephone, which, like the automobile, is merely one of the modern instruments which adapt themselves readily to the display of human weakness and meanness. Reforming human nature is a big job and a slow one.

Our young lady, who is a businesslike and efficient young person, notes the freedom with which the office telephone is used for long, useless and, to outsiders, extremely silly conversations. Persons employed in an office who use the office telephone in this way are merely stealing the time they sell to their employer, as well as diverting or annoying their fellow workers. An office telephone should be used exclusively for business purposes or, if a personal message is occasionally necessary, it should be brief and to the point. Then, our young lady says, some people are so cross over the telephone, so angry if there is a delay or a mistake, though it be their own fault, so quick to blame any cause of irritation upon the operator who is doing her best. These breaches of good manners are caddish and disgusting, reflecting as they do the pettiness and petulance of human nature, but they go deeper than the telephone cables and probably cannot be wholly eradicated for some years yet. If it is any comfort to our young lady, they don't really hurt her any if she keeps her own temper and does the best she can. In fact, they may be utilized in developing patience and self-control and building character.

(Editorial in the *Ohio State Journal*, Columbus, Aug. 11, 1920.)

Shortage of Telephone Equipment in England

OUR troubles caused by the lack of sufficient amount of equipment seem mild when compared to conditions in other countries. The extremely large number of unfilled orders in England has long been a source of worry for the British General Post Office.

The present condition in England was stated in *The Electrician* of London on July 23rd as follows:

. . . "At present, in nearly every town of importance in the United Kingdom, the Post Office experienced more or less difficulty in taking new orders for want of spare wires. There was also a serious deficiency of spare switchboard equipment. In London the position was even more serious. In about 50 per cent of the London telephone area it was impracticable to serve new subscribers. Before the war new orders numbered about 8,000 a month. Since 1914 it had been possible to deal with only between 3,000 and 4,000 a month, and the arrears of unexecuted orders might be estimated at about 200,000 at present. Applications were being received in London at the rate of between 800 and 900 a week. Of these less than 200 could be accepted owing either to the want of spare plant or the amount of work involved." . . .

. . . "Applications for telephone service were being received at the rate of about 2,600 a month in London and 5,300 in the provinces. During the last 12 months orders had been executed at the rate of 2,300 a month in London and 3,900 in the provinces. Nevertheless, on April 30th there were 35,000 applications recorded, which it had been necessary to refuse on account of lack of plant."

Bell Telephone News

Published Monthly by the
INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

EDGAR S. BLOOM, *President*
FRANK WAMPLER, *Vice President and Treasurer*
JOHN UPRICHARD, *Vice President and General Manager*
M. P. TURNER, *Secretary*
THOMAS R. KEYES, *General Auditor.*
G. A. KOSITZKY, *Chief Engineer*
A. R. HENRY, *Assistant Treasurer*
OSCAR PETERSEN, *Assistant Secretary*

AMORY T. IRWIN, Editor
EVERETT E. FRIGANZA, Assistant Editor.
BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING - - - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—Two Dollars a Year in advance, to all persons except employés of the Telephone Company.

How Fair and Just Regulation Is Obtained

RAILWAY passenger fares up twenty per cent. the country over; freight rates up thirty-five per cent.! Along with everything else on the upward trend go the prices we pay both for local and for interstate utility services. We are so generally overwhelmed by the supreme fact of the upward curve of living costs and we are so occupied in our tremendously busy lives trying to meet those costs, that we fail to have more than a vague notion of the causes, the dangers, the safeguards, the prospects, and the hopes of solution, in the present crisis! Moreover, in many cases, the public mind is so often misinformed and misled by careless statements or by deliberate misrepresentations, that we are apt to lay our antagonism, not against our neighbor, the merchant, who is compelled to charge us double for meat, and treble for sugar, and quadruple for many other necessities. No, he is compelled, we know. Our passions rise against the impersonal salesman, who brings the railroads to our city, the street cars to our block, the gas, telephone, electric light to our home. Of course, this does not mean the locomotive engineer or the motor man or the meter man; we think of them as fellow sufferers. Having to vent our spleen upon some one we curse out the impersonal company, whom we don't know, never see, but whose authorized adjustment in rates we are compelled to pay.

Authorized and legal adjustment of public service rates. What are authorized and legal adjustments? Who makes them so? We have a vague feeling that some one who is safeguarding our interests is falling down on his job, we have a realization, very far from vague, that we are paying the new prices. Will it not make for sanity in our minds and hearts if we look together for a few minutes into the way in which our public utilities are allowed to adjust their rates, to a degree which, if we are fair, we must admit is not proportionately excessive.

The fact is that forty-five out of the forty-eight states of the union have what are known as Public Utility Commissions. These are bodies of experts, highly paid, authorized by state legislation, and usually appointed by the governor. Their duty it is to stand between the consuming public and the public utilities which serve them, and mete out justice to both.

These commissions grew out of the failure of earlier methods of regulation. The earlier method may be known as "franchise" regulation, by which the provisions of a city franchise were supposed to establish a fixed contract for services and rates of municipal water, gas, electric, telephone, and street railway companies. This early method was found inadequate, especially in view of the rapid growth of American cities which rendered regulation suitable in one decade quite unsuitable in another. For example, a long term franchise, granting a high rate in a sparsely settled community, might ten years later, yield a tremendous return when the city had leaped forward in population. Similarly, a franchise, fixing a low rate, quite ample in normal times, might prove confiscatory in periods of increasing costs or during hard times. Repeatedly courts have held that such a franchise, imposing confiscatory rates for a long period upon a company is unconstitutional. It is contrary to the Fourteenth Amendment, which prevents the taking of property without due compensation. Franchises are not permanent contracts.

At any rate the older attempts at regulation through franchises gradually gave way before a new principle, namely, the reservation to the state of the power of control. Such control was exercised by legislators, and by city councils under delegated powers, through the enactment of statutes or ordinances. But this form of regulation failed because of the necessary lack of expert knowledge on the part of legislators, and through the lack of administrative machinery. This second form of control was generally operative to about 1900.

The third and present day form of regulation is the substitution for direct legislative control of what may be called control by administrative commissions. Of these, the Wisconsin and New York Commissions, established in 1907, were among the earliest and have served as the models for most of the forty-three other state commissions. As has been said, these commissions are composed of experts whose duty is to intervene in case of injustice to either party in public service relations, the consuming public and the companies themselves.

A public utilities commission sits in much the same manner as a state court, but it has far more freedom of action than a court. Before the commission, either a utility or the public may file an application, state its case, present its facts. The other party may do the same. When the case is before them, the commissioners, through their staff of experts (the Illinois Commission employs more than one hundred), all state employés, makes a thorough investigation of all claims. That is, the commission, unlike a court, may go back of the evidence presented before it, and find out the facts for themselves. Say that in a controverted case there is a dispute between the parties as to operating costs. The commission finds out the facts. It goes after the facts, as a court cannot do. Then, with the facts before them, the commissioners render a decision. They are bound to act fairly, for any rate or condition of service imposed by a commission is subject to review by the state courts should either party be dissatisfied. The public must be adequately and reasonably served; the company must be fairly compensated. That is the essential principle which governs the decisions of our public utility commissions.

We have, then, an adequate safeguard for our rights, whether we be patrons or owners. As Charles H. Prouty, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has pointed out, the reason for regulation is public interest. And we must think of that term public interest in its broad sense. Prosperous utilities are indispensable to a prosperous community. And while we may feel sure that the patron is protected, there is a reverse side. A utility is operated by private capital. Most large utilities are owned by literally thousands of investors. Do not forget that in trying times it is just as imperative to "save from ruin legitimate investment in utility properties" as it is "to preserve the necessary public service to the people." Fair dealing is the key note; justice is the supreme aim in the rendering of all decisions by the public utility commission.

OF INTEREST TO OUR GIRLS

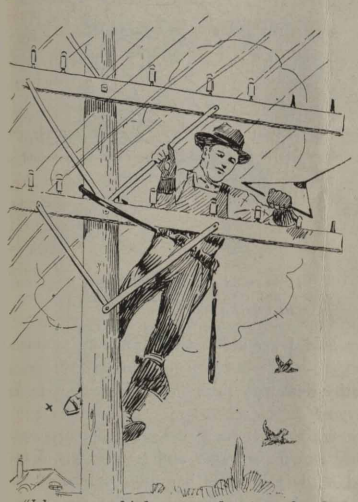
Conducted by
Mrs. F. E. Dewhurst

A ROMANCE OF THE WIRES

Written Especially for The Bell Telephone News,

PART TWO.

Now when John came down from the pole, he didn't know how soiled his face was. Perspiration and dust and black soot made a combination of new lines on his good looking countenance that proved a perfect disguise. Although it was not two months since that memorable game, this most enthusiastic fan,—this young lady whose admiration had carried her rather beyond the point of convention—did not recognize him as he now offered to see what the trouble was.



"John was up high on a pole at work when an electric car, driven by a young lady, stopped."

And John, with rather unsteady nerves, for a man who had just been taking risks in the air until admonished by his boss to behave himself or the Safety First would be after him, began to look at the batteries to discover the trouble. His heart sank as he noticed the expensive car and its equipment. The desire he had felt when he first recognized her to ask her name, seemed foolish and far too daring for a person in his station of life.

And when after he had adjusted the difficulty, this dainty young lady took out her purse and offered to pay him for his trouble, John was glad enough that he had made no attempt to reveal who he was. He refused the money with so much vehemence that the young lady rode away feeling quite uncomfortable and with the unhappy recognition of the fact that she had lacked in insight or she would have recognized that he was a gentleman in spite of his grimy face.

"And he was really handsome even with that terrible smudge across his nose! Somehow he looked familiar especially when he refused the pay." So spoke the lady to herself as she drove home and many times that day she puzzled over the question of where she could have seen the telephone man who had come to her rescue.

About two weeks later, John was sent to a subscriber's home where there seemed to be some trouble on the line. It was a beautiful mansion and indicated a home of wealth. Presenting his identification picture, he was allowed by the servants to enter and test the lines. He was at work on the extension in the library when a young lady entered. One glance at her face, and John's head bent more closely to his work for he saw he was in the presence of the young lady of his dreams. Since that chance meeting when he had assisted her, she had become more than ever a dream for he was sure that he would never be able to meet her as a friend and now that he had found her home to be so elegant and costly, he was more than ever convinced that he had been right.

She began to question him about the trouble and he answered politely, but with averted face and when she asked him to look at the extension adjoining her room on the second floor, he bent over to gather up his tools and followed her, giving little opportunity for her to look him squarely in the face.

After John had gone, the young lady dropped into a chair in the library and picking up a magazine began to read a thrilling football story, but the page faded before her and she saw a real football scene and the face of John Hardy, the young man she had been so foolish over after that exciting game, appeared on the page. Then, suddenly the face of the man on the telephone pole displaced John Hardy—and then the face of the man who had just repaired their telephone, took its place, and with a bound the young lady jumped from her chair and rushed to the telephone and calling up the telephone office she asked if they could tell her the name of the repairman who had just left the house. Not being in their department, they could not say. Was there trouble with her line still? If so, they would send another man.

No trouble on the line, only a great deal of trouble in her heart. To think she had offered her hero money! Restlessly, she wandered about the room, played a few snatches on the piano and finally dropped on the couch and fell asleep, and in her dream saw again the face of John Hardy, the football idol, but he was now being carried away on the shoulders of four giant telephone linemen, with long spurs in their boots and with great coils of wire with which they were binding her hero fast.

Several months later, John having passed rapidly through various departments in his all-around training, was made evening manager of one of the large telephone offices. He found the work most fascinating, for he saw here the finished product of all the hard work, the puzzling problems which the different departments of the great company had been obliged to meet before this quiet orderly office could be established. Here the long line of girls at the boards were deftly making connections, little realizing that in their fingers were the product of years of study and patient toil in making practical this marvelous telephone discovery. John often thought, as he saw the ease with which the connections were made, of the long list of splendid men, who having faith in Bell's crude device, had materialized it till now the ends of the world could meet at the touch of a girl's fingers. And without her, their work was not complete.

"She seemed to be having trouble in starting it."

And John found much to interest him in emergency calls which came to his attention. Often he knew the quick, intelligent work of the girls saved the lives of the sick, brought help to the people in danger of fire or burglars. He saw that many prayers for help were supplemented by calls by telephone.

John was musing on this modern alliance of prayers and telephone service one night as he sat at his desk long after his supposed hour for going home. It had been a rather dull evening and now the evening force had gone and the smaller night force was at the boards. John was looking at a position which often seemed to attract his attention. He knew just where—1694 was located and he sometimes wished he were the operator when the lamps lighted at that particular number. It would at least give him the sound of her voice and the opportunity to serve her.

Tonight as he sat for a few minutes looking at the board and indulging in one of his hopeless dreams, a light flashed and the operator seemed to hesitate as she listened for her number. John was at her side in a moment and the operator said, "It seemed as if a girl said 'Fire!' and I can't get anything else, though the receiver is still off."

John did not need to look up the number of the house. He was at the telephone immediately calling the fire company and giving directions, and then with a hurried good-night was on his way to the house. Before he arrived, the fire company was there, the trouble had been found and a serious fire averted.

As John stood outside, Mr. Brown was talking with the fire chief and he heard him say, "I never saw such wonderful telephone service. I heard my daughter cry fire and rushing to her room found her lying on the floor almost suffocated with smoke. The receiver was off the hook. She could have said no more than 'fire' before she dropped senseless. Thank God, she is all right now."

And the fire chief said, "All we know is a manager at ——— office called up and told us that life depended on our getting here at once. I think it must have been just five minutes after the call your daughter made that we were here, for he must have known which department was close to your home."

John slipped away in the dark, very happy that he had been at the office late and that the telephone had saved her life.

A few mornings later, John received an unexpected call. He was doing some special work now, by day, and a clerk came into his office and said, "A gentleman and lady are anxious to see you for a few moments." John took their cards and saw "Mr. J. G. Brown" and on the other "Miss Dorothy Graham Brown." You may be sure that the young manager needed all the poise of a trained athlete and a telephone expert combined to appear cool and collected when Mr. Brown and his charming daughter came into the room. When the worst was over and John had been properly thanked and he had properly disclaimed any virtue in his act, giving all credit to the telephone and fire company, he invited his guests to visit the operating room and then as Miss Brown seemed especially interested in learning how calls were made and how girls ever learn anything so seemingly intricate as making connections, they visited the training department. From there they looked into the rest room and dining room, the hospital room and the health department, till Mr. Brown finally owned that he was rather tired and must not stay longer. But before he went he said, "I shall be very glad to have you call on us some evening soon. My daughter and I are alone and I am sure she will be glad to see you, too."

"I heard my daughter cry fire and rushing to her room found her lying on the floor almost suffocated with smoke."

"It seemed as if a girl said 'Fire' and I can't get anything else, though the receiver is still off the hook."

And Miss Dorothy demurely said, "Yes, please do come. We shall be glad to see you."

And now on the face of my readers I see a look of knowing satisfaction. You lay down the paper and say, "O, yes, he calls and calls again and at last he tells her all about how he has dreamed about her and always longed to get that kiss that was far too much dissipated by the breezes before it reached him that day on the football field and she will blush and perhaps disclaim even throwing a kiss till bye and bye she begins to own up and then he goes away with something very sweet and tangible to dream about.

But, my dear reader, you are much too fast. He did not call on her. What do you think of that!

(To Be Continued.)

Voices With and Without Smiles

THERE are voices of all kinds. There is that thin, raspy voice that gets on your nerves—the voice of the irritable person. There is the soft voice that reminds you of murmuring brooks. There is the harsh, disagreeable voice of the person who is known as a grouch and there is the modulated voice of the one who has himself under as good control as he has his voice—the voice of the man of power.

We run across all of these different varieties of voices every day of our lives. Modified as they may be in a personal, face to face conversation, it is over the telephone that their worst characteristics are displayed. The telephone enters into so many of the details of business life that oftentimes we forget the impression that may be made on the person at the other end of the line by our carelessness in not modulating our voices to meet the exigencies of the moment.

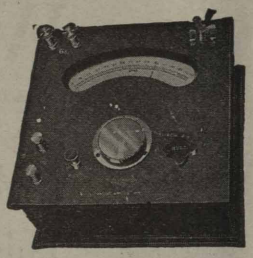
Impressions gained from telephone conversations are often wrong because the speaker has failed to grasp the importance of the voice in ordinary transactions. We cannot all be Carusos or Glucks, we cannot all have our voices recorded on the phonograph for future generations, but we all can train ourselves and our voices as to eliminate the disagreeable features of telephone conversations.—*Wilson's Certified News.*

Blaisdell Colored Pencils

Smooth writing, long wearing, quick sharpening—the standard colored pencils for more than a quarter century.

Blaisdell Pencil Company
PHILADELPHIA

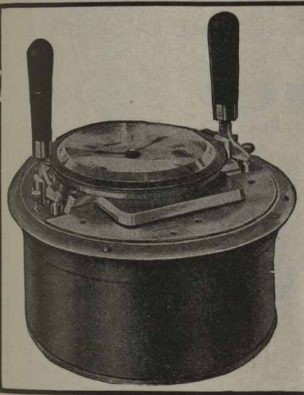
Direct Reading Ohmmeter



A new instrument for the reading of resistance—Reads as a voltmeter—Simply attach terminals to Binding Post, push button and read the resistance.

Circular on request

Thompson-Levering Company
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.



THE **CALCULAGRAPH** IS THE **Standard Toll Message Meter** OF THE **Telephone World**

Calculagraph Co.
30 CHURCH ST.
N. Y. CITY

Everstick Anchor Company
ST. LOUIS, MO. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLACKBURN'S NEVERSLIP CABLE RINGS

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO GIRLS OF THE CHICAGO TEL.

"Your Shop and My Shop"

The Henriette

BLOUSES LINGERIE
GOWNS NOVELTIES

Harriette N. Penney

Telephone for Special Appointment
1028 Stevens Bldg. Central 7987 Residence Tel. Lakeview 8889

M. J. CORBOY COMPANY

Plumbing, Gas Fitting Sewer Water Contractors

178 W. Randolph St. - Chicago, Ill.

CONTRACTORS FOR

Chicago Telephone Co.'s Majestic Exchange
" " " Austin "
" " " Kildare "
" " " West Pullman "

Declares U. S. Telephone Service Better

Announcement by Pike Pease, assistant postmaster general of Great Britain, that the American telephone system is now inferior to that in England, is disputed by Sir Joseph Duveen, who divides his time equally between England and the United States. In an interview with the *Pall Mall Gazette* August 10th, Sir Joseph said:

"The telephone service here can only be described as rotten. If the postmaster general does not realize the difference between the American and British services, he should send a few men to New York for a month and tell them to note the differences and then learn how it is done.

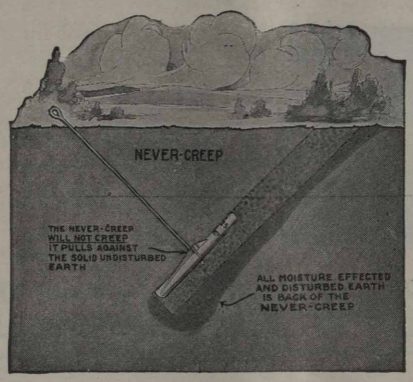
"Personally, in America, I spend virtually all my day on the telephone. Here I hardly ever use it. I have neither the time nor patience. The service, like Mr. Pease's statement, is a joke."

"National" Brackets

A Complete Line

of the same high quality as all other National Products

National Metal Molding Co.
PITTSBURGH, PA.



WHEN a man proposes to a girl he does not propose to the one he can *get along with*—but to the one *he can't get along without.*

This can be well applied to Guy Anchors. You can get along with the "Dead Man," even some of the patent anchors, but if you ever try

"NEVER CREEPS"

you will understand why users can't get along without them.

CHANCE COMPANY

Centralia, Mo.

Steam Cured

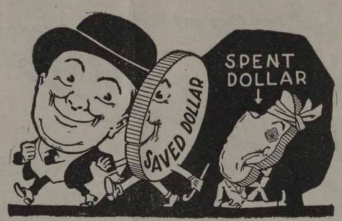
Seamless Electric Linemen's Gloves

Pliable in Coldest Weather

These gloves will withstand very high voltage and will fulfill every requirement. They are tan color, pure gum seamless and made by the "No-Patch" process. Made in two styles, namely: short, which is 10½" long over all, and half-long, which is 13½" over all. Sizes are 9, 9½, 10, 10½ and 11. Packed one pair in a box. Write for sample pair and prices.

The Seamless Rubber Co., Inc.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.



B. THRIFTY SAYS

"People who spend first and save last seldom become independent. There is only one effective way to save money—do it *first* and do it often."

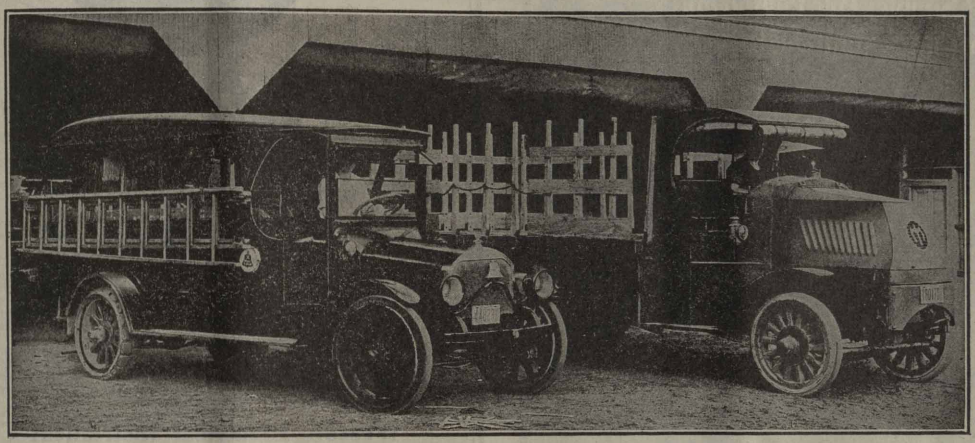
Ask the man in charge of **our Thrift Bureau** to prepare a budget sheet to fit your income. He will be glad to do so.

THE NORTHERN TRUST CO.--BANK

North West Corner LaSalle & Monroe Streets

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $5,000,000

Mack Trucks



Light and Heavy Duty Mack Trucks in the Service of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, St. Louis, Mo.

MACK Trucks have had a long record for dependable service in the telephone industry. Some of the earliest trucks used by the Bell Telephone Companies were Macks. Among the special equipments furnished were: Post Hole Diggers, Winch Trucks, and large fleets of Mack Transportation Trucks, most of which are still rendering satisfactory service.

The high standard of quality which goes to make up Mack Trucks is reflected in the big mileage rolled up year after year, with practical certainty of the trucks always being ready to respond when needed in an emergency. Their regularity of service is due to their excellence of material and construction, which gives the best truck insurance against costly operation.

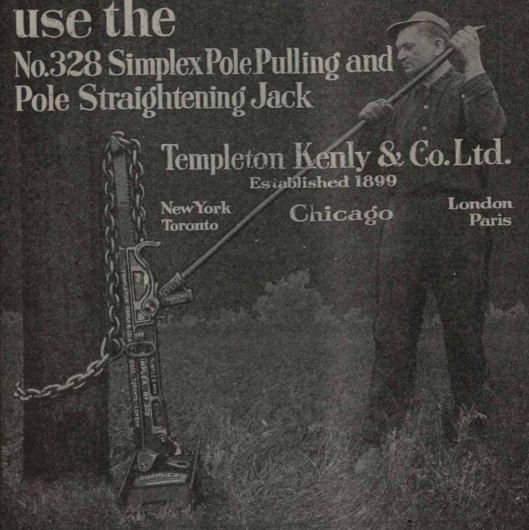
Capacities, 1½ to 7½ tons.

Performance Counts

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COMPANY, New York

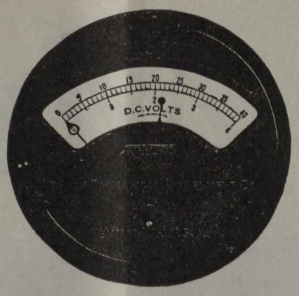
To pull a large Pole in 8 minutes or to straighten any Pole in less than Two minutes use the

No. 328 Simplex Pole Pulling and Pole Straightening Jack



Templeton Kenly & Co. Ltd.
Established 1899
New York Toronto Chicago London Paris

Accurate Testing Service



Weston

(MODEL 57)

WIRE CHIEF'S VOLTMETER

An Instrument possessing special characteristics and of exceptionally high internal resistance, which is vital in accurate telephone testing service.

It has been found that the use of the Weston Wire Chief's Voltmeter has increased the efficiency of large exchanges 25%. The same or larger increase will apply to smaller exchanges.

Through a series of tests, for which it is specially devised, it affords an incomparable means of determining rapidly the condition of subscribers' lines.

The Wire Chief's Instrument can be put to various uses and the ballistic properties of the instrument are such as to make it particularly adaptable to measuring capacities.

Complete information concerning this and other Weston models will be sent on request.

Weston Electrical Instrument Co.
135 Weston Ave., Newark, N. J.

The National City

Bank is a member of the Federal Reserve System and of the Chicago Clearing House Association.

Savings depositors in this bank are afforded the same security and service as the depositors of large sums in our Commercial Department.

Liberty Loan Bonds carried in safe-keeping for our Savings Depositors without charge.

The National City Bank
OF CHICAGO

Southeast Corner Dearborn and Monroe Sts.

DAVID R. FORGAN
President

OPEN SATURDAYS 9 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
ALSO MONDAYS UNTIL 6 P. M.

FIRST AND OLD DETROIT NATIONAL BANK

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

National Bank Protection for Your Savings

Take advantage of this feature by opening an account in our Savings Department. 3% interest on savings deposits.

The years just ahead of you are big with opportunity, and you should save so as to take advantage of them.

FIRST AND OLD DETROIT NATIONAL BANK

Member Federal Reserve Bank

40

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

One Policy | Universal Service | One System

Volume 10 | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, OCTOBER, 1920 | Number 3

WITH THE PIONEERS AT MONTREAL

The Story of Their Seventh Annual Meeting as seen by Thomas Tyson Cook, Special Correspondent

FIVE hundred Telephone Pioneers and Pioneers' wives hit the long trail to Montreal, September 8th to 12th, and there attended the seventh annual convention of the Telephone Pioneers of America, the first meeting since that held in Atlanta in 1916. It was a great big convention, a great big time, and many declared it set brand new standards all along the line.

Whether the boat trip down the St. Lawrence River, H. B. Thayer's presence, E. K. Hall's stirring address or the sail on Lake George was the most important feature of the convention, is a question that probably will never be definitely settled. But these four things, separately or together, were certainly the most brilliant highlights of the session.

That boat trip down the St. Lawrence deserves special mention. The majority of the pioneers made it. Nearly 300 of them took the special train from New York on Wednesday evening, September 8th, alighted from it at Clayton early next morning and quickly transferred to a waiting steamer, and almost before they knew it were steaming down the river viewing the gorgeous spectacle presented by the Thousand Islands.

Some of the folks went without breakfast so as not to miss a bit of the scenery. It was—well, so beautiful that human eyes got tired gazing on so much of it. Large islands, medium islands, little islands—tiny ones so fascinating that many a person exclaimed, "There's a beauty; I'll take that one for Jack!" Or, "Wouldn't Dorothy just love that one?"

"Thousand Islands they call 'em," said one husky conventioner, "they ought to make it Million Islands—there's at least that many."

At Prescott, a couple of hours' sail down the river, the party transferred to a steamer of shallower draft so as to shoot the famous rapids of the St. Lawrence. The boat plunged into the first of these almost at once; but for a time the crowd seemed only passively interested. A half hour later however, they found out why they had not been so delighted at first; they had not really gotten into the real thing. Now, as they plunged through the Gallops, Couteau's, Split Rock, Cascades, and Lachine, they got thrills aplenty. Some even got drenched by standing too close to the rail of the lower deck, and many a roll of film was shot off as the boat dashed on through the spray.

The all-day boat trip gave the old-timers from widely separated points—there was even a brave group from California—an opportunity to renew relations, and they made the most of it. The weather was perfect. "Regular, good old God-made telephone weather," one man called it. For hours the Pioneers sat on deck swapping reminiscences and experiences.

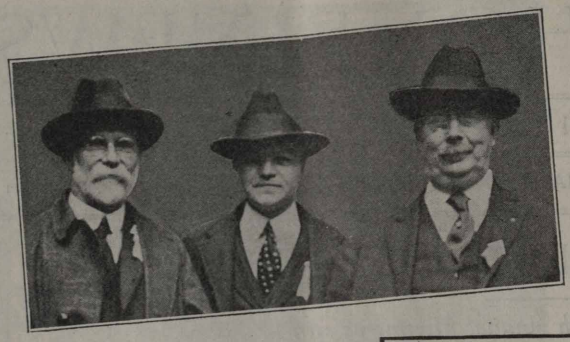
Arriving at Montreal about dusk Thursday evening, very tired and hungry, the party had its first taste of Canadian hospitality—hospitality that was poured out without stint or pause during the entire time of the convention—when they beheld the enormous motor 'busses waiting for them on the wharf. A squad of Bell of Canada committeemen grasped the hands and baggage of the incoming delegates, helped to hoist them into the 'busses and sped them uptown to the Windsor Hotel, headquarters for the convention.

Ten o'clock Friday morning found Chairman T. D. Lockwood in his customary place as conductor extraordinary of the Pioneers' business meeting. As soon as he could bring something resembling order out of his talkative audience, he made one of his characteristic, brilliant opening talks and wound up with: "I now declare this Seventh Annual Meeting of the Tele-Phone Pioneers of America open for business."

His Worship, the Honorable Mederic Martin—pronounced Maydreek Martang, please—Mayor of Montreal, was at once conducted to the platform by R. F. Jones, chairman of the Bell of Canada General Convention Committee. The mayor, a tall and distinguished gentleman, surprised the Pioneers at his first word. He was a French-

SOUVENIR MEDALLION PRESENTED TO EACH PIONEER BY THE A. T. & T. COMPANY.

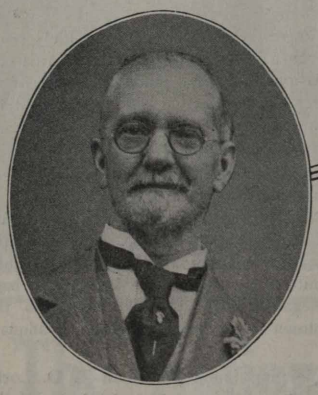
I—



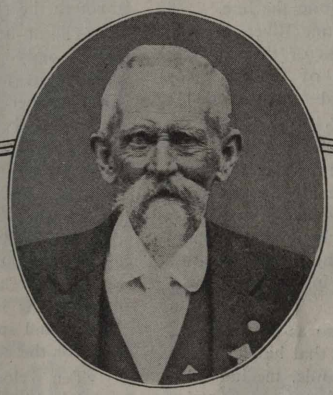
Messrs. Lodings, Cook and Miller, of the Chesapeake and Potomac Company, Cook, the youngster, "covered" the convention for this publication.

SOME SNAPSHOTS
at the
Pioneer's Convention

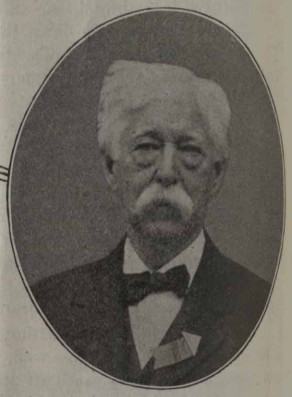
Robert F. Jones, chairman Bell of Canada, General Committee; Hon. Mederic Martin, Mayor of Montreal; J. T. Moran, president of the Southern New England Telephone Company.



T. D. Lockwood, who ran the meetings with characteristic speed and good humor.

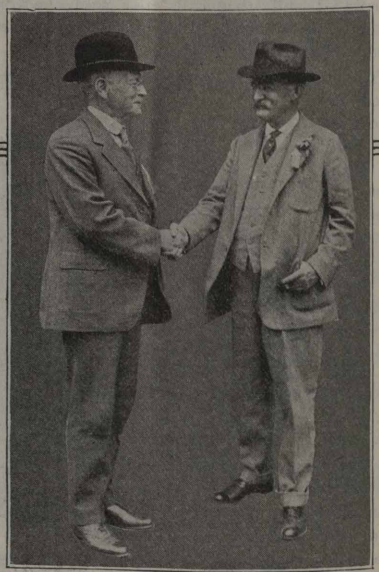


"I was in the business before transmitters were invented," said Silas H. Smith of Bethel, Conn.



Thomas B. Doolittle, always a picturesque figure at conventions.

E. K. Hall and J. J. Carty discussing the convention program.



"Welcome to our city," says President L. B. McFarlane (Bell of Canada) to Harry B. Thayer (at right).

man and could scarcely speak English. He explained that French, not English, was his language and begged the indulgence of the gathering while he read a cordial address of welcome, which seemed all the more attractive for the unfamiliar accent in which it was rendered.

"I am not turning over to you the keys of the city," said His Worship. "I will tell you that the doors of the city are wide open to you. Go and come where you will and be assured that you are welcome.

"Your organization," he continued, "is certainly unique in its kind. To secure admission into your society, it is not sufficient to have common interest with fellow-toilers, to work under the same master and for the same purpose. It is necessary, according to a popular expression which you will allow me to use here, that one should have grown gray in the service. And one does not remain for twenty-one years or more in the employ of the same company if he is not a faithful servant.

"Your numerous years of assiduous and conscientious work thus constitute, for each one of you, a report of irreproachable honesty and untiring devotion while creating between you friendship, and entitling you to the esteem and consideration of your fellow citizens. Allow me, therefore, to sincerely congratulate you upon your association with the Telephone Pioneers of America."

The routine business of the convention was then attended to in one-two-three order. The reading of the minutes of the Atlanta convention, four years' old, was dispensed with as ancient history. The executive committee insisted on making a report. but it lasted only about thirty seconds, and did not tire anyone. A nominating committee composed of Messrs. J. J. Carty, H J. Schultz, and H. B. Emery was appointed and promptly put its collective head together on the job of proposing a new set of officers for the coming year.

At this point, Chairman Lockwood interjected a short but extremely eloquent tribute to four of the Association's most distinguished members who have recently died; Messrs. Vail, Kingsbury, Sise and Leverett. Secretary Starrett made a report telling how the membership of the body stood, saying that on September 1, 1920, there was a total membership of 1,700—an increase of several hundred in the last month or two.

The Treasurer reported that there was a healthy balance on hand. His report was adopted with the suggestion that if the American Telephone and Telegraph Company ever got into financial trouble the Pioneers might consider helping it out.

James Robb, as chairman of a special committee, submitted a dignified and touching resolution on the death of Mr. Vail. It was adopted and copies were ordered engrossed and sent to the members of Mr. Vail's family. The resolution read:

"The Telephone Pioneers of America, by the death of Theodore N. Vail, have lost their first president, a most distinguished member and a most beloved and devoted friend.

"Born in Carleton, Ohio, July 16, 1845, Theodore N. Vail had achieved national prominence when in 1878 he resigned as general superintendent of the United States Railway Mail Service to become a pioneer in the great task of making the newly-invented telephone the instrument of a nation, and a blessing to the civilized world. As the first executive of the Bell System, he blazed a trail for us all to follow through the forest of difficulties which had to be overcome in the early years of telephone development.

"He was the typical pioneer, leading the way over unknown paths, clearing out the underbrush of doubt and swamps of discouragement. until at the end of the trail he witnessed the realization of his early vision of a great nation-wide telephone system, serving all the people all the time, the continent spanned by the talking wire and the oceans traversed by wireless speech. It has been well said that:

'We live in deeds, not years,
In thoughts, not breaths,
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.'

"And in that sense the life of Theodore N. Vail exceeded that of the patriarchs.

"A human and kindly man, he bound into one loyal family a quarter of a million of telephone men and women and made neighbors of a hundred million people.

"The Telephone Pioneers will ever hold his memory dear, and in the years to come his life will prove an inspiration to nobler thought and higher effort on the part of every member of the great telephone family."

Chairman J. J. Carty then announced his committee's nomination of officers for the ensuing year: H. B. Thayer, president; H. J. Pettengill, F. A. Stevenson, A. L. Salt and B. L. Kilgour, vice presidents; G. D. Milne, treasurer; James Robb, E. K. Hall and J. S. McCulloh, executive committeemen.

The chairman explained that although the Association's by-laws called for election by ballots, there was a much more expeditious method of transacting this bit of business. "I, accordingly, instruct the secretary," he said, "to cast one ballot for the gentlemen named." Secretary Starrett accordingly cast his ballot and Mr. Thayer and the others became the new officers of the body in almost no time at all.

President-elect Thayer was invited to the platform amid much applause. He made an informal, forceful talk, saying that he thought it was now safe for him to announce that he had a platform. This platform, Mr. Thayer stated, contained two planks—first, that the president retain office for one year only; and second, that a broader career be mapped out for the Telephone Pioneers' Association.

He said that, speaking as a representative of the older generation of pioneers, he wanted to tell the younger pioneers of the Bell System that there is a greater era of building and growth immediately ahead than there has ever been in the history of the telephone industry. "Just yesterday," said Mr. Thayer, "Mr. McFarlane of the Bell of Canada Company told me that here in his own territory there is more pioneering work going on right now than ever before."

At the conclusion of Mr. Thayer's remarks, the ladies were courteously shooed out to take observation cars for a sight-seeing ride around the city and to the St. George Snow-Shoe Club, high up on Mount Royal, the mountain immediately back of the city from which the community derives its name. At the St. George Club the ladies had lunch, listened to some excellent singing and reciting and had their pictures taken.

Back at the business meeting in the hotel, the chairman did not follow the usual order of business after the departure of the ladies; but straightway announced that the morning session was at an end. He also volunteered explicit instructions as to where the members might find entertainment until the afternoon meeting at 2:30 o'clock.

J. J. Carty opened the afternoon session with a brief address suggesting the names of four distinguished telephone men as honorary members of the Association. These gentlemen, T. D. Lockwood, L. B. McFarlane, T. B. Doolittle and K. J. Dunstan, were speedily elected, to the accompaniment of loud cheers. Each of them, in response to calls from the audience, said a few words of appreciation of the signal honor which he had just received.

The rest of the afternoon was devoted to the reading of papers. The first of these was that of W. H. Black, secretary of the Bell Company of Canada. Mr. Black was introduced as a Pioneer of the pioneerest description, and he presented a convincing address outlining and emphasizing the trials, duties and privilveges of those in public service work. An outstanding part of his paper was that in which he told how valiantly the operators of his company stuck to their post when the influenza epidemic of 1918 was at its worst.

J. H. Winfield, of Halifax, N. S., came next, reading a paper on "Notes of Nova Scotia." He told of the physical and geographical attractions of his territory, and of its telephone history and development. He then launched into a vivid account of the explosion in Halifax harbor during the winter of 1917, when hundreds of lives and millions of dollars worth of property were destroyed. The effect of this disaster on the telephone properties and the obstacles overcome in restoring service were thrillingly related.

(Continued on page 17.)

AT THE ANNUAL BANQUET OF THE TELEPHONE PIONEERS OF AMERICA, MONTREAL, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 10, 1920.

Executive Offices, Chicago

C. F. Miller, Correspondent.

W. A. Dealy of the Signal Corps, U. S. Army, has been temporarily employed in the drafting department, but expects to return to the new offices of the army at Fort Sheridan about September 20th. Mr. Dealy is quite an able cartoonist and has promised some samples of his work.

C. F. Hall spent two weeks' vacation at the golf links. Mr. Hall says he is able to average ninety-one on the eighteen hole course.

Carl Ihlenfeldt has resigned his position with the drafting department. Carl has been a druggist evenings for the past year and has recently purchased a drug store at Broadway and Grace streets.

S. T. Evans spent a couple of weeks at Indianapolis. J. W. Hannon was a visitor this month. W. L. Eastman is a New York visitor. L. E. Allard has been transferred to the drafting department from Columbus, Ohio.

C. J. Houser spent several days of a vacation at Newport, Ky., which is just across the river from Cincinnati.

W. E. Montrose has been transferred to the engineering department at Springfield, Ill.

W. H. Curran has been transferred to Indianapolis as state engineer.

J. P. Kobrock is now general outside plant engineer. Mr. Kobrock was formerly plant engineer for the Kansas City Telephone and Kansas City Long Distance Companies, and has had a broad experience in the business.

W. E. Palmer, formerly of the general offices, was a candidate at the primaries for Congressman in the Cicero, Illinois, district.

E. K. Schneider of the Commercial department has been elected president of the Bachelor's Club of Northwestern University graduates. One of the morning papers on several occasions has featured an interview with Mr. Schneider regarding the loss of several members and the search of the club for suitable housing quarters this fall. Girls, he is not quite the woman hater the papers made him out to be.

Henry Schomaker, of the Traffic department, spent his vacation at Pontiac, Ill.

E. A. Blandford, of the supervisor of supplies office, visited Camp Roosevelt near Muskegon, Mich. Camp Roosevelt is a camp for giving young boys military training. Mr. Blandford's son spent the summer at the camp.

G. A. Kositzky, chief engineer, enjoyed a vacation in South Dakota.

W. T. Anthony returned from a vacation with a good coat of tan. Mr. Anthony enjoyed several automobile trips out of the city.

H. P. Stimson and E. S. Baker of New York visited the general offices regarding toll fundamental plans.

Miss Su McClusky was united in marriage to Frank Matthys on Saturday, September 11th. Miss Ullrich served as bridesmaid. The girls of the toll rate division gave the bride a miscellaneous kitchen shower and presented the couple an electric toaster.

Misses Marcella Matz and Alice Schmidt have resigned from the toll rate division and Miss Fritzie Winters and Agnes Kirk from the stenographic section.

Miss Florence Schornden, mail clerk, has been transferred to the Chicago Telephone Company.

Miss A. Matthews is giving instruction at Indianapolis in rate work.

Miss Gertrude Cheney returned from a vacation, wearing a cameo ring on the left hand.

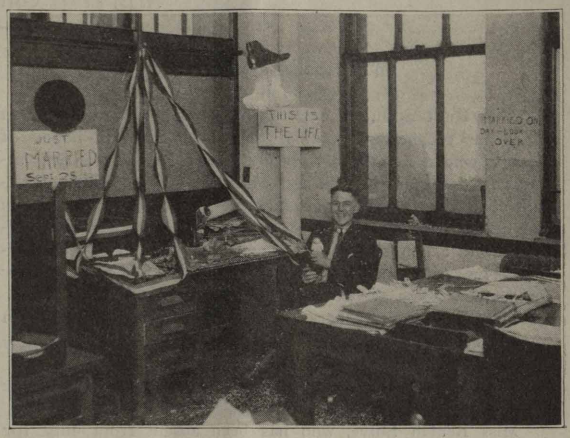
Miss Cecile Haggerty has returned after a three weeks' illness.

Julius Braunschweig, operator of the mimeograph machine, has returned after a short vacation.

They're Married

ON SATURDAY, September 25th, Edgar August Rossrucker was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Sohan of 345 West Sixty-fourth street, Chicago. The bride and groom are at home at 508 Madison street, Oak Park, Ill.

Mr. Rossrucker "sprung a surprise" by advancing the date



MR. ROSSRUCKER IN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICES, CHICAGO.

three days, but nevertheless the news spread rapidly. First he passed one of his fellow workers wearing a significant flower in his buttonhole. Next the "flivver" had an unexpected puncture and delayed things half an hour. Finally some kind friend advised the manager of the Terrace Gardens, who stopped the show, played the spot light on the visitors and had the orchestra play "Here Comes the Bride." All that might have been expected, but Monday morning "Bud" found his desk thoroughly decorated, and the camera man awaiting his arrival.

The boys enjoyed the cigars and the girls the box of chocolates. The entire office joins in the congratulations and wishing the two the best of good fortune.

Strong Position of A. T. & T. Company

THE strong position of the stock of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its value as a conservative investment are the subjects of interesting comment contained in a circular recently issued by Slattery & Company, prominent New York brokers. They say:

"In reaching a price of $99 a share, American Telephone & Telegraph showed an increase of seven points over its recent low.

"This is accounted for by the excellent physical and financial condition of the company, and for the insatiate demand for its service, especially in the large cities.

"For the six months ended June 30, 1920, the company showed a surplus of $26,328,663, after taxes and charges, equivalent to $5.95 a share on the capital stock. At this rate the company will earn about $12 a share on its stock for 1920. This will leave a considerable margin over the $8 a share annual dividend disbursement.

"For the year ended December 31, 1919, the company showed net income of $44,395,791, equivalent to $10.04 a share on the stock, as compared with net profit of $43,901,321, or $9.93 a share earned in 1918.

"Use of the telephone continues to spread, and today there are over 14 telephones per 100 population in this country, compared with slightly under 9 in 1910, an increase of 64%.

"Those who are looking for a good investment purchase, could not do better than by buying American Telephone & Telegraph."

I—

THE MONTH IN INDIANA

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

A. D. Lewis, Correspondent, Indianapolis

Indianapolis Traffic News

Toll

Miss Ruth Gollnisch entertained a number of toll girls at her home Wednesday evening, September 22nd, in honor of Miss Corine Luichinger, a bride-to-be. The house was attractively decorated in pink and white, the bridal colors. A delightful lunch, consisting of sandwiches, salad, coffee, ice cream and cake was served, after which Miss Luichinger was presented with a handsome silver tray. Miss Luichinger was married to Lawrence Burke October 10th and left immediately after for her new home at Crown Point, Indiana.

Miss Bessie Kairchner, evening chief operator, has been transferred to Chicago, and Miss Elsa Claffey has been promoted to her position.

Miss Martha Pommerening was promoted recently to the position of assistant chief operator.

Miss Beulah Shive, who has been absent from duty for several weeks because of the serious illness of her mother, has returned.

Miss Fannie Bates has resigned to be married.

Miss Ethel Glass has returned from a delightful vacation. She visited in Washington, D. C., Newport News, Lynchburg and Norfolk, Va. She was accompanied by her mother and father.

—

Woodruff

Miss Regina Kennedy and Miss Helen Hamilton entertained the Woodruff "B" girls and their friends at the home of Miss Hamilton on Saturday evening, September 18th. Mrs. Hall, their supervisor, baked a delicious cake. All who attended reported having had a delightful time.

Miss Gladys Ricketts entertained the Woodruff girls and their friends with a marshmallow toast Wednesday evening, September 22nd, at her home.

Mrs. Ida Peacher has returned to duty after an illness of several months.

Miss Mabel Hennessy has resigned her position and has moved to Florida.

The Misses Frieda Bernitt and Esther Glidden have been promoted to senior operators.

Miss Margaret Saltsman is back on duty after a severe illness

The Misses Mary and Ruby Miller spent a delightful vacation week at their home in Tennessee.

Miss Fern Light recently motored to Louisville for the week-end. She reports a delightful time while there, but says she wouldn't advise any one to go there unless they went by aeroplane.

Miss Minnie Winterrowd has resigned her position to be married sometime in October.

Miss Nora Dugan spent her vacation seeing Indianapolis. She says she went to a "pitcher" show every night, and slept until ten o'clock every morning.

Annual Convention of the Indiana Telephone Association

THE Indiana Telephone Association held a well attended and very profitable meeting at the Claypool Hotel in Indianapolis, September 14th and 15th.

One year ago the Indiana Independent Telephone Association changed its name and by-laws so as to admit to membership all the telephone systems in Indiana, regardless of corporate ownership or control, making a strong organization for the purpose of improving and building up the telephone business.

Hon. Henry Barnhart, former congressman and president of the association, presided. The program, which was carried out included such numbers as: "How Best to Conduct a Newspaper Educational Campaign in the Interest of Telephony" by B. J. Griswold. This was a highly instructive address as his methods have been used with considerable success in other cities.

The address by Frank Wampler, vice-president and treasurer of Indiana Bell Telephone Company, upon the subject of "Public Relations" was enthusiastically received.

M. D. Atwater, director of service, Public Service Commission, read a paper upon "Service." He went into detail on the principal causes of poor service, outlining the remedy which should be applied. He cited numerous instances in Indiana which explained his statements. The Association ordered 3,000 copies of this address printed for free distribution among the telephone companies' employés.

There were also on the program Frank B. MacKinnon, president of the United States Independent Telephone Association, of Chicago; Frank E. Bohn, general manager of Home Telephone and Telegraph Company, of Fort Wayne, and other well known telephone men.

The Association is in good financial condition, having sufficient funds with which to pay its general officers and carry on the work continuously during the year. The secretary's reports show that the association, without cost to its members, had succeeded in obtaining better rates for twenty-eight companies during the past year, with a number of cases now pending before the Public Service Commission.

The board of directors consists of the following: Henry A. Barnhart, president, Rochester; William M. Bailey, Richmond; Frank E. Bohn, Fort Wayne; J. A. Browne, Winchester; H. F. Farwell, Terre Haute; Frank Wampler, Indianapolis; W. W. Harbaugh, first vice-president, Sullivan; M. F. Hosea, treasurer, Indianapolis; Frank V. Newman, LaPorte; S. M. Ison, Mitchell; F. R. Strickler, Franklin; Samuel Tomilson, second vice-president, Plymouth; Walter J. Uhl, Logansport; W. L. Bott, Rensselaer; Frank O. Cuppy, secretary, LaFayette.

Judge James L. Clark, of Danville, Ind., is the attorney for the association.

A Long Term Ended

M. P. Turner, formerly secretary and general attorney of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, resigned, effective at the close of business August 31, 1920, on account of his health. He had been in the employ of the Bell System for a long period of years and during that time made a host of friends in the System and associated companies. About the latter part of September, Mr. Turner moved from his native state, Indiana, to Los Angeles, California, and all of his friends expressed their best wishes for a speedy recuperation, and a pleasant and prosperous life in the West.

Central Division

Mildred Pless and Fay Cox, local operators at Bedford, have resigned to be married. Evidently Cupid is hanging around the Bedford exchange again.

Miss Olis Lemond, who has been employed in the Commercial office at Bedford, has resigned and will soon leave the hills of southern Indiana for "Busy" Hammond.

Gus Tewell, cashier at Bedford, has just returned from a very delightful week spent in guiding his Ford through the streets of Cincinnati, Ohio. If only we could have seen Gus riding down the "Slide" and feedings the animals at the "Zoo" we would have enjoyed being in Cincinnati, too.

Miss Cleon Gardner, formerly employed in the Commercial office at Bedford, has completed a six-month course at a business college in Indianapolis, and is again employed in the Commercial office at Bedford. Every time we look at Miss Gardner she is making marks that resemble very much the tracks a chicken makes in the snow. Guess she knows what they mean, but it is all "Greek" to us.

Miss Vada Carter, chief operator, Bedford, has just returned from a two weeks' vacation. She reports that she had a wonderful time. Well, she surely must have had, because we couldn't keep track of her long enough to send her a post card.

Mack McManus of South Bend is still with us. If you want to know anything just ask Mack, and this is the answer you are sure to get, "Well, I wouldn't know, would you?" A lot of satisfaction you get out of him.

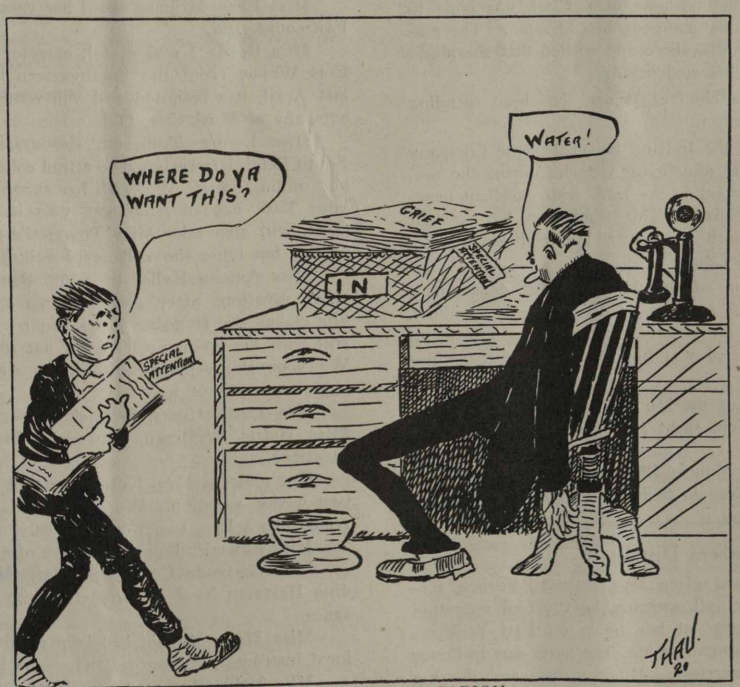
John Able, lineman at Bedford, is really taking a vacation. He is seeing the sights of Indianapolis. We are afraid Johnnie will get lost, or that the traffic cop will get him.

Our wire chief, "Bill" Hawkins, wanted a change of scenery during his vacation, so he left his old home town for the "bright lights" of Indianapolis. He reports that he had a "wonderful" time.

Plant Clerk Eathel Hawkins of Bedford recently spent a week-end in Louisville. He refused to tell what he had to drink, but he didn't act natural when he came back, so we are wondering just what it was.

Walton Wallar, manager at Bedford, has surprised the people by proving himself a "real for sure" baseball player. In the contest between the Kiwanians and Rotarians, Mr. Wallar was the first man at the bat and the first ball over he whalloped for a home run. He does very well for an "old man."

J. P. Wheat, cableman, now working at Kendalville, recently made a trip to Bedford to attend the Kiwanias-Rotary ball game played at Washington Park. He must have been anxious to see a good game of ball(?).



BACK FROM HIS VACATION.

Drawn by Gus Thau, Supervisor, Plant Accounting Department, Indianapolis.

Eastern Division

N. E. Kaylor, chief clerk in the office of the division superintendent of plant, has moved his family to Muncie.

On September 20th, about sixty employés of the Marion and Gas City exchanges were entertained by the company with a weiner roast and marshmallow toast. Games were played and each one present reported having had a fine time.

Those wishing to learn the dark, deep secrets of playing golf should talk to Messrs. A. E. Smith, division manager, and A. S. Barnett, division traffic superintendent.

The summer months have brought quite a change among the employés at the Peru exchange. Among those who have left us at Cupid's instigation are Miss Mildred Conyers, supervisor, who is now Mrs. Albert Zipperian, and Miss Madge Maite, service observer, is now Mrs. Tommie Ramer. Mr. Ramer was also an employé of the telephone company in Peru. Miss Mary Wilkinson, toll supervisor, has taken Miss Maite's place as service observer.

Mrs. Victor Ratliff, formerly Miss Helen Castel, and Mrs. Bates Roberts, formerly Miss Alice Wilkinson, are back with the company helping out until the above vacancies are properly filled.

Miss Katherine Shugrue, chief operator; Miss India Scherer, supervisor; Miss Katherine Castel, night chief operator, and Mr. Benett motored from Peru to Logansport to attend the fair.

Miss Inez Taylor, operator at Bunker Hill, has moved to Logansport and has been transferred to that office. Miss McDowell is filling this vacancy.

Manager Porter of Elwood spent his vacation at a few of the lake ports along Lake Michigan, going inland from Ludington up to Elk Rapids, where you were supposed to land plenty of "large ones," but as they seemed to be on "vacation" he contented himself enjoying everything else.

Miss Bradley, cashier at Elwood, enjoyed her vacation at home. The last report was that she was doing whatever she wished to pass the time, with no breakfasts before 10 a. m., and we understand that is to be the schedule until she leaves for the city to see some of the "plays."

Vacations at Elwood and Alexandria are almost over, and all are taking hold of their work with renewed zeal.

H. B. Wright, Elwood plant chief, has not taken his vacation for last year yet, so we expect to get him off soon before the "season" closes, his excuse being that as fast as he gets his work completed along comes more. We will help him to make his "get away" soon

Miss Agnes Cartwright surprised her friends by being

quietly married Wednesday, July 20th. That not being enough, Miss Dorothy Piper followed suit Thursday, July 21st. They are now known as Mrs. John Fuller and Mrs. Frank Bowman. Mrs. Fuller is raising chickens at present and Mrs. Bowman is still with the company at Alexandria.

Miss Ethel McKinly, clerk at Alexandria, recently returned from an outing at St. Joe, Michigan, in company with Ellen Ruhling, chief operator, Wayne Wright of Elwood, and several other friends. Miss McKinly was admiring the scenery along the way when suddenly smiling, she called attention to the "lovely water lillies." On getting a plainer view, however, the water lilies turned out to be a cabbage patch. It was a good thing for the said young lady's reputation that the above account happened over a year after prohibition went into effect.

Miss Edna Wilkins, vacation operator at Alexandria, has completed her summer work and will return to high school in September.

Miss Eleanor Hetzel has returned to Alexandria from a vacation spent with relatives in Pittsburgh. Penn.

Miss Jeanette Moreland has returned to Alexandria after spending her vacation with friends at Kokomo.

Although there is a belief that women, after a certain age, do not have birthdays, our genial matron at Muncie, Mrs. Hamilton, had one in August. The employés, as a token of respect and esteem, presented her with an amethyst ring. Mrs. Hamilton has no objection to giving her age, but, since this is hardly customary, we shall only say that if she lives to be twice her age she will be 106. A picnic in her honor was given at Shiveley's Lake that evening and the time was spent in the most enjoyable manner. We all wish for Mrs. Hamilton many happy returns of the day.

There was quite a little excitement in the Muncie Traffic department one day in September when it was reported that the matron's helper, Mrs. Letitia Clark, had been "shot." However upon investigation it was found that Dan Cupid had sent an arrow in her direction and now Mrs. Clark has gone to Cleveland to live, under the name of Mrs. Easton. The employés presented her with a lavaliere and wished that she might always be as happy as on her wedding day.

Miss Heffernan, traffic chief at Muncie, has been spending a short vacation in Anderson.

The baseball team of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company at Muncie has been scoring some great victories during the season and at this writing stood in the lead, with excellent prospects of winning the pennant. This team won ten straight games without a loss, which is a record not equalled by any other team in the Overall League.

George C. Thompson, of the Muncie Plant department, was married in September to Miss Aletha Steele of Dunkirk. According to the papers, the wedding took place at 5:15 a. m. Why this hour was selected was not explained. Congratulations and best wishes.

Miss Viola Leonard, of the Muncie Plant department, has returned from her vacation, spent at her old home in Greenville, Pa.

Ross Dailey, of the Muncie Plant department, spent his vacation at his former home in Sellersburg, Ind.

Northern District

A pleasant surprise was given Mrs. Leonard Forbes, formerly Miss Wanda Fisher, toll operator, by fourteen operators of the Kendallville exchange at her home on East Williams street, Thursday evening, September 9th. The party was in honor of Mrs. Forbes' recent marriage. Music, games and dancing afforded the amusements of the evening, and ice cream and cake were served as refreshments. A fine time was enjoyed. The bride was presented with a set of salad forks as a wedding present from the operators.

Miss Wanda Forbes, recording operator at the Kendallville exchange, has returned from a two months' leave of absence.

Misses Nettie and Thelma Foster, Thelma Autenreith and Vera Mahnesmith have accepted positions as operators at the Kendallville exchange.

Miss Glennie Kantner, chief operator at the Kendallville exchange, made a visit to the Auburn exchange Friday, September 24th.

Miss Alta Clause spent her vacation motoring through Ohio and reports a good time in spite of rough roads and breakdowns.

Mrs. Margaret Bosley, chief operator, has resumed her duties after a two weeks' vacation spent at Lake James.

Miss Gladys Wass spent her vacation in Chicago.

Mrs. Florence Barr says she enjoys surprise showers, especially when the girls present her with such lovely cut glass for her new home. The "eats" music and dancing were enjoyed by all.

A delightful picnic was enjoyed by the operators at Swinney Park. Lots of good things to eat and a pleasant entertainer, Earl Doidge of the Plant department, made the time pass all too rapidly for this jolly bunch. Manager E. L. Taylor "chaperoned" the young ladies.

Mrs. Carrie Horner and Mrs. Florence Barr have resigned to take up housekeeping.

Miss Mildreth Slagel has resigned to return to school.

Miss Alice Bennigin spent her vacation at Loon Lake.

Mrs. Verda Goodwin from Auburn has accepted a position in the long-distance department.

Mrs. Avis Brunkhart celebrated her sixth wedding anniversary by entertaining the long-distance operators.

Mrs. Kittie Williams has resumed her duties as instructor after a two weeks' vacation spent in Chicago.

Miss Elsie Millirns spent her vacation with her parents at Fairmount, Ind.

Miss Bessie Kreager, toll operator who was transferred to Fort Wayne from the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company last April, has resigned and will return to the service of that company at Muskogee, Okla.

Miss Louise Tompsett, stenographer for Mr. Taylor at South Bend, has resigned to attend college. We surely will miss her smiling face. We wish her success in her new work, and hope Miss Esther Anderson, who is taking Miss Tompsett's place, will also take Miss Tompsett's place at our dances and parties, but hope she will never walk home from Mishawaka.

Miss Amelia Keller of South Bend is now ready for another vacation, after spending two weeks at Springfield, Ill. She claims she is going to take four weeks next year, if she is still with the company. And if not she will be keeping house. We hope she remains with us as we will never be able to get along without her.

Mrs. Lottie Coats, local chief operator at South Bend and Miss Hattie Woltman, supervisor, have returned from their vacations.

Our matron, Mrs. Nora Beyers of South Bend, is taking a two weeks' vacation. We know she is enjoying it, but, oh! it seems like a long two weeks for us.

Miss Edna Phillips is on leave of absence.

Mrs. Gertrude Cool, Miss Mary Mackin and Miss Bernadine Hartman have returned to South Bend for leaves of absence.

Miss Mary Mackin has been promoted from supervisor to local instructor at South Bend.

Miss Velda Reeves, South Bend, local supervisor, has been promoted to senior supervisor.

Miss Mary McKinley, Miss Lillian Lammerts and Miss

Jessie Irving have been transferred from South Bend to Terre Haute. Misses Mary and Theresa Mackin have been elected to take their places in the Tarry Hut flat.

A miscellaneous shower was given at the home of Miss Ida Barnes of South Bend, honoring Mrs. Helen Murray Spencer who left for Terre Haute September 11th. There were twenty guests present and an all-round good time was enjoyed.

Miss Ida Barnes entertained the Tarry Hut family with a chicken supper. From all reports it was "some" supper and everybody had a good time.

Miss Adah Druliner, Lincoln chief operator, has been transferred to the division traffic superintendent's office.

Mrs. Geneveive Bailey, toll assistant chief at South Bend, has returned from a leave of absence.

Miss Foster and Fleisher, toll operators at South Bend, have had their vacations.

Mrs. Gincy Cotton, toll supervisor at South Bend, has returned from her vacation, which was spent in southern Indiana.

Miss Dorothy Gustafson, toll operator at South Bend, has resigned to resume her studies at the Ypsilanti State Normal school.

Misses Helen Hoham and Eureatha Gallaway, former toll operators, have returned to our ranks at South Bend.

Mrs. Eva Thompson has been transferred from South Bend to Chicago.

Miss Beulah McOmber, toll instructor at South Bend, was relieved during her vacation by Miss Nell Bolan of the division office. It seemed good to have Miss Bolan with us again.

Miss Louise Van Evera, toll chief operator, spent her vacation traveling with the members of Uncle Tom's Cabin. She was offered the leading role as little Eva, but after thinking the matter over seriously, she decided to return to the good old South Bend office.

W. G. Stedman of the Commercial department has returned after a few weeks' illness at his home.

Miss C. Wells, cashier at South Bend, spent a few weeks' vacation in Michigan.

Much enthusiasm is shown in the Indiana Bell Telephone Bowling league of the Northern division which has been organized for 1920-1921, consisting of eight teams,

TEAM.	DEPARTMENT.	CAPTAIN.
1. Peacemakers	Commercial	Niles
2. Sunshine	Test-Board	Leusch
3. Rounders	Toll	J. Hartzer
4. Lucky Stripes	Engineers	E. Hartzer
5. Nuts	Equipment	Nelson
6. Lemons	Construction	Burke
7. Wrecking Crew	Plant Office	Kromer
8. Moonshine	Automatic	Lyster

Telephone company bowling fans who are in South Bend on Monday nights will be well entertained if they visit the Orpheum alleys at eight o'clock.

Dan Cupid has taken another shot resulting in a pretty six o'clock wedding Saturday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. I. Pancake at 1337 Randolph street, South Bend, uniting in marriage their daughter, Miss Mae Pancake and Ivan Crull, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Crull of Osceola. Miss Pancake has been in the employ of the telephone company for more than six years. Mr. and Mrs. Crull left Sunday evening for Lafayette, Indiana, where the groom is a senior at Purdue university. We know that this is Leap Year and a few of us wonder if Mae will pass her recipe around. Nevertheless, the couple have the best wishes of the Plant department.

J. W. Hannon, division plant superintendent, recently enjoyed a week's vacation in Kansas City, returning with Mrs. Hannon and J. W., Jr., who will make their home in South Bend.

D. T. Conrow, division plant engineer, is suffering from a painful injury sustained when lifting a telephone pole September 28th. We are all hopeful of an early recovery.

Joe Hartzer, our toll wire chief at South Bend, has been making several trips to Elkhart lately. We're wondering if the toll lines are really in such bad condition as to necessitate so many journeys, or is there some other reason?

Pat Romberg has built himself a new Ford and one of our clerks in the division office tells us it sure runs fine.

The Toll force at South Bend has a new face in the person of Edward Imars, of the A. T. & T. Company, who is in charge of the new carrier current repeater.

School Girls Prove Efficient Operators in South Bend

June 21, 1920, marked a decided change in the telephone family at South Bend. Thirty-nine school girls who were desirous of earning extra money during their school vacations had decided to become telephonists. Some of them chose the local work and some chose the toll work. Those choosing the local work were under the supervision of Mrs. Thomas. This was a jolly bunch and Mrs. Thomas had a smile all the while. Those who choose the toll work were under the supervision of Miss McOmber. She claims she had a most studious class and said she had no use for that extra pair of eyes in the back of her head during their stay in training.

When the courses were completed they soon became very faithful workers and were daily at their post until the public school again made its call.

But during the summer months this very fascinating work seemed to magnetically grip the majority of these students. Those whose hours in school permitted them to work at all are now working part time. A few found it necessary to give up the work entirely on account of an extra amount of school work to be done this year. They were: Norene McDermott, Dorothy Gibson, Elizabeth Engle, Louise Byrum, Stella Hughes, Lena Rossin, Daisy Shapiro, Dorothy Cookingham, Gladys Laffin, Lillie Dietz, Jane Waters, Isabel Gunderson, Florence Johnson, Eleanor Reynolds and Gladys Wolfe of South Bend High School, and Dorothy Gustafson and Kathryn Grimm who returned to college at Ypsilanti, Mich.

We hope to see all the members of the big family at the reunion next June.

The Peruiad

TO the readers of THE BELL TELEPHONE NEWS:

This a. m. I was called to the 'phone and upon informing the party at the other end of the line that it was I speaking the other party proceeded to hand me a nice bawling out (which by the way I think she got from the other end of this Division) regarding the lack of news pertaining to the Plant department at Peru in this magazine and informed me that it was up to me to get busy, so, dear fellow workers, here is what you get and if you are not satisfied blame the party who called me and of course if you are pleased—well I want all the credit.

Now to start with I believe we should take H. W. Cobb, the plant chief, better known as "Hal," as lead-off man, because he is not only our star baseball player but he is also some fisherman (he knows he is both these things and won't apologize either). We will have to stop there because if we wrote all the fish stories he tells it would fill this book. Next we will take E. C. Owings, plant clerk, but upon looking around we can't see him (as usual) so will have to pass to the terminal room where we find John A. Phillips, the wire chief, but he says, "Where do you get that stuff, Maggie?" and as that sounds too much like the stuff Roy Daniels hands out we walk over to John Fagan, C. O. repairman, better known as "Tub-

T—

by," but he informs us that he is too sleepy and can't be bothered. We leave the building and go out where Charles Yeaman, the cableman, is raising the mischief with his helper, T. J. M'Dowell, because he has a hard job and Tommy won't help him. I believe Yeaman was punching sleeves or some other hard job like that so, fearing that I might catch this fever of working hard, we left and hunted up the line foreman, Frank Martin, who was trying to convince a lady that she didn't know where she wanted her 'phone put (of course Frank's selection was more desirable from all standpoints because it was necessary to put in a lot of work to get the 'phone where Frank wanted it and hardly any work at all to put it where the lady wanted it) while the lineman, Charles ("Dutch") Kuch, and Merl F. ("Vinegar Bill") Loman sat outside hoping that the lady was long winded and as I began to think she was we left and hunted up Carl Black or "Blackie," city repairman, and, say people! of all the gentlemanly language ever heard that bird sure was spilling it just because he couldn't get a telephone to supervise and as he got so much nicer all the time we left and hunted up Kelly Castelle, country repairman, who was sweating and singing (?) just because a farmer had been inconsiderate enough to drive under a lead with a load of hay. Irish was so happy when we spoke to him that he threw his pliers at us, so we got discouraged and went back to work just in time to see Mr. Green, the manager, leaving the storeroom after having asked us if we had been having a good time all morning and upon being asked what he meant he said that we should have had as we hadn't done any work.

Now, dear reader, what would you do if you worked with a bunch like that. Well, I will tell you next month what I have done to get along with them.

Your very much abused Co-worker.

—

The summer months have brought quite a change among the employés at the Peru exchange. Among those who have left us through Cupid's efforts are Miss Mildred Conyers, supervisor, who is now Mrs. Albert Zipperian, and Miss Madge Maite, service observer, is now Mrs. Tommie Ramer. Mr. Ramer was also an employé of the telephone company here. Katherine Schrader has resigned to accept a position with Fox Bros. Our "Betsie," Marguerite Kolb, has accepted a position as bookkeeper at Miami Lumber Co. Miss Mary Wilkinson, toll supervisor, has taken Miss Waite's place as service observer.

Mrs. Victor Ratliff, formerly Miss Helen Castel, and Mrs. Bates Roberts, formerly Miss Alice Wilkinson, are back with the Company again, helping out until the above vacancies are properly filled.

Miss Katherine Shugrue, chief operator; Miss India Scherer, supervisor; Miss Katherine Castel, night chief operator; and Mr. Benett motored to Logansport to attend the fair. We hope they enjoyed themselves.

Miss Inez Taylor, operator at Bunker Hill, has moved to Logansport and has been transferred to that office. Miss McDowell is filling this vacancy.

Mrs. Floyd Florea is no longer seen in the Commercial department as she has accepted a position with the Vogue Shop in this city. Miss Ruth Wagner is now pay station attendant.

R. E. McLaughlin Sets High Mark for Muncie Directory Advertisements

R. E. McLaughlin, directory advertising solicitor, recently completed an advertising canvass at Muncie which is considered worthy of especial note. Mr. McLaughlin commenced the canvass with contracts amounting to $1,013 for renewal. Upon completion of the work he turned in contracts totalling $2,013, which was practically a 100 per cent increase over last year.

The significant feature, however, is that the rates at which the new business were written were approximately eighty per cent higher than the rates at which the same business was written a year ago. One would inevitably draw the conclusion either that "Mac" is a mighty good advertising salesman, or that the business men of Muncie have a just appreciation of the value of the Bell Telephone Directory as an advertising medium —perhaps both. "Mac" doesn't have much to say but, what is more to the point, he knows just *what* to say. Come again, "Mac."

Municipal Plants Raise Utility Service Rates

GREATLY increased costs of fuel, materials and labor, such as have affected production costs of all utilities, have forced the municipally-owned electric and water companies of Springfield, Ill., to increase their rates.

While not paying taxes or having the many other heavy financial obligations of privately-owned utilities, production costs in these utilities had soared to the extent that unless rates were raised, a heavy deficit would have to be met out of taxes obtained from other sources. On the recommendation of Commissioner Willis Spaulding the city council passed rate-increase ordinances both as to electricity and water.

The state utilities commission had nothing to do with the state capitol rate increases, inasmuch as under a court ruling it is not necessary for a city or town owning utilities to appear and present evidence as to the reasonableness of the rate to be charged citizens. It was necessary only for the council to pass an order on the commissioner's recommendation, no hearing being held at which citizens or other interested parties might suggest what rate they believed to be fair.

The electric light company, which serves about one-fifth of the citizens of Springfield—the remainder being customers of a privately-owned company—will raise rates about 12 per cent under the council's authority. This is accomplished by withdrawing the discount of 10 per cent formerly given householders on light bills paid before the tenth of the month.

Water rates are raised to a much greater extent. In addition to raising the minimum bill to domestic customers from thirty-three and one-third cents to fifty cents a month, the entire table of rates has been readjusted on about the same per cent of increase. Commissioner Spaulding says an expenditure of about $400,000 by the city will be necessary in order to put the water plant in good condition, so that complaints against the water because of discoloring and excess iron will be removed.

Passing the Hat Not Needed

"AT the place where I used to work," said a new employé the other day, "the death of one of the fellows meant the passing of the hat to help his widow or his bereaved mother. And, believe me, while we were glad to do it in memory of the other fellow, it got mighty hard on the old pocketbook sometimes."

In many companies it is still required that if the employés want to see the dependent ones of a friend and associate cared for they must raise a fund out of their own pockets.

Our company has a plan that provides sickness, accident and death benefits for employés. When an employé dies it is not necessary for his fellow workers to pass the hat to help out his or her family; that duty is met by the telephone company, and it is met promptly, with tender consideration for the saddened hearts of the bereaved ones. Sometimes the force buys flowers, but that is inspired by a feeling of personal esteem and not by a feeling of pity.

It would be a fine thing for you to look up our employés' benefit plan at once. Ask your foreman, your chief operator or your superior in the office to let you have a copy of the booklet which tells all about it.

Bell Telephone News

Published Monthly by the
INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

EDGAR S. BLOOM, *President*
FRANK WAMPLER, *Vice President and Treasurer*
JOHN UPRICHARD, *Vice President and General Manager*
THOMAS R. KEYES, *General Auditor.*
G. A. KOSITZKY, *Chief Engineer*
A. R. HENRY, *Assistant Treasurer*
OSCAR PETERSEN, *Assistant Secretary*

AMORY T. IRWIN, Editor
EVERETT E. FRIGANZA, Assistant Editor.
BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING - - - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—Two Dollars a Year in advance, to all persons except employés of the Telephone Company.

How the Telephone Company Spends Its Revenue

IT costs great sums of money each year to give the United States its wonderful telephone service. The employés must be paid good wages, tremendous amounts of wire, cables, instruments, switchboards and countless other articles, as well as new buildings, must be put into service and investors must furnish an unbroken flow of money into the industry if this is to be accomplished. If they did not, development of the telephone industry would stop and the present equipment would soon become obsolete and inefficient. These thrifty investors must be paid liberally for the use of their money or they would invest it in other industry where the interest or conditions were more attractive.

As an example of how the telephone company pays out for expenses the money the subscriber pays in for rental of his telephone, a statement of the Bell System for the five months ended December 31, 1919, is herewith presented. In that period 49.7 cents or nearly one-half of each dollar it received was paid out for wages; 16.9 cents was spent for materials for maintenance and replacements; 9.6 cents was paid as dividends to stockholders; 7.1 cents was necessary to meet interest on bonds and other borrowed money; 4 cents was laid by to meet emergencies, such as destroyal of equipment by storms, fires, etc.; 2.8 cents went for advertising, insurance, accidents, damages and power; 1.6 cents was necessary for printing; 1.2 cents for maintenance of public stations and 1 cent for rent of offices and plant.

Beware the Flu

THE season has arrived when we begin to close the windows and cut down the ventilation in our homes and offices. Now comes "the flu."

While it is hoped and believed that the influenza may be in milder form than in previous years it is still likely to be dangerous. Bear in mind that colds, pneumonia, diphtheria, influenza and many other diseases are borne by the air, that is, the germs that produce them are carried through the air. This naturally has suggested to physicians the logical methods of prevention. Doctor William Enright of Chicago offers the following simple rules and suggestions which if followed will reduce your chances of catching the infection.

First. Have at least eight hours of sleep out of each twenty-four and have them with fair regularity in well-ventilated rooms, for it is during sleep that the essential repairs of the body are made and our reserve force developed.

Second. A moderate amount of wholesome and nourishing food should be taken, eaten slowly and well masticated. Above all do not over-eat, for to do so is nothing more or less than slow self-poisoning.

Third. Avoid unnecessary excitement. Take plenty of exercise in the open air. Maintain a cheerful disposition, thereby helping those about us to do likewise.

Fourth. Frequent bathing is absolutely necessary to maintain health at its best. The skin has millions of very small pores and ducts, which are continually throwing off waste material from the body and if not often cleansed they become clogged, thereby locking up many poisons in the system and seriously menacing health.

Fifth. If attending a movie try to go to the first show and thus avoid the more dangerous air conditions of the later performance. Do not fail to select the theater that is best ventilated and gives evidence of general and systematic cleanliness.

Sixth. On the elevated or surface cars, try to get to the front of the car. The air conditions are usually better there as the exhaled air of the passengers tends to pass to the rear, due to the forward motion of the car.

Women—Do Not Fail to Vote

ACCORDING to the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which became effective throughout the country a few weeks ago all women now have the same voting privileges as men.

The qualifications of electors (voters) vary slightly in different states. Their election laws are also different. But in every state and in every county, township, city and town the women now have exactly the same voting rights as the men in the same states, counties or municipalities.

The laws of most states provide for registration of voters. This is to prevent fraud. Before every general election all previous registrations usually are cancelled and all voters must register again. In Cook County, Illinois, for instance, two dates for registration have been selected, October 2nd and October 12th. Other states and counties have other dates and the newly enfranchised women voters (and the men for that matter) should acquaint themselves with the dates and proceed to register in order that their opportunity to participate in the general election November 2nd may not be lost.

It is now up to the women of the United States to show the men that the confidence placed in them by Congress, by the legislatures and the public generally has not been misplaced.

How Telephone Company Management Is Divided

THE management of the telephone business naturally divides itself into three distinct operating heads:

Traffic, which refers to the employment, training and supervision of the operators and operating forces.

Plant, which refers to the construction and upkeep of the property.

Commercial, which refers to the billing and collecting of the service accounts, making of contract with patrons, advertising, soliciting, and in general the "business end" of the business.

Besides these, there will usually be an Accounting department, keeping the company's books. If the company has an income of as much as $10,000 annually, it is required by law to keep its books in the manner prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and state commissions, and to make annual sworn reports of its earnings and expenses, to those bodies.

The telephone company is, therefore, at all times, under the complete regulatory supervision of a national, state or local authority—sometimes under the supervision of two or more of them.

MR. HILL RESIGNS

Vice-President of Chicago and Wisconsin Telephone Companies Left October 1st and Will Make His Home in Boston

By P. N. H. Munson.

A man's secretary knows a lot about him. That's why the editor of BELL TELEPHONE NEWS *asked Mr. Munson, who was Mr. Hill's secretary for seventeen years, to prepare this. It also is Mr. Munson's "swan song," as he, too, resigned. Mr. Munson went to Boston to join Mr. Hill and help him look after his interests.*

Horace F. Hill, operating vice-president of the Chicago and Wisconsin Telephone Companies, has resigned. He terminated his long connection with these companies September 30th, and will make his home in Boston, Mass.

In the whole telephone field it is doubtful if there was a better known or more universally-liked official. Mr. Hill knew almost everybody, whether they were presidents of Bell companies or elevator operators in buildings he had to visit.

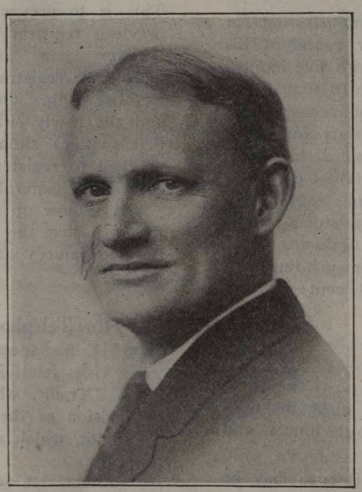
Mr. Hill was unusually well known in the Chicago, Wisconsin and old Central Union territories. He paid considerable attention to the work of looking after the general welfare of the Bell employés, and in this he became personally acquainted with thousands of workers.

There was never a time when Mr. Hill was too busy to drop his work and pass on the merits of some new plan to add to the comforts of the workers. One of the things nearest to his heart was the laying out and completion of Margaret Mackin Hall, a country home where women employés of the companies can rest and recover from illnesses, located on a beautiful fifty-acre tract of land at Warrenville, a few miles west of Chicago.

Mr. Hill was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1860. He was educated in the public schools and entered the postal (not "Postalized") service in 1877. During his fifteen years' service Mr. Hill rose to the rank of chief clerk of Boston post office and, realizing that further advancement would be impossible unless he took an active part in politics, he resigned from the government service.

In 1892 he went with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in New York. In 1896 he was appointed assistant general superintendent of the Long Lines department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and was prominent in the development of what is now the long distance service of the Bell System.

In 1903 he was made general manager of the Central Union Telephone Company, with headquarters in Chicago. The headquarters were later moved from Chicago to Indianapolis, and in 1907 Mr. Hill was elected vice president of the Central Union Company, retaining also the title and duties of general manager.



H. F. HILL.

Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, the three states in which the Central Union then operated, comprised the territory in which telephone competition waged its bitterest fight against the Bell System. People unfamiliar with the financial requirements of successful telephone operation and misled through over-sanguine representations of construction companies and apparatus manufacturers had rush madly into the new business, rates had been ruthlessly cut, expensive plants had been installed, high dividends were being declared, depreciation was being overlooked and a telephone saturnalia followed. With the inevitable result of wreck and financial paralysis for hundreds of ill-conceived telephone enterprises.

Through all this stressful period, enviroined in a strange community, loaded with the heavy responsibilities inwrought with the great interests under his direction, Mr. Hill battled courageously for the life of his company. In the Hoosier capitol he set about the making of friends and it can be truly said of him that he won them by the score. And this is not all—he won the respect and admiration of his business competitors by his upstanding, but always fair fight.

In 1911 the organization of the Bell System was re-arranged and in the process the Central Group of Bell Telephone Companies was formed. In this group were the Chicago Telephone Company, the Wisconsin, Michigan State, Central Union and the Cleveland telephone companies. Headquarters of the group were established in Chicago and Mr. Hill was appointed general manager, in charge of plant, traffic and engineering work.

In 1912 a re-arrangement of the group organization was effected, and Mr. Hill became general manager of the Chicago Telephone Company and the Illinois Division of the Central Union Telephone Company, in which capacity he served until April 1, 1914, when he was elected vice president in charge of operation of the Central Group companies.

Coming after twenty years' faithful and efficient service for the Bell System Mr. Hill's advancement was a graceful recognition of his merit which was viewed with keen appreciation by all who know him and was in line with the policy of the Bell System of reward for duty well performed.

Mr. Garvey Makes a "Birdie"

"Chick" Evans is not the only golfing prodigy of which Chicago now has reason to be proud. On a sunny afternoon in September, Vice President Garvey, General Manager Abbott, Treasurer Boyd of the Chicago Telephone Company, and C. S. Bigelow of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company got off work early and played a round at the Exmoore Country Club. When Mr. Garvey stepped to the tee to drive the 7th hole he dropped the little white pill about 15 feet from the cup and holed it in two. The hole is 165 yards and par is 3 feet. Good-night!

After fighting for years for woman suffrage, Miss Alice Paul, prominent leader of the suffragists, finds herself without a vote in spite of the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment. Miss Paul is a citizen of the District of Columbia, and neither men nor women have the suffrage right there.

OF INTEREST TO OUR GIRLS

Conducted by
Mrs. F. E. Dewhurst

A ROMANCE OF THE WIRES

Written Especially for The Bell Telephone News.

PART THREE.

THE course of true love, what snags it meets! Just a bit of a twig falls in the brook and the course of the stream is turned. Just a sudden change of office, a promotion and John was suddenly sent to another city. The call which looked so promising and which had set John's imagination to work much as it did yours, was almost put out of his mind in the next half hour by a call to go to the office of the manager. From that call, John should have come away proud and happy for he had been recognized as fitted for an important position in a neighboring state and the call was so urgent he must go on the train leaving at five o'clock that very day. To make his train there were only a few hours to get ready, but through all the hurried preparation there was a subconscious sense of dissatisfaction and disappointment.

"John saw the face of the girl who had so often been in his dreams."

On the train at last, looking out of the window at the passing scenery against the beautiful sunset sky, the disappointment took more vivid form and John saw the face of the girl who so often had been in his dreams but who had only this day seemed possible to reach in a real human, friendly way. Friendly? He was not sure that word was quite warm enough. Fate had brought them together so wonderfully that it seemed after she and her father left him that it would mean something more tender than friendship. Her face that day had seemed far more beautiful than even those dreams had made her. The invitation by her father which she had emphasized so cordially with a bewitching smile and a murmured "We shall be glad to see you"—had sent him back to his desk with a sense of joyous expectancy and a strange new feeling that he could not analyze. Then came the sudden call to new duties in a distant field.

And John sat and wondered whether he would dare write her that he had left the city and could not call. Would she think enough about him to wonder if he did not call? Would she think him bold if he *thought* she might wonder? She must have so many friends. Maybe she had some one who was more than a friend. Was he not forgetting that possibility in his rosy dreams which now seemed, like the sunset beauty, to be fading away?

John was getting homesick and, as the train irresistibly bore him farther away from home and the lady of his dreams, he did not have the look of a conquering hero who goes forth to his new and responsible position with confidence and joy.

But when on the next day, he arrived at his new business place and saw the work before him, and felt the confidence that had been placed in him, his old spirit of the football days revived. He was determined to prove worthy and he bent his fine trained mind to his task and, though often his dreams brought that dear disturbing image, his days were too full of puzzling problems connected with his work to let him become morbid. Day dreams were not in his line where there was real work to be done.

About three weeks after this change of position, John found it necessary to go back to his old home on a matter of business. Probably the superintendent who suggested the trip will never know why John responded with such alacrity to the proposition and smiled so broadly. But it seemed to John now that things were working out beautifully. He could still make the call and his enforced absence had supplied just the lapse of time demanded before he might properly accept the invitation.

If she did care he could explain his absence; if she did not care he would be saved from showing his foolish infatuation.

As John dressed on the momentous evening, he realized that the few weeks since he saw Miss Brown had not weakened the impression she had made on him. He laughed when he found that his hand shook and his collar button fell from his fingers. He felt a strange pleasurable stimulation of his heart beats and he blushed at his folly as he sought the elusive collar button under the dresser.

As he approached the house which had been so fortunately saved from destruction, he saw no light in the windows. The big residence loomed up in the dark in a forbidding way and John felt a terrible disappointment as he stopped at the foot of the granite steps and wondered if he should leave his card under the door or come again the next evening, his only other chance to make a call. As he approached nearer to the door, he saw a small card and lighting a match he read, "House for Sale. Call at Harris & Hines for information."

John felt as if he had received a kick from fate worse than in any football contest. However, he will not be baffled this way. He turns to first aid, the telephone. Hurrying to his old office, he asked about the telephone number and to his distress finds that the telephone was taken out two weeks before on account of the sudden death of Mr. Brown. John who

"The big residence loomed up in a forbidding way."

would not ask questions hurried to the office of the *Daily Herald,* looked over the files from the date of Mr. Brown's call at the office and in the paper of the date only five days after the call, found the death notice and an article with the announcement of the "sudden death of a prominent citizen, caused by the shock of a recent fire in his home which had doubtless overstrained the heart action, for some time impaired by hardening of the arteries. It is also surmised that a recent financial failure of a firm in which Mr. Brown had invested most of his money, had caused great depression and no doubt hastened his death. Mr. Brown is survived by one daughter, Dorothy Graham Brown, Mrs. Brown, her mother, having died three years ago."

John looked in vain to see if there was any hint of what had become of Miss Brown and his heart was very heavy as he left the newspaper office and for a long time he walked the dark streets and thought of the sweet face which must be very sad now; and he longed to go to her and offer his sympathy, and tell her how he had loved her ever since he first saw her face on the football field.

(To be continued.)

Worth More Than Your Weight in Gold

By a Chicago Telephone Girl.

WHEN I was a child, I felt truly complimented when some one, in the exuberance of their affection, said, "You are worth your weight in gold."

If some one said it to me now, though I weigh so much more, I should not feel quite satisfied. I should be inclined to ask if that is all I am worth. In fact, until a day or two ago, I didn't think any one would be satisfied to have a money value only. I supposed that every one had as good an opinion of themselves as I have. I took it for granted that my family and friends and even my employer estimated me on some basis that money couldn't represent.

But I heard a girl say, "Oh, I am not going to work today. It is late, anyway. I may as well make a day of it. *The company won't care.* They will save my day's pay."

What a small value she put on her services! Did she think that the company would be pleased to save all they were paying for operators? What about the service? Would that be just as good without her? If so, was she worth the money she was paid when she was at work?

I began to ask myself a few questions:

What does the company hire operators for? So that the telephone service may be the best in the world.

How do they know how many operators they need? By watching the traffic and through peg counts they know how many girls are needed to care for the calls that will be made, unless some unlooked for accident causes a peak of traffic.

What happens when an operator stays away? Some one else has to work harder and the service is not as good.

Who gets blamed for poor service? The company.

Who is to blame? I will let you answer.

Telephone Operator Hastens Red Cross Relief to Wall Street

MRS. JOSEPHINE WALSH was largely responsible for the rapidity with which doctors and nurses were hastened to the scene of the recent explosion in New York City. Mrs. Walsh is chief telephone operator of the Atlantic Division of the American Red Cross and she had been prepared for just such an emergency as the one which shook the foundations of Wall Street.

She had memorized the telephone numbers of all the Red Cross physicians and hospitals.

The call from Captain Hanley of the Police department broke the peaceful routine of a peaceful season. It came at noon, when many of the Red Cross workers were bound for lunch. Captain Hanley's message did not destroy Mrs. Walsh's tranquility no matter what was the thrill of horror it sent creeping down her spine. She instantly connected him with the Department of Disaster and Relief and, as the department asked for various agencies in rapid-fire succession, she did not forget the numbers she had memorized. She had saved all time which might have been lost by searching through the telephone book.

She and her assistant, Miss Huseman, managed more than 1,000 calls that afternoon. They remained at the switchboard until urgent calls were no longer necessary. There was not a minute for a bite of luncheon, no time for anything except duty at the switchboard.

Mrs. Walsh first came to the Red Cross when the headquarters for the Atlantic Division opened. At that time the switchboard consisted of two trunk lines, five extensions and one operaor—Mrs. Walsh. She remained with the Red Cross throughout its war activities when the switchboard was increased to 75 trunk wires and 170 extensions and when there were four telephone operators, with Mrs. Walsh as supervisor.

During those weeks the busiest period of the telephone supervisor's entire career took place,—the Hundred-Million-Dollar War Drive. She and her operators worked overtime, for they handled more than 5,000 calls a day.

Peacetime did not require such extensive telephone operations and now Atlantic Division Headquarters is equipped with twenty trunk wires and seventyfive extensions, and there are two operators.

The Wall Street explosion is the second catastrophe for which Mrs. Walsh has managed switchboard calls. She was on the job during the Perth Amboy, New Jersey, explosion.

She will be on the job during the Fourth Membership Roll Call of the Red Cross, November 11th-25th, for she expects unusually heavy telephone service to be demanded as reports are turned into headquarters.

Hello! Is This You?

Editor, *Hudson Daily News:* The way many subscribers criticise the operators and complain if they are unable to get their party instantly would lead one to believe that they are terribly abused. Of course I know the subscriber is always right, but I wonder if they are ignorant of the following:

Do you let your children play with the telephone? Do you swear at the operator? Do you ever let your receiver hang? Do you never call the wrong number? Do you use the line for two hours at a time? Do you ask the operator for the time at least 10 times a day? Is every call you make social? Do you call "information" with your directory right under your nose, asking you to "please consult this book."

Suppose the above has nothing to do with good service. Well, suppose again. It has. It takes up mighty precious time when somebody else wants the operator, too. Have you ever been inside a telephone office? Well, go and take a look before you criticise, and possibly you won't be so anxious to call the chief operator for every little thing.

Hello Girl.

Hermits

Use 1½ eggs; ¾ cup sugar; ½ cup butter and lard; ¼ teaspoonful nutmeg; ¼ cup thick sour milk or cream; ½ cup raisins steamed and chopped; 1¼ cups flour; ½ teaspoonful soda; 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, and 6 walnuts, chopped.

Beat eggs until light, add sugar and beat again. Then add butter and lard, then sour milk. Add flour, soda, spices, fruit and nuts. Drop from a teaspoon and bake in a moderately hot oven.

Esterbrook Pens

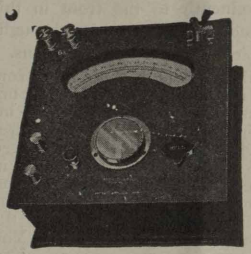
THE STANDARD FOR PEN EXCELLENCE

A Pen for Every Writing Purpose.
Made Especially for you.

Send or telephone to your nearest dealer, asking for samples, 15c a dozen, assorted or of your favorite pen.

THE ESTERBROOK PEN MFG. CO.
82-100 DELAWARE AVE., CAMDEN, N. J.

Direct Reading Ohmmeter



A new instrument for the reading of resistance—Reads as a voltmeter—Simply attach terminals to Binding Post, push button and read the resistance.

Circular on request

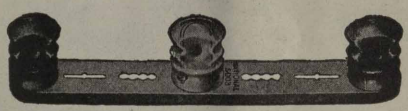
Thompson-Levering Company
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

THE
CALCULAGRAPH
IS THE
Standard Toll Message Meter
OF THE
Telephone World

Calculagraph Co.
30 CHURCH ST.
N. Y. CITY

Everstick Anchor Company
ST. LOUIS, MO. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

MANUFACTURERS OF
BLACKBURN'S NEVERSLIP CABLE RINGS



"National" Brackets
A Complete Line
of the same high quality as all other National Products

National Metal Molding Co.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

M. J. CORBOY COMPANY

Plumbing, Gas Fitting
Sewer Water Contractors

178 W. Randolph St. - Chicago, Ill.

CONTRACTORS FOR

Chicago Telephone Co.'s Majestic Exchange
" " " Austin "
" " " Kildare "
" " " West Pullman "

(Continued from page 5.)

While waiting for Mr. Hall, the next scheduled speaker, Chairman Lockwood said he wanted to read an allegory written all by himself. This proved to be an exceptionally clever story of four ancient giants—Water, Wind, Steam and Electricity. Incidentally, Mr. Lockwood pulled a new word of his own manufacture—"velocious"—on the Pioneers.

E. K. Hall was the next and last speaker, and his address developed into a ringing appeal to the Pioneers as the old guard of the Bell Telephone System to take the lead in rallying the ranks together for the pioneering of today in the solution of the problems of this readjustment period.

"Many of these problems," said Mr. Hall, "will be solved by groups of specialists and by the trained experts of the different departments. Mr. Carty and his group of wizards will delve into the mysterious recesses of science and find in the future as they have in the past answer after answer to seemingly unanswerable questions. The plant people will find the way over, around and through obstacle after obstacle as it appears. Traffic men and women will find the way to meet the increasing complexities of furnishing service for a continuously increasing number of subscribers. The accountants will continue to find methods of interpreting the progress of the telephone business upon a single sheet of paper and the engineers will keep on working out plans for meeting future difficulties long before these difficulties have come into the range of vision of the rest of us."

Mr. Hall then stated that while there were many of these problems on which not all of us could help and many of them which none of us today could foresee, nevertheless, we all had perfect confidence that they would be met and the answers would be found whenever and as fast as it became necessary.

"There is one great problem, however," said Mr. Hall, "that is right here with us today, one that we all can see, but to the

solution of which no single group can contribute more than the Pioneers."

He then outlined one of the great problems of the present day which has been brought prominently to the front in this readjustment period and one common to all industries throughout the world, the so-called problem of industrial relations.

"This question," said Mr. Hall, "is under discussion from one end of the world to the other and yet the answer ought not to be difficult. It is simply a question of bringing back into industry the human contacts, the human sympathies, the closer human relations and mutual confidence which naturally existed in industry before it became necessary to conduct industries in such large units in order to lower the costs of production and render to society a larger and more extended service. To the extent that this human element has been crowded out by the rapid growth of the Bell System we are going to put it back. You Pioneers found it here when you came into the company. You have helped to preserve it to a wonderful degree. Through your efforts and those of thousands of your associates it has been preserved to a far greater degree than in most other industries. The great growth of the business, however, the necessity of departmentalizing so much of the work and the fact that we must spread ourselves over an entire continent, all tend to make it difficult to preserve the contacts and acquaintances upon which mutual confidence and understanding so largely depend."

The speaker then pointed out that in these days of unrest various influences are abroad in the land seeking to destroy in industry the confidence and coöperation which is so essential to good results and without which work is hardly worth while nor life worth living; that efforts were being made to substitute misunderstandings for understandings; to incite discontent instead of contentment; to promote warfare rather than coöperation.

He then told of an operator from the south who was in New York and happened to meet Mr. Thayer, the chief executive of the whole Bell System. The next day speaking about it to one of her friends she said that she had supposed that if she ever chanced to meet any of the higher officials of the company she would find them unapproachable, coldly dignified, unsympathetic and uninterested in anyone occupying a more humble position in the organization. Then she met Mr. Thayer —"and do you know," she exclaimed, "he is just like my own daddy."

"You Pioneers," concluded Mr. Hall, "are the very people to see to it that in this great family of ours—a quarter of a million of us—there is acquaintance, friendship and confidence all the way up and down the line. You folks for long years have been working with the princes and princesses of this business; you know them by their first names. It is up to you to look out for the youngsters who are coming into our ranks.

"There is so much to be done in this tremendously important matter that I want each one of you to go back to your jobs and every day do—not just say—something to make the humblest and newest worker in our ranks feel that he is a real member of a great and happy family.

"We are banking on you Pioneers," he concluded, "and with your help we are going to show the industrial world that there is at least one inseparable industrial family—and that nobody in the wide world can pry us apart."

Mr. Hall closed in an uproar of cheers and the crowd immediately gathered around him to offer congratulations.

SHOT WITH A CAMERA.

The huntsman is W. R. Hearne, auditor of disbursements for the Chicago Telephone Company, who spent his vacation in the Canadian wilds. The moose pictures were taken by Mr. Hearne.

OWNERS' FAITH
in
WHITE TRUCKS

THE following list of large investments in White fleets shows the faith large truck owners have in White equipment.

2 owners have invested over	$2,000,000		
4 owners have invested between	1,000,000	and	$2,000,000
5 owners have invested between	500,000	and	1,000,000
22 owners have invested between	250,000	and	500,000
82 owners have invested between	100,000	and	250,000

Experienced truck users *know* truck value in terms of earning power, through actual performance of one truck against another.

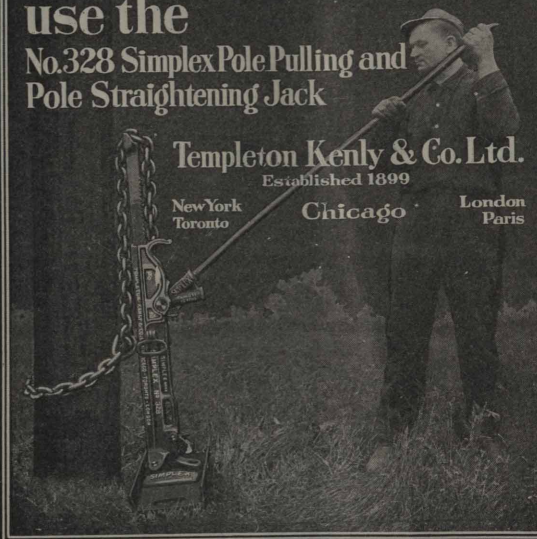
They *know* that White Trucks do the most work for the least money, and they back that knowledge by increasing their investments year after year.

The purchaser of one or a few trucks can safely follow their example.

THE WHITE COMPANY
CLEVELAND

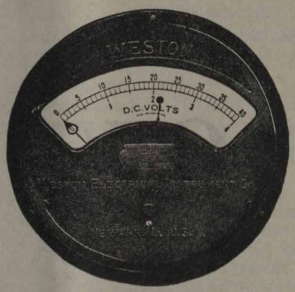
To pull a large Pole in 8 minutes or to straighten any Pole in less than Two minutes use the

No. 328 Simplex Pole Pulling and Pole Straightening Jack



Templeton Kenly & Co. Ltd.
Established 1899
New York Toronto Chicago London Paris

Accurate Testing Service



Weston

(MODEL 57)

WIRE CHIEF'S VOLTMETER

An Instrument possessing special characteristics and of exceptionally high internal resistance, which is vital in accurate telephone testing service.

It has been found that the use of the Weston Wire Chief's Voltmeter has increased the efficiency of large exchanges 25%. The same or larger increase will apply to smaller exchanges.

Through a series of tests, for which it is specially devised, it affords an incomparable means of determining rapidly the condition of subscribers' lines.

The Wire Chief's Instrument can be put to various uses and the ballistic properties of the instrument are such as to make it particularly adaptable to measuring capacities.

Complete information concerning this and other Weston models will be sent on request.

Weston Electrical Instrument Co.
135 Weston Ave., Newark, N. J.

The National City

Bank is a member of the Federal Reserve System and of the Chicago Clearing House Association.

Savings depositors in this bank are afforded the same security and service as the depositors of large sums in our Commercial Department.

Liberty Loan Bonds carried in safe-keeping for our Savings Depositors without charge.

The National City Bank
OF CHICAGO

Southeast Corner Dearborn and Monroe Sts.

DAVID R. FORGAN
President

OPEN SATURDAYS 9 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
ALSO MONDAYS UNTIL 6 P. M.

FIRST AND OLD DETROIT NATIONAL BANK

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

National Bank Protection for Your Savings

Take advantage of this feature by opening an account in our Savings Department. 3% interest on savings deposits.

The years just ahead of you are big with opportunity, and you should save so as to take advantage of them.

FIRST AND OLD DETROIT NATIONAL BANK
Member Federal Reserve Bank

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

One Policy | Universal Service | One System

Volume 10 | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, NOVEMBER, 1920 | Number 4

WIRE AND WIRELESS SYSTEMS JOINED IN UNIQUE DEMONSTRATION

Dinner Guests in New York Hear Voices from Vessel in Atlantic and Island in Pacific

A NEW record of telephone achievement was made in the course of a demonstration witnessed by the members of the Preliminary International Communications Conference at a dinner given them by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, on the evening of October 21st. They were able to talk and listen over the line of the Bell System from New York to Los Angeles and by wireless from Los Angeles to Santa Catalina Island and eastward by wire to an Atlantic port and by wireless telephone to the steamship *Gloucester* at sea and they were also enabled to hear people talking from the ship on the Atlantic by wireless to shore, by wire across the continent and by wireless to an island on the Pacific.

This new feat in the art of communication, remarkable in itself, was all the more interesting because it was made in connection with the dinner given by President H. B. Thayer on behalf of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and Associated Companies, the Western Electric Company, Incorporated, and the International Western Electric Company which was attended by some fifty conference delegates representing Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States together with the principal officers of the Bell System and of the General Electric Company and its associated companies.

The dinner was at the Waldorf Astoria where the guests were shown a motion picture descriptive of the building of the transcontinental telephone line. They were welcomed by President H. B. Thayer and were addressed by Col. John J. Carty, vice president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, who had charge of the demonstration.

Colonel Carty spoke briefly of radio development and explained the singular advantages of the wire telephone service over land and of wireless telephone transmission where wires could not be used. He referred to the wireless telephone record made by the Bell System in 1915 when wireless transmission was accomplished not only across the continent but from Washington to Honolulu and from Washington to the Eiffel Tower. In this connection he expressed gratitude for the coöperation of the Navy in permitting the use of the Arlington Tower and of the French nation in permitting the use of the Eiffel Tower, particularly for the courtesy of General Ferrie, who was present.

Each place at the table was equipped with a receiver and as Colonel Carty called the roll of the district chiefs along the route of the transcontinental line, the guests heard each answer and learned from each the distance from New York, their temperature and time. As the roll was called a large map hanging on the wall was illuminated so that the course of the connection across the continent could be followed.

The first commercial wireless and wire telephone conversation in the world was held between the office of William Wrigley Jr. in Chicago and J. H. Patrick, president of the Catalina Island company several weeks ago. Mr. Wrigley and several friends, with Sidney Hogerton, division plant superintendent of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; John L. Spellman, publicity manager of the Chicago Telephone Company, and Charles H. Gabriel of the Chicago Tribune, each conversed with Mr. Patrick and his secretary. Through thirty miles of ocean spanning wireless and 3,000 miles of telephone wire, Mr. Gabriel asked Mr. Patrick what he thought of the telephone service. Mr. Patrick replied that it is the best in the world.

When the connection with San Francisco had been established, conversations were held between the British Consul there and a representative of the British Delegation, between the Italian Consul and a representative of the Italian Delegation in the Italian language, between a Frenchman and the representative of the French Delegation in the French language, and there was to have been a conversation in Japanese but for the inability of the Japanese Consul in San Francisco to be present.

Then the connection was carried down from San Francisco to Los Angeles and a conversation was had with a representative of the company at Santa Catalina Island. The representatives of the Conference found that a communication by wire and wireless to Santa Catalina was as clear as if it had been from another part of New York City. The connection was then established with the steamship *Gloucester* which had left port four hours before and unfortunately had not gotten far enough away to make possible the best wireless results. There was also some static interference. Nevertheless the conversation between Colonel Carty and his representative on the *Gloucester* was clearly heard and later when the conversation was put through from the steamship *Gloucester* to Santa Catalina Island, the hundred guests at the dinner were able to hear the talk from off shore in the Atlantic to off shore in the Pacific.

In behalf of the representatives of the delegates for the Preliminary International Communications Conference, F. J. Brown, assistant secretary of the British Post Office and presiding officer and senior delegate of the Conference, spoke in behalf of his confreres to express their high appreciation of the marvels of the art of communication which they had been shown and of the hospitality of the telephone company.

THE MONTH IN INDIANA

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

A. D. Lewis, Correspondent, Indianapolis

General Commercial Department, Indianapolis

C. A. Cora Takes a Vacation

C. A. Cora, commercial engineer, took a vacation, which is not in itself extraordinary except for C. A. Cora. This is not all he took. Upon his return he took over for the Indiana Bell Company the Toll Rate department which has heretofore been handled by the chief engineer at Chicago. He now has added to his present force a number of clerks who are busily engaged in issuing toll rates to the various rate centers in the state. It is suggested to Mr. Cora that he not exercise his "taking" proclivities so extensively in the future.

—

Mrs. I. K. Knipple, formerly Miss Judkins of the Traffic department, has been engaged as supervising clerk of the Toll Rate department.

C. J. Houser, formerly with Mr. Ardiff, fundamental plan engineer at Chicago, has been transferred to the Commercial Engineering department, Indianapolis.

Sh-h! Miss Weindell has been discovered looking at new gas ranges and endeavored to explain by stating that she was purchasing it for "our home." This looks suspicious, Miss Weindell. However, leap year is not entirely over.

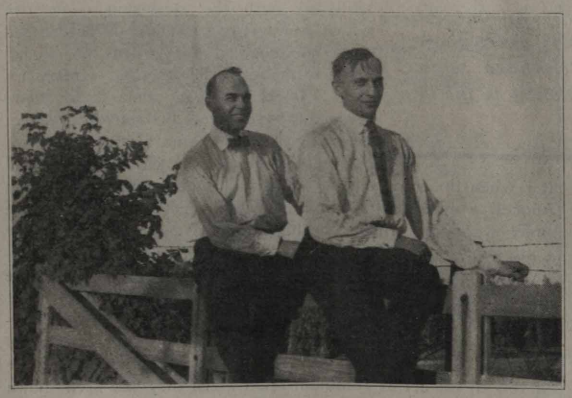
Robert Johnson recently cut a large slice from one finger while cutting cabbage. Mr. Johnson has only been married a few months.

A. D. Lewis has just completed an article on judging market conditions, "When to buy and when not to buy" which would be of considerable assistance to our friends who contemplate purchasing such things as Fords, sugar, etc.

"Ginger" Thompson has been going around of late the picture of gloom. We cannot decide whether his best girl has turned him down or whether he received inside information that the Democratic Party was going to lose.

Apparently the advertising solicitors are always "broke." The first thing they say on entering the office is "When do we get our checks."

Some people in the Contract department consider themselves very lucky and there is no reason to doubt them. Luck in this case consisted of a chicken dinner that surpassed even the wildest dreams of what a chicken dinner should be. On



WILLIAM H. ARCHER AND PAUL R. COOPER.

Saturday, September 18th, eight girls and two men drove to Rushville, Indiana, to the home of Mrs. Jack Clifford, formerly Miss Charlotte Tribbey of the Contract department. The party, including Misses Elizabeth and Helen Redmond, Edith and Ethel Meier, Flora Prange, Gladys Watkins, Carolyn Herd-

LEFT TO RIGHT—MISSES CAROLYN HERDRICH, CHARLOTTE CLIFFORD, GLADYS WATKINS, EDITH MEIER, ELIZABETH REDMOND, HELEN REDMOND, ETHEL MEIER, SUSAN DAVIS.

rich, Susan Davis, William Harry Archer, chief commercial agent and Paul R. Cooper, left the office at noon, and outside of minor casualties such as a blow out and the loss of a hat, the drive was a very enjoyable affair. Everyone had prepared for the eats to follow, by starting out lunchless, but just as a matter of precaution they all agreed to play games to cause a better appetite. As for the dinner itself, it was easily the crowning event of a most enjoyable day. The whole party is agreed that "Trib" is not only a real cook, but a regular hostess, for from the fried chickens, with all the accessories of mashed spuds, good chicken gravy made with cream to the double header desert of peach cobbler and homemade cake and coffee, every detail was complete. Only one thing was lacking and that was room for more of the delicious food, although Mrs. Clifford will probably send up thanks that we had to stop when we did. After the dinner, the party quieted down to some very enjoyable music which "Trib" is noted for. The drive home by moonlight was even better than the trip over and everyone was tired and happy and ready to vote Mrs. Clifford many thanks, also our chauffeurs and the bunch—the most congenial ever.

Susan Davis of the Contract department accompanied by her sister Mrs. Jean Sherman spent the first few days of her vacation in Cleveland with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Racine. From there all four went to Buffalo and Niagara Falls where they stayed the remainder of the two weeks vacation. Before returning to the office she and her sister spent several days at their home in Paris, Illinois.

Miss Edith Meier and Miss Carolyn Herdrich of the Contract department accompanied by their mothers and Miss Ethel Meier, also Mrs. F. A. Potter and daughter, Doris, enjoyed a week of their vacation visiting Miss Herdrich's aunt at Lake Wawassee. The time was spent rowing, swimming, dancing, and eating, last mentioned being most important to the hungry flock which the three mothers cooked for. The second week,

the crowd moved up to St. Joe, Mich., to the home of Mrs. Potter. While there, the party was enlarged by a surprise visit from Paul Cooper also of the Contract department who came across Lake Michigan to St. Joseph from Chicago with his

MISS SUSAN DAVIS, CONTRACT DEPARTMENT, INDIANPOLIS

friend, Wilbur Chammess of Indianapolis. Every possible chance was welcomed to get in Lake Michigan and enjoy the wonderful beach there and with ideal weather the vacation was a regular one. One day was spent at Indian Lake, Michigan, where an old fashioned picnic with more swimming were indulged in. Everyone declared the Potter family the best of entertainers, for every minute of the time was well spent, and the rest that went with the enjoyment made the vacation a great success.

Death of Indianapolis Chief Operator

THE Traffic department employees were greatly shocked at the death of Mrs. Ruth McDowell, chief operator of the Belmont office. Her death occurred at the Methodist Hospital following an operation for appendicitis. She had been ill less than two weeks.

The funeral services were held at the family residence and the interment was at Crown Hill. The chief operators acting as pall bearers were Mrs. Jeanie Fairfield, North office; Miss Nora Dugan, Woodruff office; Miss Edith Timmerman, Prospect office; Miss Mary King, Automatic office; Miss Marie Windhort, Washington office and Mrs. Minnie Irving at Irvington.

MRS. RUTH McDOWELL.

Mrs. McDowell was born February 4, 1893, at Indianapolis. She entered the service of the telephone company April 10, 1911, but resigned to be married. On August 16, 1916, she reëntered the service as a supervisor and was later promoted to evening chief operator and then assigned to the position of chief operator at the Belmont office. She was a faithful worker and was held in high esteem by all who knew her.

A little daughter six years of age survives her.

Indianapolis Traffic News

Main

Contrary to the usual belief that June is the most popular month for weddings, October was the chosen month of several Main girls. Among those to receive congratulations were Charlotte Hawkins, Mary Morris, Marguerite Hoehle and Esther Miller.

Harriett Finehout, who has been an operator for more than a year, has resigned to return to Purdue university. During her service with the company Miss Finehout has not been absent from duty one day.

Three operators of the Prospect exchange, Ruby Eskew, Emma Ross and Elizabeth Kennedy, were recently transferred to Main.

Ruby Lohman has been transferred to Los Angeles, California, and Augusta Merriman to Denver, Colorado.

The marriage of Miss Elsie Holtman to Carl Hartman has been announced. The wedding took place in June.

Lenos Calbert and Edythe Agar have been transferred to the Commercial department.

An announcement, which came as a great surprise to the Traffic employés, was the marriage of Miss Rose Clemens, evening chief operator. It was only recently known that Miss Clemens was secretly married to Mr. Bauer in April; she has resigned her position to take up her residence in Texas and a miscellaneous shower was given in her honor before her departure. Miss Alma Gwinn succeeds her as evening chief operator.

Belmont

Mrs. Ruth McDowell, chief operator at Belmont office, is seriously ill at St. Vincents hospital, where she recently underwent an operation for appendicitis.

Miss Ruby Hollingsworth, who has been seriously ill at her home, is improving and Miss Louise Sutter, who has been absent for several weeks because of illness, is convalescing and expects to return to her position within a short time.

Mrs. Wilcox, formerly Miss Almyra Wilson, who was married in February, resigned to take up home duties.

Lois Ludlow, Lora Coats and "Pat" Welsh have returned from a two weeks' visit to Cleveland, Niagara Falls and New York City. They had a delightful trip, but to use their own language, came home "broke" and are anxiously waiting for pay day.

Miss Alice Lavery has returned from her vacation which was spent in Denver, Colo., and the Rocky Mountains.

Miss Mabel Smith was married to Daniel Brosnan August 7th.

Miss Bertha Higbie visited relatives at Chattanooga, Tenn.

LEFT TO RIGHT—WILBUR CHAMNESS, EDITH MEIER, CAROLYN HERDRICH AND PAUL COOPER, CONTRACT DEPARTMENT, INDIANAPOLIS.

Training School

Miss Burgess and Mrs. Green have returned from their vacations.

Mrs. Ruth Gabbert is with us again after a month's leave of absence, and all were glad to have her back.

Mrs. Cecil Ludwig, who has been on a leave of absence, was planning to return November 1st.

Miss Day, Miss Peacher, Miss Yeager, and Miss Gilbert have returned to Main office much to the regret of the department.

The Instruction department was entertained at the home of Mrs. Cecil Ludwig Friday evening, September 17th. After a dainty luncheon was served the evening was spent in music and games.

The Instructors have decided to have two theatre parties each month, so that the old theory of "all work and no play, makes Jack a dull boy," will not affect their department. The shows this month were, "A Very Good Young Man," and "Always You."

Miss Ada Druliner of South Bend and Miss May Shively of Terre Haute have been attending the Toll School.

—

Irvington

Miss Della Leffingwell, an Irvington supervisor, was married September 21st to Thomas Kennevey of Kokomo, Indiana. The Irvington girls surprised Miss Leffingwell with a shower in the rest room, Friday, September 17th. She received many nice presents for her new home.

Miss Mary Sweeney has been promoted to supervisor and Mrs. Grace Rosegrant has been promoted to senior operator.

Miss Helen Brewer has been transferred from Prospect.

—

Automatic

Miss Lura Moore spent several days in Connersville.

Miss Nell Fitzgerald, who was recently married to Homer Hadel, has resigned to "keep house."

Miss Idell Gallagher has returned from Vincennes, where she attended the wedding of an aunt.

Recent additions to our force include Mary Noll, Gail Truner, Iva Whitten and Hazel Peasler.

Charles Gullion is spending his vacation fishing. We are in for a big fish story when he gets back.

Ray Mangus now wears glasses—evidently looked too hard at the "Passing Show."

—

Prospect

Miss Edna Koch recently had her tonsils removed and Margaret Staub, Cecelia Behler and Freda Johnston have each been operated on for appendicitis. All are improving and we hope to have them with us soon.

Miss Marie Logan resigned to be married to Joe Walker.

Carl Homeier, formerly an employé of the Plant department, has been transferred to the Irvington office.

—

General Traffic Superintendent's Office

Clara C. Stevens, an employé of the traffic engineer's office, was married Saturday, October 2nd, to Miss Helen Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Thompson. The wedding was solmenized at the home of the officiating minister, the Rev. W. B. Farmer of the Broadway Methodist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens are residing with Mr. Stevens' parents at 2637 Ashland avenue.

Miss Anne Dugan of the force requirement office was the hostess for a delightful birthday luncheon given in honor of the Misses Inez Smith, Mildred McKenzie and Isabelle Hewitt, whose birthdays all came within the first week of October. The luncheon was served in the dining room on the seventh floor and the table was attractively decorated with fall roses. The center piece was a large birthday cake lighted with twenty-one small pink candles representing the average age of the honor guests. Mrs. Jane Kiger and Miss Irma Hunt were guests.

Death Takes Indianapolis Operator

MISS HELEN DEVNEY, one of the operators at the Main office, Indianapolis, died August 31st at St. Vincents hospital after having undergone an operation for appendicitis. She had been ill less than two weeks and her death came as a shock to her friends.

Miss Devney had been an employee of the company about one year and a half, having entered the service June 30, 1919. During that time, she had made many friends and endeared herself to all who were associated with her. Her loss has been deeply felt.

MISS HELEN DEVNEY.

Central Division

At the early hour of 3 a. m., Manager Dalton Wallar of Bedford recently went on a squirrel hunt with N. E. Chambers. They promised us a bountiful supply of squirrel, but all we received was a request to pay a "Report Charge." 'Nuf Sed!

Gus Tewell and family of Bedford with Frank Tabor and family of French Lick recently "flivvered" through Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. And still the old Ford runs!

Cleon Gardner of the Bedford Commercial office has resigned to resume school work.

Miss Grace Walker, chief operator at French Lick, who left for an extended visit in California, surprised us by returning home. Too much earthquake for Grace.

Misses Lena Browning, Mable Ragsdale and Edith Sharr, Traffic girls at Bedford spent a holiday in Bloomington.

Miss Vada Carter, chief operator at Bedford, spent two delightful weeks in visiting Muncie, Anderson and Indianapolis Lima, Ohio, was also on the list.

J. P. Wheat, former cable man at Bedford, recently made us a two days' visit. "Bad Cables?" Ask the chief operator. She knows!

Our "bright light" is again shining in the Bedford Traffic department, namely, Miss Grace Priest. We're glad you are back, Grace.

Mable Quackenbush, senior supervisor, at Bedford, spent her vacation in Terre Haute. She would much rather it had been Los Angeles.

Margaret Tucker, Bedford supervisor, spent her vacation with Ruth Tucker at the former's old home, Somerset, Ky.

Marie Drehoble, toll operator at Bedford, visited Henriette Miller of Indianapolis.

Mrs. Lulu Ragsdale of Bedford Traffic department, with her son, Roy, spent her vacation in Indianapolis.

Gus Tewell of the Bedford Commercial department can't stay at home. He recently made a trip to the capitol city and had a very nice time—not mentioning the twenty-five miles of fresh gravel.

Miss Lena Browning of the Bedford Traffic department has a perfectly brand new diamond. We're not telling any tales, but we wouldn't be one bit surprised!

Employés of the Bedford exchange extend heartiest congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. George C. Thompson.

Olis Lemond has been reëmployed by the Bedford Commercial department.

Lydia Plake, former local operator, is again employed to fill a night position at Bedford.

For three days excitement reigned in the town of Bedford. A county fair was in progress. Mable Quackenbush, senior supervisor, carried off high honors in the needlwork contest. We looked in vain for traces of some cooking, but alas no cooks seem to be available in our exchange. Luck was with many of the girls, for large blankets were in evidence. Mrs. Wallar was not to be left out—she also had one. The inevitable "Kewpie" was also present in large numbers. Miss Browning and Edith Sharr don't care to see another fair for some little time. The Ferris Wheel, Lover's Tub or too much to eat was the cause of it all. Three cheers for the new medicine cabinet.

Plans, we think, are in progress for a Bedford party. Rabbit, according to the latest report, is to be the "Big It." That means a call for our two chief hunters, namely, Dalton Wallar and N. E. Chambers. Now, do your best, for you have no idea how much we can eat.

The chief operator at Bedford is the proud (?) possessor of a new ring and wears it on the—now which finger is it? Sh-h, we may have something interesting to tell you in the near future.

Olis Lemond of the Bedford Commercial department spent a week-end in Hammond and Chicago.

Miss Mable Johnson, operator at Shelbyville, has been transferred to the Main office at Indianapolis.

Miss Martha Sedgwick, Shelbyville chief operator, is on duty again after spending a vacation of two weeks at Portsmouth, Ohio.

Miss Marv Schultz, Shelbyville supervisor, has returned from a short vacation.

Miss Hazel Collins, formerly of Indianapolis, has accepted a position as operator at Shelbyville.

Miss Florence Waldorf, chief operator at Spencer, Indiana, has returned home after a short visit with Manager Huncilman and family.

Miss Lylas Calahan of the Traffic department, Bloomington, has been transferred to the Commercial department.

Misses Arda Poole, Rita Parsons and Lou Eva Beek, of Bloomington, have resigned to return to school.

Two former Bloomington employees, Misses Violet Blinkley and Elizabeth Griffy, have moved to Des Moines, Iowa, and are working in the exchange there.

Miss Maude Day is with us again.

Miss Phyllis Fleener of Bloomington has resigned to return to her home at Lynnville.

Mrs. Elmer Parks decided to leave our happy Bloomington bunch and take up home duties.

Misses Alice Lane, Helen Palmer, Helen Laughhunn, Gayle Beaumont, Jessie Skirvin, Eva Watson and Cleathel Medaris are recent additions to Bloomington office.

We have a new chief operator at Bloomington now, Miss Daisy Zikes. Our former chief, Miss Dalton, resigned to be married. Good luck to both!

Foreman E. S. Denny and a gang of men are doing both underground and aerial cable work at Vincennes. The underground work consists both of toll and exchange cable.

It will be necessary to move about 250 poles between Vincennes and Wheatland, Ind., on account of this road being made a state highway.

Misses Mildred Parsons, Vera Blair and Dorothy Reed are new students recently added to our Vincennes exchange.

Miss Beulah Brown, local operator at Vincennes, spent a week in Boonville, Ind.

Miss Mae Ashby, cashier at Vincennes, has returned from an extended visit in Indianapolis and places in Ohio.

Miss Ruth Conn of the Vincennes Commercial department spent her vacation at Terre Haute and Indianapolis.

George A. Miller, chief clerk at Vincennes, has postponed his vacation until the holidays, at which time he will visit relatives at his former home town, St. Louis, Mo.

The Vincennes exchange has just completed a private branch exchange at the Vincennes Milk and Ice Cream Company. It consists of four trunks and ten stations.

Eastern Division

Manufacturing confectioners will shortly feel real competition in their line, as it is understood that Miss Lois Anderson, traffic chief, at South Bend, will enter that field. The samples distributed to the Eastern Division offices were fine and Miss Anderson has our best wishes for abundant success.

Charles R. Long, division traffic supervisor at Muncie, spent the week ending September 18th, at Lake Webster. Mr. Long had no comments to make as to how he and the fish handled the traffic but from reports that came from the lake that Charlie in addressing the water inhabitants was often heard to remark "How Did You Get That Way," we are inclined to believe he and the fish did not fully coöperate.

Ethel Drewette, formerly of Jackson, Michigan, has accepted a position as local operator at the Bluffton exchange.

Sue Weldy, of Craigville, Indiana, has accepted a position as local operator at the Bluffton exchange.

Mary Hornaday, Bluffton supervisor, spent her vacation at Lafayette and from all reports is "going big" in the college town.

Miss Carrie Shoemaker, Bluffton chief operator, is making preparations to spend her vacation in Detroit, Michigan. Miss Shoemaker says she is going to take advantage of the occasion and visit the Detroit office and get "hep" to some of the workings in a big town.

Miss Beth Konig, cashier of the Bluffton office, spent a week-end in Ft. Wayne with friends.

Dorothy Thomas, Bluffton clerk, was initiated into the "Shiftless Shifters," but she refuses point blank to say how much it cost her to get in. Anyway, she did not make a much contemplated trip she had "mapped" out.

E. B. Earley, manager at Bluffton, spent his vacation on a motor trip through the wilds of Indiana. There were three machines in the party. Leaving Bluffton they drove southwest through Marion, Kokomo, Frankfort, Crawfordsville and to Waveland where they spent the night. At sunrise next day they made a tour of the "Shades of Death" which is one of Indiana's most beautiful places. After a repast of ham and eggs, country style, Rockville Sanitarium was the objective. This proved to be a very interesting place and shows what wonderful work the institutions of the state are capable of doing. From this point Bloomington and Nashville, Brown Company were visited, then into Columbus and south to Louisville, Ky. Many places of interest were visited in and around Louisville. What?—No, it was Sunday and everything was closed. Sunday afternoon they started for Madison, Indiana—following the river up on the Indiana side. After a pleasant evening and night in Madison, they traveled north through Osgood, Greensburg, Rushville, New Castle, Muncie and then back to Bluffton, in round numbers about nine hundred miles. It was a very delightful and interesting trip and outside of a few punctures, everything went well.

The operating force at Alexandria appreciates the beautiful fiber day bed and rocker recently furnished them by the company.

Manager Porter is placing an order for two of the rockers

for the Elwood operating force and he hopes that each rest room will be furnished likewise in the near future.

The New Castle Commercial department enjoyed a watermelon feast in the managers office October 13th. The melons were donated by Seth H. Mills, superintendent of the county farm.

Miss Helen Cunningham, chief operator at New Castle, Indiana, enjoyed a vacation at Hamilton, Ohio.

Misses Edna Craig, Mildred Taylor and Bessie Johnson have been promoted from local to toll positions at New Castle.

Misses Hannah Ashton, Margaret Alexander, Olive Turner, Ethel Rees and Lola Taylor have been added to the local force at New Castle.

Miss Harriet Dunn is wearing a large diamond on a finger of her left hand.

The first of a series of Hallowe'en parties to be given in October by employés of the New Castle exchange was a masquerade at the home of Helen Baase, information clerk, at 1635 Indiana avenue, October 11th. "Fodder" shocks, pumpkins, witches and black cats (artificial) gave the rooms a very spooky appearance. Contests, music and delicious refreshments were enjoyed by the guests and every one present thoroughly enjoyed the evening. The second of the series was given Tuesday evening, October 19th, at the home of Miss Ruth Chappelle on Seventeenth street.

Miss Helen Thompson has resigned her position at New Castle and will go to Muskegon, Michigan, to make her home. Miss Thompson will be greatly missed.

The farmers around New Castle gave a big barbecue, Tuesday, October 12th, at the fair grounds for the citizens of New Castle and the farmers of the district. Between eighteen and twenty thousand people attended. Several oxen, thousands of chickens, pies, etc., were served at noon, free to all. This big meeting was for the purpose of urging co-operation between merchant and farmer. Ralph Test, county agent, kindly remembered the Indiana Bell Telephone girls with a big box filled with fried chicken, pies and other good things to eat from the country. His thoughtfulness was certainly appreciated.

Northern Division

And it came to pass, that on October 8th Miss Mary Peach, directory clerk at South Bend, had a birthday. Mary being a quiet sort of a girl didn't even tell us that she was expecting a birthday, but our office detective, "Gumshoe" Stedman, using his Pinkerton methods gained the information and planned a little surprise party. So late in the afternoon of this eventful day, Mary was very much surprised to find the entire Commercial office force surrounding her desk, every one loaded down with useless presents. Mary was very much embarrassed as she thanked us all for the presents, but she made a little speech in which she said, that while she enjoyed her work in the Commercial office, she expected to retire and move to the farm for future residence.

The Commercial department went nutting (nutty) west of New Carlisle one Saturday afternoon. All the highway police were trailing Chauffeur "Speed" Rowlett enroute both ways. *Some* reputation.

Andy Musselman of South Bend is visiting his home at Delphi a little oftener each month—looks suspicious.

Miss Suabedissen, stenographer at South Bend, is appearing so jovial lately that it looks very suspicious.

The South Bend office enjoyed a wiener roast at Hudson Lake September 30th. The trip was made in trucks which left the Main office at 5:30 p. m. After supper Opelts Orchestra furnished the music for a dance held in the pavillion. Everybody had a good time.

Miss Beatrice McColley, information operator at South Bend, underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Epworth hospital. We are all hoping for her speedy recovery.

Miss Lola Blakeman, local operator, has been promoted to supervisor at South Bend.

Miss Josephine Buzek, local operator, and Miss Eleanor Tyler, toll supervisor, have been promoted to clerks at South Bend.

Mrs. Gertrude Cool has been appointed chief clerk in the South Bend Main office.

Miss Josephine Granger and Miss Bernice Klopfenstein, turned to South Bend after levaes of absence.

Miss Edna Phillips and Miss Thelma Warner have returned to South Bend after leaves of absence.

Miss Grace Fleischer, South Bend toll operator, has returned from leave of absence.

The Missess Ruth and Leona Haist, South Bend toll girls, have returned from leaves of absence which were spent at their home in Harbor Springs, Michigan.

Miss Laura Foster and Miss Latrina Stinson, South Bend toll operators, have returned from their vacations.

Misses Marie Helm and Lola Cannon, former Muncie operators, are now members of the South Bend force.

Miss Nellie Warner of Harbor Springs, Michigan, has been transferred to South Bend.

Miss Thelma Hatfield has been promoted from toll operator to supervisor at South Bend.

Cupid again has entered the South Bend ranks. This time he took Miss Elizabeth Gearhart, toll operator, from us. She will make her home in Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Blanch Mason of Clinton, Indiana, has accepted a position as testwoman at South Bend, succeeding Miss Mae Pancake, now Mrs. Ivan Crull.

The girls of the South Bend Plant department gave a wiener roast Thursday night, October 7th, each asking a friend and extending an invitation to division plant superintendent, Mr. Hannon, and his family, which they accepted. One of our girls displayed some of her efficiency in domestic art by baking a cake which was a great success, inasmuch as Mr. Staley asked for the second piece. We have all decided that she is perfectly capable of cooking three meals a day.

Miss Steiner of South Bend attended the Van Buren County Fair last month and is now the proud possessor of a beautiful brightly colored wool scarf. Some people are always lucky.

Wanted:—The girl's name. What girl? What a foolish question! The girl that is the magnetic attraction that draws Construction Foreman C. M. Lindsay from Culver, where he is now working, down to—shall we say Connersville—for instance?

While S. G. Colby, Culver manager, was installing a new drop October 11th, a twenty-five foot pole on which he was working, broke off at the ground allowing him to fall across the road. Upon examination by Dr. H. H. Tallman it was found that in addition to a number of minor cuts and bruises he had sustained a fracture of the heel bone in his right foot and laceration of ligaments in both ankles. He will be unable to use his right foot for at least three or four weeks. In the meantime he has been remembered by his friends in Culver and the division officers at South Bend for which he wishes to express his appreciation.

Miss Essie Cook of Culver motored to Knox to attend the fair.

Miss Lena Medbourn of Culver, spent her vacation in Hammond, Ind., and Chicago.

Misses Clara, Ross and Lillie Seese of Culver, attended the North Judson Jubilee several days.

E. L. Adams has been appointed commercial manager at the Culver exchange, vice S. G. Colby, transferred to the Plant department.

Alice Bennigin, senior operator at Fort Wayne, has the bad habit of haunting the market place for bargains. Her latest fad is varnishing watermelons to keep them until Christmas.

Two wonderful melons were finally selected and Inspector Earl Dodge was induced to cart the prizes home in the company "Lizzie." Everybody invited for one grand feast on December 25th.

Laura Thompson, Fort Wayne toll operator, is ill and off duty.

Mae Fager, toll operator, has returned to duty at Fort Wayne, after an illness of six weeks.

Alta Clause, Fort Wayne traffic clerk, spent a week in Ravenna, Ohio, visiting relatives.

Mrs. Hazel Lyons, evening chief operator at Fort Wayne, has resigned to take up the interesting work of housekeeping.

Lillian Tackwell, has been appointed evening chief operator at Fort Wayne, succeeding Mrs. Hazel Lyons, resigned.

The next social function to be staged by the Fort Wayne operators, aided and abetted by several of the Plant force, is a nutting party, which is scheduled to take place as soon as a sufficient number of hickory trees can be located owned by a farmer with a heart sufficiently large enough and soft to permit them to be stripped to make a "Roman Holiday."

Glennie Kantner, chief operator at the Kendallville exchange, visited the office at Indianapolis October 13th and 14th.

The Peruiad

VOLUME II.

TO the readers of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS:

Well, here I am again, but I am unable to do what I promised in my last letter so will have to give you some more dope on the gang who compose the Plant department at Peru, and I don't mean to forget our manager.

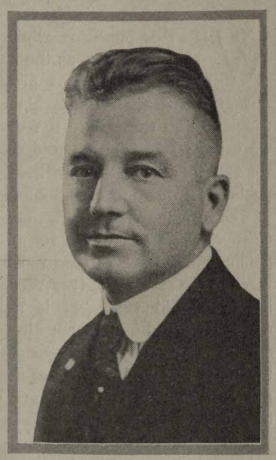
Now, "Ivy" Green, Mgr., is a good scout, but at the present writing he is all worked up over politics. (Believe me, I sure am glad he and I are on the same side of the fence) and he is a hard dude to get along with. "Ty" Cobb, plant chief, has got the fishing bug so bad that as long as you talk fishing to him you are all set, but if you start anything else he will find something for you to do. "Ez" Owings, plant clerk, is peeved. He beefed so much about going on a fishing trip with Ty that Ty brought a cat fish in and put it in a tub in back of the store room and said, "Now you can fish all you want to." Owings says he has caught ten fish out of that tub and that they were all about the same size. "Jap" Phillips, the wire chief, is all fussed up because it rained nearly all the time he was on his vacation, so it is best to stay in the clear when he is around. "Tubby" Fagan, c. o. repairman, is the meanest man I know for he took a poor bird out snipe hunting the other night and made the poor bird mad because he wanted to hold the sack and I haven't much time for a man who wants to keep a fellow from holding the sack on his first snipe hunt. "Chawles" Yeaman, cableman, is putting in cable at the Bearss Hotel for a P.B.X., and is peeved because every time he wants his helper, "Tommy" McDowell, he has to get a pass key from the hotel clerk so that he can search all of the rooms, for Tommy sure does like to sleep. "Dutch" Kutch, lineman, is acting as country repairman in the absence of "Irish" Castell, who is on his vacation, so we will let them alone this time as Dutch is having his troubles and Irish is having too good a time to be disturbed. "Vinegar Bill" Loman, lineman, is back on the order wagon after about a month's work as general utility man and says there is "No place like home." "Blackie" Black, city repairman, is a nut on politics and has become more so than ever for in attempting to reach a good seat from which to hear Gov. Cox, while speaking in Peru, Blackie grabbed hold of 2300 and didn't get hurt. Blackie claims it was because it was a Democratic meeting and the good Lord protects all Democrats.

Well folks, I will have to close as all the gang are arguing politics and any one who could write with this gang around is a star, so will have to quit.

Your very much-abused Co-worker.

WHO'S WHO in the Northern Division

F. O. BAAD, wire chief, Kendallville, began service with the company in 1897 while the Kendallville exchange was still in the making, and wild rabbits were still plentiful in the court house yard.



F. O. BAAD.

At the completion of the exchange (of twenty-seven subscribers) he at once assumed the title of operator and later of troubleman, and since that time has been connected in various capacites in Kendallville and other exchanges in the Northern division.

In 1901 and 1902 he installed the first toll station equipment at Albion, Brimfield, Avilla, Rome City, Wolcottville, South Milford and Corunna, which put the above towns on the telephone map.

A few years later he built exchanges at Rome City and Albion and installed switchboards and central office equipment for a company then known as the McCarty Bell Telephone Company, which was later taken over by the Central Union.

In 1905 the Avilla exchange was built and added to the Kendallville group.

In short, Baad just grew with the Central Union in Kendallville and surrounding territory.

Clearing a "Cobweb Short"

FOUND: A magician, in the ranks of the Plant force at Peru. Our highly esteemed city repairman, Carl Black, was on a case of trouble and after having traced the inside wire to the attic and back to the cellar again two or three different times without discovering the trouble had just about given up hope of ever clearing it when he discovered that the wire ran into a small cubby hole. As the hole was too small for "Blackie" to get into he stood for a few minutes considering just what to do when an idea came to him. He got down on his knees and taking a big breath he blew into the hole with all his lung power. He got up, called the wire chief and everything was reported O.K. Blackie says it must have been a "cobweb short."

General Office Changes

AT a meeting of the board of directors of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company held on October 29th Frank Wampler, vice president and treasurer, resigned as treasurer and was appointed general manager in charge of operation, on account of the resignation of John Uprichard, who has accepted the position of vice president of the Ohio Bell Telephone Company.

C. H. Rottger, formerly general manager of the Central Union Telephone Company in Illinois, was elected vice president, due to Mr. Uprichard's resignation as vice president, and will move to Indianapolis to assume his new duties.

A. R. Henry, assistant treasurer, was elected secretary and treasurer, and the appointment of Oscar O. Peterson, assistant secretary, as assistant treasurer was approved. Walter E. Hansen was also appointed assistant treasurer.

These changes were effective November 1st.

PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPEND UPON SERVICE RENDERED

By Frank Wampler
Vice-President and General Manager, Indiana Bell Telephone Company

This article is from the address given by Mr. Wampler before the Indiana Telephone Association at its annual meeting held in Indianapolis, Ind., September 14, 1920. Mr. Wampler states that it is of tremendous importance that proper personal contact be had with every aggrieved customer. This applies to every telephone man and woman in every department.

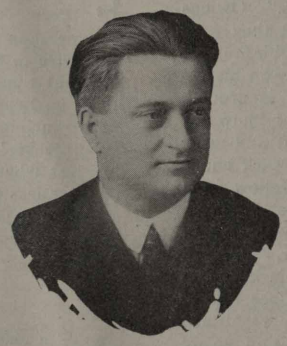
WHAT is public relations? One has said that it is, as the name implies, a maintenance of proper, cordial, fair and friendly relationship between the company and the public it serves. I think we can all subscribe to this definition and we can all agree that without the proper public relations success is impossible.

Experience has taught me to have a most wholesome respect for the power of public opinion. It is the most compelling force in the world. Oliver Wendell Holmes has well said that, "It is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving. We must sail, some times with the wind and some times against it, but we must sail." In the matter of public relations, are we sailing in the right direction or are we drifting toward the rocks?

In these times a great deal is being said on the subject of public relations and it almost requires a second thought to realize that it is not a new subject. The principle for maintaining proper public relations is as old as the hills and so simple that it does not need special treatment.

The telephone business is, to a greater extent than any other utility, dependent for its success upon the maintenance of amiable relations with the public and, therefore, unusual stress has been laid upon the work of those whose business it is to preserve an atmosphere of reciprocal respect and confidence.

Great minds are bent to the study of business psychology and tremendous things have been accomplished by its proper application but the psychological genius who can produce an amiable state of public mind in the face of inadequate service has not been born.



FRANK WAMPLER.

The service we sell is the foundation upon which our relations with the public must rest. Any want of full measure in service and our public relations cannot be good and no preachment that we can indulge, in finely-phrased excuses, will disarm public hostility if the goods are not being delivered. Policy must be based on service and not service on policy. We should be guided by the rules of a fixed general policy adjusted to the golden rule. Any line of policy attuned to a less exalted rule will fail you under the scrutiny of the sharp eyes and keen ears of the thousands who have you constantly under inspection, who will be quick to detect any attempt to take advantage of an artificial excuse for delivering something less than that contracted for. Remember that the other party to your contract is a human being just as you are, susceptible to the same influences and quite as little disposed to render good for evil. In our business it won't do simply to give him a number and thereafter treat him as a producing unit.

The number of customers runs into the hundreds and thousands and it is, therefore, not possible for you to deal specifically with each individual who has a grievance but it is of tremendous importance that proper personal contact be had with every aggrieved customer as far as it is physically possible to do so. In this way you can do much toward humanizing a great business. Look out for leaks in the system and stop them with a human plug when and where you can. If you don't do this the most carefully devised system will break down and wreck your honest and well-intentioned policy against the breakers of a stormy public opinion.

Most of us have lived long enough to know something about human nature. It is astonishing, however, that we do know so little about this one thing with which we should be, by all rules, well acquainted. Some have even gone so far as to try to change human nature; some have attempted to improve on it; some have tried to fool it; others, in their dealings with their fellow men have attempted to assume an attitude that was not natural to themselves. All of these have failed. The most the world expects of you is to be a natural human being, and reflect that same spirit in the management of your utility. So if these thoughts apply to the individual for his success, then the same principle must apply to the utility because the utility must develop a personality in its dealing with the public based on the same fundamentals as would apply to the individual. The standing of either in a community for service and veracity must rise or fall in the face of a public opinion which is created and crystallized by the method of dealing with the same community.

You can minimize the danger of arousing public antagonism by putting personality into your service. A wise man has said that personality is conveyed in action and is not interpreted in sound. The public demands definite things. Promises are not definite things. In your dealings with the public always make it evident that the telephone is for the most part a human device, susceptible to the frailties of humanity, but that it is operated with a proper regard for the rights of each individual and that you are strong for maintaining those rights. Don't barricade yourself behind forms and set rules but get into the open and by action, show your customer that you want to be right and then practice what you preach.

Any well organized system must rest upon efficiency but in the name of efficiency many a goodly commercial and industrial adventure has gone to pot. Beware, for the howl "efficiency" may be the shibboleth of the inefficient. Many proclaim it so loudly as to drown the warnings of experience.

I am for the efficiency expert as far as he goes, whatever his particular line. He should be fitted into his appointed place in the system where he is useful, but you must be on the look-out for sound individuals with sound common sense to conduct the general affairs. The efficiency expert has his place but it takes executive ability to run your business.

The maintenance of a proper public relation rests entirely upon your ability to maintain a high standing in the community where you do business. Be he your customer or not, meet your fellow man as another human being. Give a dollar's worth of

goods for every dollar paid to you. Maintain such contact with your customers that they will know they are getting value received. Stand ready at all times to render efficient and dependable service. Do these things and you need be under no apprehension that the public will not meet you more than half way in a spirit of coöperation for the accomplishment of all things necessary to the success of the most human business institution in the world today—the telephone.

Compliments from the G. A. R.

TELEPHONE service furnished the Grand Army of the Republic for its encampment in Indianapolis in September brought two compliments for the Indiana Bell Telephone Company.

The following letter was sent October 7th by H. G. Barringer, classified advertising manager of *The Indianapolis News*:

"Indiana Bell Telephone Co.,

"Indianapolis, Ind.

"*Attention Mr. P. M. Watson.*

"*Regarding your excellent telephone service.*

"Dear Sir:

"A week or so previous to the G. A. R. encampment here I was called upon by the G. A. R. Room Committee to devise an effective way for procuring rooms for the G. A. R. visitors, and at the same time was given a quota of 3,000 rooms.

"I immediately developed an organization of forty telephone girls to work four straight evenings, and was then confronted by the necessity of getting extraordinary telephone service.

"Through the splendid coöperation received from Mr. Archer, Mr. Davis, and yourself, I received a telephone service which enabled each one in my organization to average better than forty-five calls an hour, and naturally we were able to reach the quota given us by the committee.

"You may rest assured that the Classified Advertising Department of the Indianapolis News will heartily coöperate with your telephone company at any time you may see fit to command us."

The other letter was sent September 23rd by Neal Grider, chairman of the cot committee of the G. A. R. housing committee. It read:

"Public Relations Department,

"Indiana Bell Telephone Co.,

"City.

"*Attention Mr. E. C. Hall.*

"Dear Mr. Hall:

"I wish to take this occasion to express my appreciation of the assistance rendered in the recent delivery of cots and bedding for the G. A. R. encampment. In order to facilitate this work and to speed it up to the necessary point, it was absolutely necessary that we have a telephone installed at the Curtis armory. The very prompt manner in which you responded to my call for assistance in this respect made it possible for the cot committee to complete their work on time.

"As chairman of this committee, I wish also to thank your Mr. Archer and McDowell for their kindness to Miss Koehne in permitting her to work in conjunction with your force."

Flowers for the Living

The following letter was received October 11th:

Mr. Phil M. Watson, Manager,
Indiana Bell Telephone Co.

Dear Sir: Your man has installed our local and long distance telephones, and we wish to thank you for giving our application for service personal attention and to express our appreciation of your company's prompt action. Yours very truly,

BLAIR & CO., INC.,
(Signed) Henry Hammel.

B. P. O. E. Honor Conferred Upon Telephone Man

VIRGIL BUNTIN, general manager of the Lebanon Telephone Company, has received notice from William M. Abbott, of San Francisco, California, who is Grand Exalted Ruler of the B. P. O. E. of the United States, of his appointment as District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler of the Central District of Indiana which includes the following lodges: Indianapolis, Lafayette, Crawfordsville, Frankfort, Brazil, Terre Haute, Greencastle, Greensburg, Columbus, Madison, Martinsville, Rushville, Connersville and Lebanon.

This is a district honor both to Mr. Buntin and to the Lebanon lodge of Elks, as it is the first recognition of the local lodge from the grand lodge in the form of official appointment to any position of responsibility.

The grand exalted ruler in his letter to Mr. Buntin making the appointment says:

"As representative of the grand exalted ruler in your district much serious and unselfish work will be expected from you during the coming year. To a very large degree, the success or failure of the grand exalted ruler depends upon the conscientious coöperation of his district deputies. It is through them that he keeps in touch with the condition of the subordinate lodges and it is of supreme importance that their reports be carefully made and promptly rendered. Believing in your ability, confident of your desire to render service to the order and relying on your earnest coöperation in our work for the advancement of our fraternity I have selected you to represent me in your district. As personal representative of the grand exalted ruler and of the grand lodge, I know you will conduct yourself with such dignity and tact as to reflect credit to yourself and those you respect."

The Indiana Bell Juniors Organize

THE boys employed by the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, at Indianapolis, got together in a meeting held October 18th, and organized a club to be called "The Indiana Bell Juniors."

The following officers were elected: Ralph Gray, president; Bertram L. Babb, vice president; Elmer Shockley, secretary and treasurer.

The club was organized for the purpose of weekly meetings to be held Thursday afternoon from five to five-thirty, at which time various officers will be invited to give short talks.

The membership is composed of the following employés: Ralph Gray, Bertram L. Babb, Elmer Shockley, Daniel P. Moriarty, Harold E. Parsley, Frank Kritsch, Edward Sheehan, Ted Goebes, John N. Wessel, Ted McCauley, Joseph Shockley, Elbert McDaniels and William Leppertt.

Organization Changes in Southern Division

SEVERAL organization changes were made in the Southern division effective October 1st. George Robinson, manager at Corydon, was transferred to Marengo, and the Corydon exchange placed under the supervision of the New Albany office. The former manager at Marengo, Benjamin W. Curtis, was transferred to the managership at Mt. Vernon, succeeding James E. Nolte, who goes to Clinton, Indiana, as manager of the Indiana Telephone and Telegraph Company's exchange at that place.

Card of Thanks

THE following appeared in a Rensselaer newspaper:

We desire in this way to express our heartfelt thanks to our many friends and neighbors for their many acts of loving kindness shown our beloved mother, Elizabeth Shields, during her illness and to us after her death. We would make special mention of the service rendered by the telephone company and also our appreciation of the beautiful floral offerings.

THE CHILDREN.

Chester B. Bussert, Vice-President.

Clarence A. Leusch, President.

Marion I. Pancake, Secretary-Treasurer.

Edward J. Cogan, Represents Linemen and Installers.

George S. Currise, Represents Repairmen and P. B. X. Men.

Merle J. Dunlap, Represents C. O. Repairmen and Testmen.

South Bend Plant Men Organize

ABOUT two months ago an attempt was made by the Plant employees to organize an association so that we would be better able to coöperate with the company. A meeting was called, and about sixty per cent of the employees attended, but it was evident to the ones trying to organize that something was lacking. So it was postponed until Tuesday evening, October 12th. It is of this evening that we wish to speak. To begin with ninety-seven per cent of the emplooyes attended this meeting. One could see that every man present was overflowing with enthusiasm and that success had crowned the effort of those who worked so hard to bring the men together. When a number of working men gathered together it has always been the custom to start in devising ways and means to help themselves. But on this occasion the desire of every man present was first to ascertain just in what way they could best coöperate with the company, so that if any benefits were to be realized, they would be mutual.

The temporary chairman of the meeting thought the best plan was to elect officers and representatives of each department and for these officers and representatives to outline a plan that would be of a mutual benefit to both employer and employees. This was done and after the meeting the officers and representatives met and plans were gone over until everyone was satisfied that we had started on the right track and the result of this meeting will, when carried out, be a very agreeable surprise, not only to the employees, but to the company as well.

This article does not appear as part of an advertising program, nor are we looking for any undue publicity, but we do want the people of Indiana to know that the "South Bend Bunch," is feeling different and is going to put that feeling into action. Do you remember Benjamin Franklin's "God helps them who help themselves"? That's us all over.

—I

You know our parent organization, the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, is not very ancient, and some day in the dim future, with a great grandchild on our knee, supported by one trembling hand, and a BELL TELEPHONE NEWS in the other, we will point with pride to the fact that we were instrumental in the organization of the South Bend Association of Bell Telephone Employees, and that it began to toddle just a short time after the company itself.

CLARENCE A. LEUSCH, *President.*

MARION I. PANCAKE, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

Muncie Baseball Team Wins Championship

THE Indiana Bell Baseball team of Muncie joined the Overall League early in the season. Some folks were inclined to think telephone men could not do anything except climb poles, dig holes, install telephones and the other things that go to make up the telephone business. It was not long until the other teams in the League were "sitting up and taking notice." Long before the final game, it was plain to be seen that the pennant was coming our way. The games of the summer resulted as follows and the Indiana Bell Telephone Company of Muncie claims first honors:

June 3rd, Indiana Bell, 14; Banks, 19.
June 9th, Indiana Bell, 12; Shoe Clerks, 5.
June 18th, Indiana Bell, 3; Light Company, 6.
June 25th, Indiana Bell, 13; Press, 11.
July 2nd, Indiana Bell, 10; Post Office, 11.
July 9th, Indiana Bell, 4; Banks, 9.
July 20th, Indiana Bell, 15; Shoe Clerks, 3.
July 23rd, Indiana Bell, 8; Light Company, 3.
August 6th, Indiana Bell, 6; Post Office, 1.

August 12th, Indiana Bell, 10; Banks, 6.
August 18th, Indiana Bell, 0; Shoe Clerks, 0.
August 21st, Indiana Bell, 9; Post Office, 7.
September 3rd, Indiana Bell, 10; C. & O. Ry., 3.
September 10th, Indiana Bell, 6; Post Office and Press, 2.
September 16th, Indiana Bell, 2; Banks, 2.
September 22nd, Indiana Bell, 9; Shoe Clerks, 0.
September 23rd, Indiana Bell, 4; Banks, 3.
September 28th, Indiana Bell, 1; Post Office, 0.

Bell Bowling League, Indianapolis

NOW that the baseball season is over and that city championship series played, lost and, we hope, forgotten, our interest turns to the bowling league. We have eight teams and started on the Central alleys September 16th. Owing to the great number of leagues shooting this year it is necessary to play double-headers on all alleys. The Telephone League shoots at 6:45 o'clock and the other series start at 8:45. In addition to the Sunday School, Rotary, Kewanis, Elks and many other fraternal leagues there are four railway leagues, Nordyke & Marmon Co., Mid West Engine Co., Citizens Gas Co., Indianapolis Abattoir and several other industrial leagues that your correspondent does not recall at this moment.

The telephone company is also represented as usual with a team in the Commercial series. League officers for 1920-1921 are Phil M. Watson, president; and Walter More, secretary-treasurer.

The team and individual standings on October 18th were:

	Won.	*Lost.*	*Pct.*
Commercial	14	1	.933
State Plant	10	5	.667
Accounting	7	8	.467
Engineers	7	8	.467
Auditors	6	9	.400
Traffic	6	9	.400
Repairmen	6	9	.400
Local Plant	4	11	.267

Individual Standing.

Bartlett	175	Liebtag	148
Cooper	174	Swain	145
Dersch	173	Gray	143
More	172	Hoffercamp	143
Parrish	171	Stevens	143
Kelly	170	Nevill	141
Eichman	167	Hollowell	140
Galbreath	166	F. Davis	140
Avery	164	Romberg	140
Ball	163	Gullion	138
Gardner	161	Jones	137
Gillespie	160	Pohlman	135
Luichinger	160	Thomas	135
Wampler	159	Johnson	135
Archer	159	Dunham	134
Brown	156	Junker	133
Campbell	154	Thau	130
Cady	154	Henry	129
Huch	153	Watkins	121
Miller	152	Patterson	119
Wells	150	Harris	118
D. Davis	150	Myers	117
Ramsey	149	Smith	109
Burk	149		

Old Guy Green will not be seen
In these parts any more
He'll take his pack upon his back
To Detroit's welcome shore

And in view of this departure, a few of his old friends are inviting a few more of his old friends to attend a little dinner to be known as

Guy Green's Going Away Party
at the
LINCOLN HOTEL
Parlors A and B
6:30 o'clock

Monday Evening, Oct. 25, 1920

ENTERTAINMENT - SOMETHING SPECIAL - REFRESHMENTS

The expense of the dinner will be pro-rated among those present, assessment not to exceed $3.30 per person, including war tax.

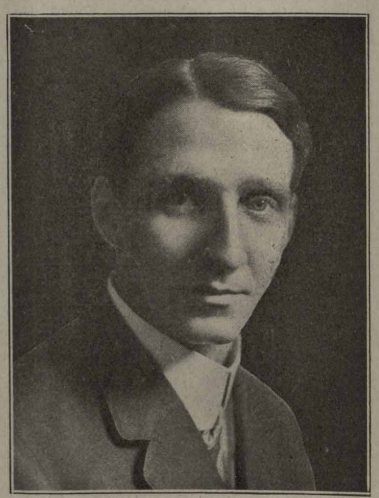
R. S. V. P. on attached card not later than Friday, Oct. 22.

H. B. Coldwell
W. M. Kendrick

Guy Green Honor Guest at Farewell Dinner

NINETY-SEVEN close friends and associates of Guy Green accepted the above invitation, which was sent out by W. M. Kendrick and Horace B. Coldwell, representing the Traffic department, to bid him farewell before he left to take up his new duties as general supervisor of traffic for the Michigan State Telephone Company at Detroit.

C. R. Woods, general traffic superintendent, acted as toastmaster, and a number of brief speeches were made by Mr. Green's closest friends. A delightful entertainment was furnished by Miss Florence Parkins, soloist at the Lincoln hotel and Thomas A. Nealis, division auditor of receipts. Former telephone officials who attended were W. R. Hirst, J. L. Wayne and L. J. McMasters.



GUY GREEN.

Mr. Green terminated his connection with the company No-

(Continued on page 16.)

I—

Bell Telephone News

Published Monthly by the
INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

EDGAR S. BLOOM, *President*
C. H. ROTTGER, *Vice-President*
FRANK WAMPLER, *Vice-President and General Manager.*
THOMAS R. KEYES, *General Auditor.*
G. A. KOSITZKY, *Chief Engineer*
A. R. HENRY, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
OSCAR PETERSEN, *Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.*
WALTER HANSEN, *Assistant Treasurer.*

AMORY T. IRWIN, Editor
EVERETT E. FRIGANZA, Assistant Editor.
BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING - - - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—Two Dollars a Year in advance, to all persons except employés of the Telephone Company.

How Old Are You?

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, on the occasion of Julia Ward Howe's seventieth birthday in a little congratulatory talk, said that to be seventy years young was far more cheerful than to be forty years old.

And it was Emerson, the sage of Concord, who said: "We do not count a man's years until he has nothing else to count." Dr. Osler, who set the world astir by asserting that a man begins to fail at forty, was himself a refutation of his own statement. For he was a noted man at forty, still more distinguished at fifty and a great and useful member of society when death claimed him at seventy.

It is sometimes said that a man is as old as his stomach. But this statement should be broadened to include heart, liver, lungs and kidneys. For with the vital organs in good working condition one is still young and able to work with either mind or body, or both.

The big important thing is to keep out of the ruts. Don't get mentally ossified. In other words, don't be a natural "bone head." Don't live wholly in the past; live the present and look with the vision of hope and courage ever towards the future.

There is no reason why anyone should lose interest in the doings of this big and bustling world, just because of advancing years. For interest in life and people helps greatly to keep one young. A man over ninety years of age once said to a friend of the writer years ago: "I am thankful to have been permitted to live through the most wonderful period of the world's history. The steam boat, the cotton gin, the telegraph, the reaping machine, the sewing machine have all come into existence during my lifetime. And today, I talked through a telephone."

Two years later, at the age of ninety-seven, this young old man was laid away; but to the last he maintained a keen and hearty interest in big and important things. Of course, he was physically weak; but his mind was clear and his judgment of the and its doings sound and temperate.

The Red Cross of the Future and the Service Man

THE primary obligation of the American Red Cross is to the service man of the army, navy and marine corps. Five duties still remain:

First, to stay with the army of occupation, comprising about 17,000 officers and men.

Second, to continue in the hospitals of the army, the navy and the public health service where there are more than 26,000 men, many of whom will be retained there for months and some for years, and carry on recreational and social work.

Third, to keep in touch as an advisory organization with the discharged men of the army and navy, and be ready—not in the way of financial aid, but what is worth more—to contribute kind advice and friendly assistance.

Fourth, to carry on the work with the families of soldiers and sailors and for the community at large.

Fifth, to care for those blinded in the crash of war, a service turned over to the Red Cross by the Government.

"Am I my brother's keeper" is the stammering alibi of sordid selfishness. Answer the call of your Red Cross, which holds its fourth roll call November 11-25, and fulfill your obligation to the brother who is still with Uncle Sam.

Rash Statements Punishable by Law, Says City Official

RASH statements about public utility companies might become decidedly unpopular if the legal advice of Chester Cleveland of Chicago, a member of Mayor Thompson's cabinet, were followed by the service companies.

Mr. Cleveland, who as a special assistant corporation counsel represents the city of Chicago before the Public Utilities Commission in matters affecting the Chicago companies, in a recent interview in the Chicago *Herald-Examiner* says that any newspaper printing a statement concerning a public utility company such as affects its credit or standing in the community and upon which full proof cannot be furnished, may be sued for libel by the utility and a full recovery of damages obtained.

The city representative cited the point in connection with the suits for $20,000,000 damages brought by Mayor Thompson in the name of Chicago against two newspapers. In those suits it is claimed that articles were "recklessly and maliciously published" and have "made it difficult for the city to borrow money because of the alleged reflections upon the name of the corporation—the city of Chicago." In commenting upon the suits, Mr. Cleveland said in the interview:

"If these newspapers persistently published that the Chicago Surface Lines or the Chicago Telephone Company or the Chicago Elevated Railroad, or any other of the great financial institutions of Chicago, were bankrupt and their credit exhausted, the corporation so libeled would undoubtedly sue for more than the city has sued in these suits."

The Chicago official says that not only could suit be brought and damages obtained because of publication of statements affecting credit, but that any other untrue charge which might hold a corporation, such as a public utility, up to ridicule or incite public feeling against it, would offer full grounds for legal action under the libel law, some such statements offering the basis for indictment and prosecution on criminal charges.

An Error Corrected

BECAUSE of a typographical error in an editorial in the October issue of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS, we have to make this explanation.

The article was intended to show how the Bell telephone system distributes its income. The item of taxes was left out. The table should have read:

	Per cent.
Wages	49.7
Materials for maintenance and replacements	16.9
Dividends	9.6
Taxes	6.1
Interest on bonds	7.1
Replacement of equipment destroyed by storms, fires, etc.	4.0
Advertising, insurance, accidents, damages and power	2.8
Printing	1.6
Maintenance of public stations	1.2
Rent of offices and plant	1.0
	100%

The total on the table published by the NEWS figured 93.9. With the item of 6.1 for taxes added, it makes 100 per cent.

WHAT IS *YOUR* LIMIT?

The following inspiring article was contributed to the Bowser Booster, house organ of the S. F. Bowser & Company employes at the Fort Wayne plant. It is reproduced here **verbatim** *in the belief that the message is well worth the most careful thought of all who work.*

OH, man! If I only had the power to write what I know! If this old lead pencil could only walk around on this paper the way I want it to!

Can't you somehow understand what I'm tryin' to say? Listen close. I've looked at life from a good many angles. I worked in overalls when it wasn't a bad by a long shot. I've taken my hourly-wage from a pay-envelope and pinched the pennies so tight to make 'em reach out a full week that I almost pulled the feathers out of the old Indian's headgear.

I've worked in an office as low down the line as you could get. I've been here and I've been there. I've had a chance to look at things from the viewpoint of the boss—without being boss. And I'm a long, long ways from being a boss now. But, all in all, I've sort-a just walked all around this game of life, lookin' at it first from this side and then from that.

I know some things for certain, but half of you won't give me the credit—and that's what hurts.

Look at me and tell me square: Are you satisfied with yourself? Why not? And what under the Heavens are you going to do about it? Are you just watching the seasons come and go—trusting to somebody or something to take care of you? Didn't you ever have a wild notion that you ought to grab hold of yourself and shake the everlastin' tar out of you—just to make yourself *wake up* and be a live man instead of a cigar store Indian?

Be honest with me: what have you done that's *extra?* You don't expect to get any place just doin' what everybody else is doin,' do you? If you're in a crowd walking along, you can't get ahead of 'em unless you put some pep in your step and walk faster. Oh, I'm tellin' you true—it's the same in everything. Stay with the crowd and get nowhere—in five years you may have a few more gray hairs but you're still with the crowd.

Step out from the crowd where you can see things clearer—where you've got elbow room to do things—do something special, *extra*—and get somewhere—for the love of Mike, get somewhere worth while!

Don't tell me extra things are not appreciated. Don't tell me a fellow gets out of one crowd, one class, only to get into another—a little higher up. Don't tell me that "once a clerk, always a clerk"—"once a laboring man, always a laboring man." I know all about that—it's rotten bunk. I've been through it. It's just pure, unadulterated laziness and a lack of desire. If I could only pump a quart of ambition under your old skin you'd run away from yourself. You wouldn't know yourself a year from today if you looked in the glass.

Men are paid—in money and in the other things that count—according to their individual worth. If they *do* extras, they get paid extra. The world isn't going to the devil just because *you* think so. Brace up; sweeten up your sour old face and get busy. Not for anybody's good but your very own. Don't crab around sayin' I'm boostin' the boss' game! That's another piece of lazy man's bunk when he faces honest truth. I'm telling you straight goods—and you know it if you're not dead completely.

Wake up! Get the big idea! Step out! You just try working your old head off about a year for No. 1—yours truly. You're the best friend you ever had—try working for your own benefit for awhile. Forget that there are any limits on the pay for the job you're doing. Knock the top off your job—and, first thing you know, you'll find they've knocked the top off that pay-limit—or, maybe, they've given you another job where you can knock the top off again. Try it. It's your affair—it ain't mine.

Forget what you *get;* just think of what you *give.* The boss'll size you up pretty quick—and raise the limit. After all, why should there be a limit to any man's pay? Good men don't want any limits, I'll tell you that. They want elbow room—and no limit. But they're the guys that have grabbed the big idea. They're not working for the boss—they're workin' for No. 1—and family.

Believe *me*—and they're getting somewhere. Put a cake of yeast in your ambition, and let it begin to work. Do something—*extra. Get somewhere.* You've got it in you—only your sleeping. *Wake up!* Step out and holler down the line: *Clear the way, there;* here I come! I'm headed up; and all Hades can't stop me. Off goes the limit! The sky is *my* limit! I'm in business from now on for No. 1.

Houseboat to Make Educational Journey Through China

A HOUSEBOAT containing practically all of the latest electrical labor saving devices which are to be found in American homes will make a tour of the canals and rivers of China this winter. It will be used to bring home to the Oriental estate owners the possibilities of supplying their own power, light and heat by using the same type of farm light plants which have been so universally adopted in the rustic regions of the United States during the past few years.

The boat which is now being rigged out by the Western Electric Company at Shanghai, is scheduled to make a trip of about 5,000 miles. Its wares will be shown in a territory populated by more than a hundred million Chinese, most of whom are absolute strangers to anything electrical. It will carry a complete line of household devices, including motor driven sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, irons, washing machines and the labor saving electrical apparatus which American farmers are now using. A staff of expert demonstrators will make the trip and show how easily electricity may be introduced locally by means of the farm light plants despite the absence of electric power companies in China's farming districts.

The tour of the electrical houseboat is interesting because of the educational results which will probably follow it. With the introduction of local lighting plants one of China's greatest handicaps in the way of study and development will be relieved. It is realized that only the wealthier classes will be able to purchase the electrical apparatus but the great number of retainers on their estates should profit indirectly. Indeed, it will probably be only a short time before the ladies of the Orient will rival their sisters of the Occident in their ability to wield the curling iron, and the vacuum cleaner. In fact Western Electric representatives report that since their introduction in 1917 there has been an altogether unexpected demand for electrical sewing machines and irons from the natives of Canton, Shanghai and the other coastal towns. Washing machines and the other larger types of apparatus are also coming into favor.

The Western Electric pioneers expect that the foreign missionaries will seize the opportunity to obtain the electrical comforts they had used in their birthplaces. Occidental manufacturers in the interior of China are adopting the farm plants to furnish power to the homes of their local representatives.

(Continued from page 13.)

vember 1st. He entered the service in 1905 and in the last fifteen years endeared himself to all who were associated with him.

Before his departure the women employees of the General and Indianapolis Traffic department presented him with a handsome diamond scarf pin mounted in platinum.

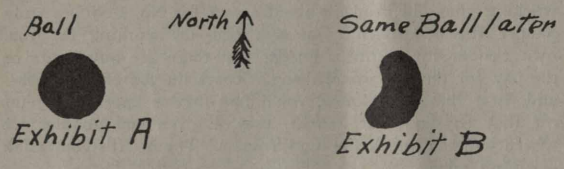
About That Muncie Ball Game

Muncie, Indiana, October 20, 1920.

MR. WM. K. N. DRICK, Lucky Strike Contributor,
Indiana BELL TELEPHONE NEWS,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

My Dear Willyum:

As you probably knowed some time ago we had a meeting of the Eastern Indiana Telephone As-so-si-a-shun at New Castle yisterday and as I have came in for some criticism from some fellows that is jealous of me sayin' that I had a "lucky strike," I thought you should like to know it. As you already know I am speaking of a Ball Game which was played and in order to prove that it was not a "lucky strike," I am enclosing 2 fotografs and vues of the ball which I knocked for a home run.



Code
● Ball before being hit.
) Ball after being hit.

One of these pitchers was taken before the ball was through by the picher and the other one when it was picked up 45 minutes later and there hain't no question but what anybody can see that that ball wasn't hit in fun.

Confidencually Bill, I have been mad for a long time about last years World Serious and made up my mind to show the world that there was still some honest players of the nashional past time. Of course, I could a hit the ball lots harder but we only had 2 and a lot of the guys would have got sore so I didn't. As it now is, like I told you before, many of them present would not hardly speak to me so you can see my life was not a bed of roses even in the city of Roses.

I have jist came back from the Post Office where I told the P.M. to send all the mail back unopened that would probably come to me this A.M. from the different baseball as-so-si-a-shuns as my wife does not believe in me doin' anything that sounds like gamblin' or takin' a chanste, so you can see how it is Bill with me, but I should worry as the world is the looser and not me, so good-bye Bill and good luck and don't let no one make you believe that this game wasn't plaid on the square.

As always,

A. C. SMITH.

Among the items purchased by the Mexican Government for Francisco Villa and his followers are 800 plows, harness for 1,600 mules, two tractors, 20 mowing machines, two threshing machines, 40 scrapers, two long auto trucks, an auto, corrugated iron for roofing and two large warehouses.

LUCKY STRIKES

By W. M. K.

With Apologies to J. W. R.

I know nothing of the sphinx,
I care not even what it thinks,
I care not even, why for eons mute it sat,
I suppose it was just cut out for that.

—

Consistency, here art thou:

The first Indiana woman's jury tried a talking machine case (no comments).

Questions and Answers.

Q. Whoizithoowoncesed Bertsmithwasgonnato moovtomuncy?

A. Noboddee.

—

Rumor has it that the South Bend chief operator and plant chief put on a Cinderalla drama (or farce) at Berrien Lake, Michigan, recently.

—

Famous Men	and	Women
K. Raw Ford		D. U. Gan
Mack Donald		K. O. Tes
T. A. Lor		Koo Per
Monty Gue		Fill Ips
H. O. Llis		H. A. Ris
N. S. Bitt		P. L. S. Grove
Finny Kall		D. W. Ellie
D. Y. Kee		W. E. Berr

And Others

Owners of Famous Mustaches.

E. L. Taylor	Steve Dunigan
P. V. Fishel	Frank Wampler
	(Tuesdays and Thursdays only)
Geo. Hall	Earl Talbott
Bill Thomas	Chas. Cora
V. F. Flora	

Owners of Famous Transformations
(Discretion forbids publication of names.)

—

A La Bostonese

Says Z. W. Leach to C. W. Romine:

The predominant practicability of precautionary procrastination precludes prejudicial precipitance and the invincibility of indoctrinate indulgence invariably inculcates infallibility.

Says C. W. Romine to Z. W. Leach.

Un huh, I think it does to, but in promulgating your esoteric cogitations, amicable, psychological, or philosophical observations, beware of platitudinous ponderosities. Let your extemporaneous proceedings possess a modified consciousness, a compacted comprehensibleness, a coalesent consistency, or concatenate cogenacy. Eschew all amicable conglomerations of garrulity asinine affections, or jejune babblement.

Says A. D. Lewis to both:

In these days of serious paper shortage I'd say cut it all out and use the simple slogan "Watch your step."

—

It's a Fact

How queer is a girl with her beaux,
What she'll do next no one ever kneaux;
Sometimes she will kiss them,
Sometimes she will hiss them,
Sometimes she just turns up her neaux.

OF INTEREST TO OUR GIRLS

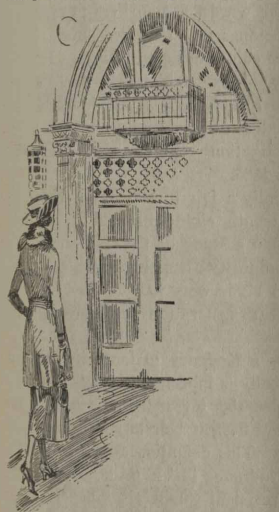
Conducted by
Mrs. F. E. Dewhurst

A ROMANCE OF THE WIRES

Written Especially for The Bell Telephone News.

PART FOUR

JOHN went back to his new work again saddened and baffled. He could get no trace of Dorothy through "Harris & Hines," the real state firm whom he visited on pretense of being a possible purchaser of the Brown home. They took him to see the place and it was heart-breaking to learn that furniture and pictures, everything except some little personal things were for sale. Mr. Brown had died insolvent and the daughter had taken only a few precious personal belongings and had gone to an aunt in a western city, they didn't know where.



"I am going to be a telephone operator."

Here we may as well confess that our hero was not entirely above temptation and that while he was wandering about the Brown house, pretending to be deeply interested in the house itself he lingered behind his guide in the room he knew had been Dorothy's. Here he picked up a little handkerchief and a faded rose which lay upon a table. It was stolen property, but he carefully placed the rose in his memorandum book and the little handkerchief with its embroidered D. B. in the corner, he placed in an inner pocket, and though it ought not to be so with stolen goods, it seemed as if these articles were the only comfort that John had for many weeks.

You probably will not believe it, but this practical young man, highly esteemed for his good level business head, one night after a lonesome evening took that same little handkerchief from his vest pocket, smoothly spread it out on his pillow and laid that perfectly good level business head on it and went to sleep. And he had a dream. He saw Dorothy, but she seemed to be wound all about with telephone wires and four husky football boys were carrying her away. She could not escape for only her hands were free and as he tried to run to her as she reached out her arms, he found that he was too tightly bound by strong wires. She gave a despairing look and then throwing him a kiss was borne from his sight and he awoke in a cold perspiration. While he soon realized that he had probably had a nightmare he wondered if dreams ever were true and whether Dorothy was in trouble and needed him.

You deserve to know where Dorothy was and though John cannot know, you can be safely trusted with the fact that the western city to which Dorothy went was no other than Chicago, and the aunt to whom she went was a sister of her mother who, though she had no wealth, was a woman of splendid ability and a woman who had a wealth of love to give her orphaned niece. To Dorothy, coming from a big house where she had lived a rather lonely life since her mother died, it seemed queer enough to be in an apartment where every bit of space was utilized. And it was queer to see her aunt go out to her work every day like a business man. When she first came, Miss Graham, her aunt, had taken a vacation and for two weeks she had devoted herself to her sad little niece and had wisely led her out of herself and her troubles, to become interested in the things that women and girls were doing in Chicago. She had not yet suggested any line of work for she hoped she would think of something herself that appealed to her. Miss Graham had found life so interesting although she had never married, that she did not worry about the future of her niece. To be a self-supporting, independent woman was to be happy, she knew from experience; and work, she knew, would be the best medicine for melancholy.

One evening when Dorothy met Miss Graham at the door, there was a sparkle in her eyes and an animation which her aunt knew meant that at last Dorothy had some purpose in view.

"Well, my dear, what has happened? Have you come into a fortune?"

"No, not yet, but maybe I will. I know just how I'm going to begin making one."

"For pity sake, let's hear what it is. Maybe I'll give up my job and join you."

"O, well, you won't want to begin at the bottom as I shall. I am going to be a telephone operator. I can't imagine why I never thought of it until today, and after dinner I'll tell you all about the way you learn and everything."

The "everything" included the story we know so well, all about the fire and the quick telephone response when she only had strength to say 'fire' into the receiver, and the visit to the manager and all the details about the school she visited. But, will you believe it, she never mentioned the name of the manager or gave so much as a hint that she had ever seen him before, or that she and her father had asked him to call. And Aunt Sue, who was a pretty keen observer, couldn't for the life of her, see why Dorothy had such a passionate desire to be an operator.

"Why, of course, my dear, it is as you say an opportunity to be of service, but then you can be of service in a store or anywhere."

"Yes, I know, Aunt Sue, but somehow there is something awfully fascinating about the thought of handling those cords and holding in your hands the opportunity to give some one service that may save some one's life, as mine was. Just think you just put a little plug like a key into a little hole like a keyhole and it opens the door to people —yes, the doorway to speech. If I were a poet, I'd write a poem on how I will hold in my hand the key to the portals of speech."

"Why, of course, my dear, it is as you say an opportunity to be of service—"

"Well, if that's the way you feel, I'm sure you will succeed. You have to love your work to do it well. I hear that our telephone company here has just opened a new training school and that it is the biggest in the world. Only tonight on the train I saw an advertisement for operators and, by the way, it said, 'Make your life count in real service,' so that ought to please you."

And so, while John was dreaming that Dorothy was all bound up with telephone wires, Dorothy was dreaming over her first lesson at the switchboard and she felt her tongue helpless to say "Number, please," and in desperation she had dropped the plug and thrown a kiss to the subscriber who immediately proved to be a rough-looking boy in a football suit.

(To be continued.)

William Donaldson Retires

AFTER thirty years of continuous service in the employ of the Central Union Telephone Company, at his own request, William Donaldson, auditor of receipts for the Central Union and Cleveland Telephone Companies, has been granted a pension and has retired from the service to devote himself to the recuperation of his health.

WILLIAM DONALDSON.

About a year ago Mr. Donaldson suffered a nervous breakdown which compelled him to take a rest of several months which he spent in the northern woods fishing. Feeling much improved, he returned to work and in September moved from Chicago to Columbus. Recurring attacks of his old trouble warned him that if he continued his work he might become permanently incapacitated and caused him to decide, though with much regret, to retire.

Mr. Donaldson entered the service of the Central Union Company as bill clerk in the office of the late W. S. Chapman, secretary and treasurer, at Chicago on July 1, 1890. At that time all subscribers' bills were prepared by hand and, except in a few cases, rendered quarterly. The total number of subscribers was only about 19,000.

The following year he was transferred to subscribers' ledger work, at which only two clerks were then employed. In 1892 he became contract clerk in charge of subscribers' contracts and ledger work. In 1893 he became toll clerk in charge of settlements with other companies. The year 1899 found him in charge of tariffs and toll account under E. G. Corneau, auditor.

In 1903 he moved to Indianapolis when the company headquarters were changed. Mr. Hedges was then auditor. From 1904 to 1911 he was chief clerk in the auditing department under F. C. Phelps, auditor and later under John Uprichard.

When the Central Group was formed in 1911 and Mr. Uprichard was made auditor of disbursements for the group Mr. Donaldson became chief clerk of the Disbursements department at Chicago. In April, 1913, he became chief clerk to H. J. Booth, auditor of receipts for the Central Group.

In March, 1914, he was appointed auditor of receipts for receivers, Central Union Telephone Company, and continued in that position after the receivership was lifted in April, 1919. In 1920 he was appointed auditor of receipts for the Cleveland Telephone Company, which company, together with the Ohio Division of the Central Union Co. it is proposed to merge, forming the Ohio Bell Telephone Company.

Mr. Donaldson, in the course of his long service, has made many warm friends, who will mark with deep regret his passing from active connection with the organization, regretting it the more because of the considerations of health which make it necessary. The best wishes of these friends will follow him wherever he goes and all hope that he may find complete restoration to health.

Alexander Graham Bell Studies Longevity

Dr. W. A. Evans, who conducts a column headed, "How to Keep Well," in the Chicago *Tribune*, recently published the following comments on Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone:

"Alexander Graham Bell holds that inheritance is a large factor in longevity. In other words, a man lives to reach very old age largely because he belongs to a long lived stock.

"There are other factors contributing to longevity, but none is so important as the stock. Alexander Graham Bell's opinion is based upon a study of the Hyde family, so called. Early in the seventeenth century the founders of this family settled in a New England town. The investigation covered 8,797 descendants born between that time and 1825.

"Dr. Bell thinks this family a fair illustration of New England stock during the seventeenth, eighteenth, and a part of the nineteenth century, rather than a study of the Hyde stock, since the Hyde blood was in the minority after the second generation. The children of the original Hyde were half Hyde, but, on the other hand, those of the seventh generation were only one-sixty-fourth Hyde blood.

"Dr. Bell's conclusion is a tendency to longevity as an inheritable character. What really is inherited probably is a tough, wiry constitution that enables the fortunate possessor to survive the multitudinous ills that flesh is heir to and live on to the extreme limit of human life. This definition cannot be objected to if the definition of 'multitudinous ills' is made broad enough.

"He adds this disease resistant quality is inherited by the offspring, and through the superior fecundity of the long lived it is distributed very generally throughout the population. He found a natural tendency of the race to improve in vigor and vitality through the succeeding generations. There are some who hold that we do not see as many old men and women as there were in the old times.

"Bell's studies indicate that the race is getting more vigorous and longer lived.

"One of the discoveries of his study is that the long lived individuals beget more children than do the shorter lived. Some other conclusions are:

"The average age at death of the Hydes in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was 34.6 years; 35.2 per cent of them died before reaching 20 years of age and 7.3 per cent lived to be 80 years and over. When neither parent lived to be 80, 5.3 per cent of the offspring lived to be 80 and over. When only one parent lived to be 80, 9.8 per cent of the offspring lived beyond that age.

"Where both parents passed 80, 20.6 per cent of the children passed it. Where the father but not the mother lived beyond 80, 11.3 per cent of the children surpassed it. If the mother passed 80, but the father did not, the percentage was 7.7.

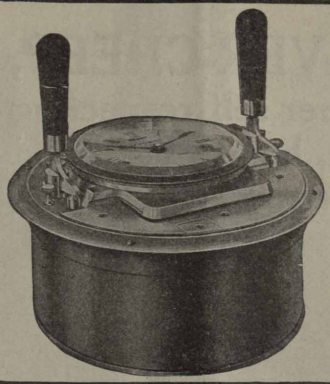
"If the father was over 80 at death and the mother under 60, the average age of the children at death was 42.3. Where the durations of life of the parents were reversed the average age at death of the children was 36.3. In other words, the father was more important than the mother in transmitting longevity. The longest lived parents had the longest lived children, and the shortest lived parents the shortest lived children."

Direct Reading Ohmmeter

A new instrument for the reading of resistance — Reads as a voltmeter — Simply attach terminals to Binding Post, push button and read the resistance.

Circular on Request.

Thompson-Levering Company
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.



THE
CALCULAGRAPH
IS THE
Standard Toll Message Meter
OF THE
Telephone World

Calculagraph Co.
30 CHURCH ST.
N. Y. CITY

Everstick Anchor Company
ST. LOUIS, MO. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

MANUFACTURERS OF
BLACKBURN'S NEVERSLIP CABLE RINGS

"National" Brackets
A Complete Line
of the same high quality as all other National Products

National Metal Molding Co.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Esterbrook Pens
THE STANDARD FOR PEN EXCELLENCE

A Pen for Every Writing Purpose.
Made Especially for you.

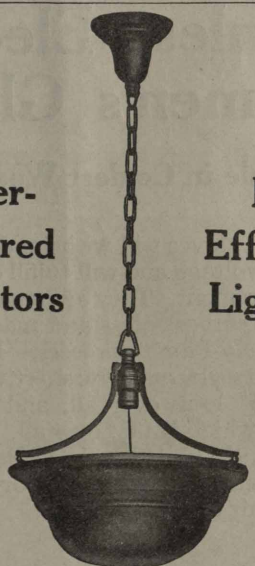
Send or telephone to your nearest dealer, asking for samples, 15c a dozen, assorted or of your favorite pen.

THE ESTERBROOK PEN MFG. CO.
82-100 DELAWARE AVE., CAMDEN, N. J.

X-Ray Lighting
from Concealed Sources

Silver-Mirrored Reflectors

For Efficient Lighting



NATIONAL X-RAY REFLECTOR CO.
New York CHICAGO San Francisco
Representatives in All Principal Cities

Red Cross Is Service

THE fourth Red Cross roll call is not a drive.

It is not a campaign.

It is not an effort to raise any specific sum.

The $1.00 dues of 10,000,000 people for 1921 are payable and this roll call is merely the organized activity of collection.

The American Red Cross, by its congressional charter, is officially designated for the following purposes:

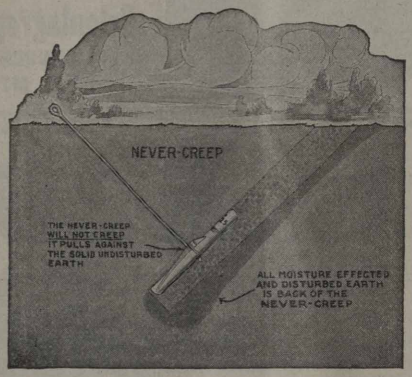
"To furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded in time of war, in accordance with the treaty of Geneva;

"To act in matters of volunteer relief and as a medium of communication between the American people and their army and navy;

"To continue and carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and to apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other great national calamities and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same."—Act of Congress, Jan. 5, 1905.

The NEVER-CREEP,

like all other self respecting Dead-Men, has to be buried before its virtues are known and fully appreciated.



Manufactured By

CHANCE COMPANY

Centralia, Mo.

Won't Cause Short Circuits

The liquid in Pyrene extinguishers will not injure delicate electrical apparatus or cause a short circuit. It is a non-conductor so the operator can safely use the extinguisher on any commercial voltage.

The only recharging necessary is after the extinguisher has been used. This cuts down the upkeep cost. Any woman or young person can easily operate this extinguisher. The liquid won't freeze at 50 degrees below zero so that it can be left in unheated or exposed places. Approved and labeled by the Underwriters' Laboratories.

Pyrene Manufacturing Co., Inc.

NEW YORK

Atlanta Chicago Kansas City San Francisco

Steam Cured

Seamless Electric Linemen's Gloves

Pliable in Coldest Weather

These gloves will withstand very high voltage and will fulfill every requirement. They are tan color, pure gum seamless and made by the "No-Patch" process. Made in two styles, namely: short, which is $10\frac{1}{2}$" long over all, and half-long, which is $13\frac{1}{2}$" over all. Sizes are 9, $9\frac{1}{2}$, 10, $10\frac{1}{2}$ and 11. Packed one pair in a box. Write for sample pair and prices.

The Seamless Rubber Co., Inc.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

B. THRIFTY SAYS

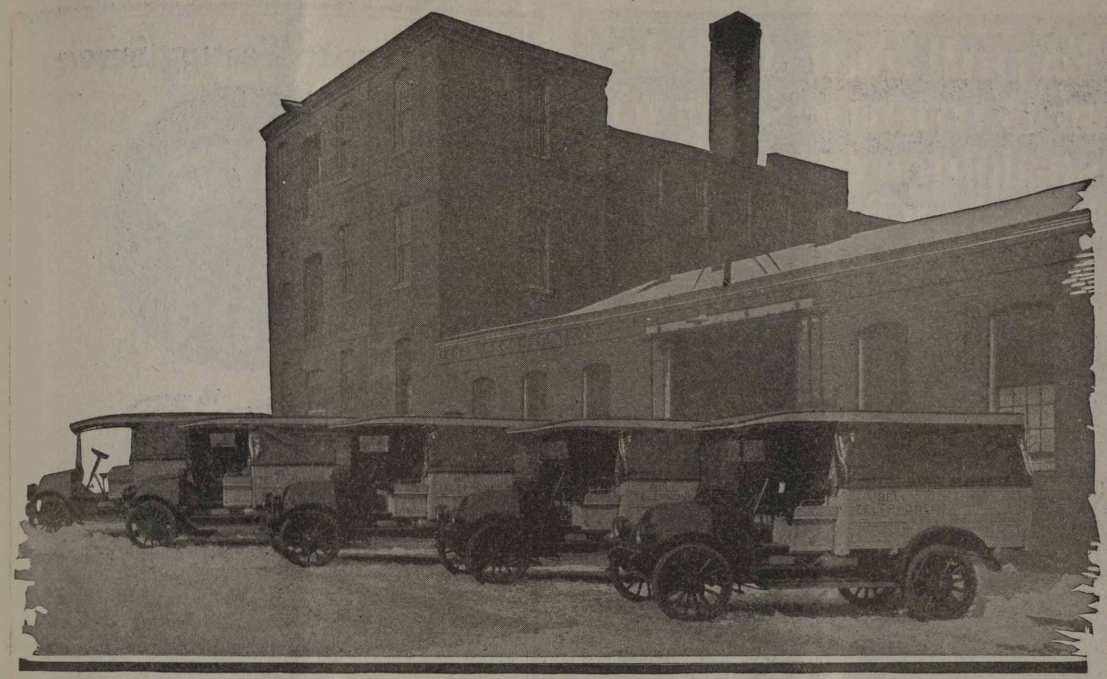
"Learning to go without what you merely *want* is a sure way to *have* what you actually need."

You CAN save if you PLAN to save. This Bank wants to HELP you save. Start TODAY.

THE NORTHERN TRUST CO.--BANK

North West Corner La Salle & Monroe Streets

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $5,000,000



International Popularity

"DEPENDABILITY" is a long word, but to the driver of a motor truck it is important enough to warrant all its length. On telephone construction and repair work there are legitimate difficulties enough without borrowing extra ones from the hauling equipment. The **truck** must be dependable—there are no excuses for troubles there.

Hundreds of **International Motor Trucks** have rendered so trusty a service in the telephone world for so long a period that they have come to mean an essential factor in the everyday efficiency of telephone men. Investigation among drivers at once proves the popularity of this motor truck, which is among the leaders in total truck sales in all lines of industry.

International Motor Truck reliability is kept at top point by the SERVICE instantly available in the organization of this Company, which maintains, besides 92 branches, a network of service-equipped distributors and dealers.

International sizes range from the ¾-ton speed truck to the 3½-ton freighter, with bodies for all purposes.

Motor Truck Department

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA
(Incorporated)

CHICAGO U S A

To pull a large Pole in 8 minutes or to straighten any Pole in less than Two minutes use the

No. 328 Simplex Pole Pulling and Pole Straightening Jack

Templeton Kenly & Co. Ltd.
Established 1899
New York Toronto Chicago London Paris

Accurate Testing Service

Weston

(MODEL 57)

WIRE CHIEF'S VOLTMETER

An Instrument possessing special characteristics and of exceptionally high internal resistance, which is vital in accurate telephone testing service.

It has been found that the use of the Weston Wire Chief's Voltmeter has increased the efficiency of large exchanges 25%. The same or larger increase will apply to smaller exchanges.

Through a series of tests, for which it is specially devised, it affords an incomparable means of determining rapidly the condition of subscribers' lines.

The Wire Chief's Instrument can be put to various uses and the ballistic properties of the instrument are such as to make it particularly adaptable to measuring capacities.

Complete information concerning this and other Weston models will be sent on request.

Weston Electrical Instrument Co.
135 Weston Ave., Newark, N. J.

The National City

Bank is a member of the Federal Reserve System and of the Chicago Clearing House Association.

Savings depositors in this bank are afforded the same security and service as the depositors of large sums in our Commercial Department.

Liberty Loan Bonds carried in safe-keeping for our Savings Depositors without charge.

The National City Bank
OF CHICAGO

Southeast Corner
Dearborn and Monroe Sts.

DAVID R. FORGAN
President

Savings Dep't Open Saturdays 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Other Business Days, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

First and Old Detroit National Bank

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

National Bank Protection for Your Savings

Take advantage of this feature by opening an account in our Savings Department. 3% interest on savings deposits.

The years just ahead of you are big with opportunity, and you should save so as to take advantage of them.

FIRST AND OLD DETROIT NATIONAL BANK
Member Federal Reserve Bank

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

One Policy | Universal Service | One System

Volume 10 | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, DECEMBER, 1920 | Number 5

CORYDON — BIRTHPLACE OF THE STATE

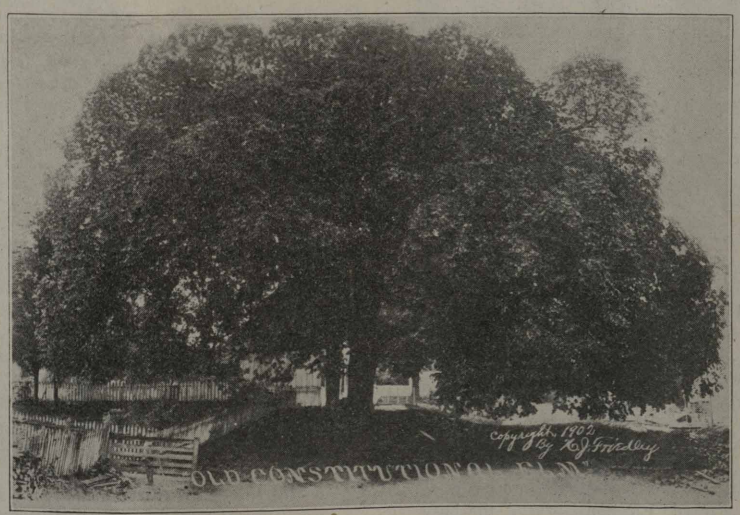
Southern Division Exchange Still Possesses the Cradle — Proud of Old Land-Marks Which Are Lasting Monuments to Indiana's Birth as a State

Since the meeting of the first constitutional convention held in May, 1816, the number of counties in the state has increased from thirteen to ninety-two. The 1920 census figures give the population as 2,930,544, which places this state twelfth in order of largest population. Indiana has two senators and thirteen representatives in Congress.

THE beautiful city of Corydon, Indiana, located in a valley surrounded by picturesque hills, is especially noted for being the first capital of the Hoosier State. Here stands the Historic "Constitutional Elm" in a good state of preservation, also the old capitol building stands today with a few minor changes as it did when used by the first state legislators.

Like the Southern division, Indiana started off with thirteen counties. It was under this famous tree that Indiana's first constitution was drafted. In conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress to enable the people of Indiana Territory to form a constitution and state government, an election of members of a convention to form a state constitution was held on May 13, 1816, in the thirteen counties that then comprised the state.

When the forty-three members elected had assembled at Corydon on the 10th day of June, 1816, the weather was very warm and the most of them had left their open log cabins and traveled many miles through an unbroken wilderness infested with Indians and wild animals. These pioneers were accustomed to a rough and ready outdoor life and to be confined within the tight walls of the old capitol building during the hot days of June was very irksome to them, so they betook themselves to the inviting shade of the wide-spreading boughs of the Old Constitutional Elm. Here, sitting on nature's cool green carpet, with the songs of the birds and the rustle of the leaves overhead, and by the rippling waters of Big Indian Creek, those men of the forest whose lives were ever close to nature, worked for twenty continuous days drafting Indiana's first constitution. With such an environment is it any wonder that they did their work so well?



CONSTITUTIONAL ELM.
It was under this tree in Corydon that many sessions of the first constitutional convention were held in 1816.

This old tree measures one hundred and twenty-four feet, from tip to tip of its branches, is five feet in diameter and about fifty feet high. Through the best scientific care known, the old tree which was a giant with its growth a century ago, is still in good condition and although even now it is no doubt the oldest living thing in Indiana, it bids fair to live actively in Indiana's history for many years.

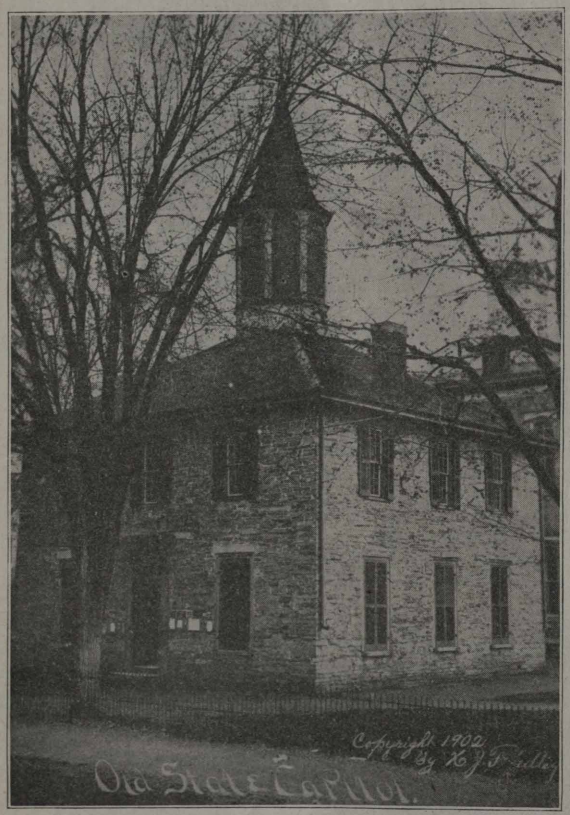
The old capitol building was completed in 1812, just a few months before it became the territorial capitol building. It is built of limestone rocks, which were easily picked up on the surrounding hills or easily obtained by surface quarrying. The majority of the stones had been exposed to the weather for many years before they were placed in the building and were so hard that after one hundred years the walls are as solid as the day they were built. The building being in the public square occupies valuable room much needed for modern county buildings and proposals have been made at times to tear it away, but the patriotic citizens of Corydon have preserved it. At one time Governor Porter heard of this and made a trip from Indianapolis to Corydon and prevailed upon those in authority to preserve the old historical building for posterity. Our pioneer fathers built well, and with proper care the old capitol building will stand for centuries as have the old castles of Europe and will ever be a monument to the beginning of our state's history. Within the last year our legislature authorized the purchase of the building and ground for $50,000 and it is their idea to beautify and protect it from now on.

I—

Indianapolis Handled Heavy Traffic Election Night

ELABORATE arrangments were made to handle the election returns at Indianapolis for the three principal newspapers. Private lines and additional telephones were installed for each, and necessary temporary equipment provided in the company's office to receive and distribute the information.

Company employees were placed in the newspaper offices and transmitted the returns as soon as received over private lines to receiving stations in the company offices. The receiving clerks put the information in bulletin form as received and the returns were then distributed to all of the company's central offices over a "belt line," equipped with one sending and nine receiving stations. Readers were stationed in the terminal rooms of our central offices who read the bulletins as fast as they were received



OLD STATE CAPITOL BUILDING, CORYDON.

from the "belt line." In order to distribute the information as widely as possible, and to make it available to all subscribers and others who might call for it, the telephones used by the readers were wired to a number of jacks in the outgoing trunk multiple.

Suitable notices were run in the newspapers for a few days before, and on election day, requesting those who desired election information to call:

News Election Bureau, Star Election Bureau, or Times Election Bureau.

Subscribers calling either of these election bureaus were plugged into trunk multiple marked "Election Bureau," the busy test being disregarded. Similar arrangements were made on the Automatic plant. About seventy-five people were directly assigned for work in connection with receiving and distributing these returns, and they worked constantly from about 5:30 to 11:30 p. m. on the night of election.

The returns were promptly received and distributed to those who availed themselves of the service provided. This work was handled in a way which was entirely satisfactory to the newspapers, relieving them of an enormous amount of extra work at a time when they were particularly busy, and keeping their regular lines open for other purposes.

Newspapers Praise Election Service at Frankfort

TRAFFIC in Frankfort on election night was particularly heavy, and it is said that service there was never better.

"Much credit should be given by the public to the telephone exchange here, which handled thousands of calls most efficiently stated the Frankfort *Morning Times*. "More than 4,000 calls were handled direct to the *Times* office, and many more were transferred by the operators who were unable to reach the *Times*, despite the fact that a number of extra telephones had been installed. In addition to this, many other calls were handled over private telephones in the *Times* office in tabulating the county vote and receiving returns from nearby counties. The calls received were not only from the city, but from all over the county.

"Manager Alexander, of the local telephone exchange, had the entire force of operators at the office. The operators handled the calls most efficiently and hardly any difficulty was experienced."

A few days after election the following appeared in the Frankfort *Crescent-News* under the heading, "An Appreciation":

"The *Crescent-News* desires to express its thanks to Manager Alexander, of the local telephone plant, and his force of efficient operators for the service rendered this paper election night when the returns were being received from the county, state and nation while the patrons of the company and the subscribers of this paper were anxiously awaiting them."

Business and Pleasure at Eastern Central Meeting

THE Eastern Central Telephone association held its quarterly meeting in New Castle on October 19th. About one hundred and twenty persons were in attendance. The morning session was held in the assembly room of the city library. The welcome address was given by L. L. Monticue, manager at New Castle, and the response was made by Judge J. L. Clark of Indianapolis. Very interesting short talks were made.

At noon a tempting chicken dinner was served by the auxiliary of the First Friends church. The afternoon was spent at the Maxwell baseball park, where a two-inning game was staged by the managers, following this a regular game between the Richmond Home Telephone Company's nine and the Indiana Bell Telephone Company's "Muncie" nine. The Bell boys were too much for their opponents and piled up a good score, the game finally turned into a farce, everybody turned umpire and the game broke up with a verdict that all had a jolly time. The next meeting will be held in Noblesville on January 18th.

Join the I-Willers

I will talk health instead of sickness.
I will carry good news instead of bad news.
I will tell the cheerful tale instead of the sad tale.
I will mention my blessings instead of my burdens.
I will speak of the sunshine of yesterday and tomorrow instead of the clouds of today.
I will encourage instead of criticize.
I will be a friend to every one.
I will not only preach accident prevention, but practice it.

NEWS NOTES AND PERSONAL ITEMS

Indianapolis Traffic News

Toll

Josephine Thompson, who has been ill for some time, has returned.

Lula Pavey, toll supervisor, has gone to Muncie for instruction work.

Miss Ruth Smith, toll supervisor, was married October 27th to Mr. Turner. The wedding announcement was quite a surprise to the toll girls.

Miss Frances Sheefers has returned to the Toll department after a three months' visit with her mother and sister at Denver, Colorado.

A number of toll girls recently went to Clayton, Indiana, to gather nuts for their winter fudge parties. They gathered as many as the machine would hold. They were much alarmed, however, when they discovered that their "lily white" hands, were covered with a dark brown stain that refused to wash off.

—

Belmont

All the Belmont girls were grief stricken at the loss of their chief operator, Mrs. Ruth McDowell, who died at the Methodist Hospital on October 18th. She was a "buddy" and "pal" to all the girls, and was loved by all who knew her. Miss Fern Light, former evening chief operator at Woodruff has succeeded her as chief opeator at Belmont office.

Miss Mildred Glidewell is on a four-weeks' leave of absence. She is down on the farm among the cows, chickens an' everything.

Miss Deal Feeney has been making quite a few pretty things lately, and she says they are for the "Bazaar," but since Henry brought the diamond down to her house one Thursday night, we don't believe her.

Miss Louise Sutter is still on the sick list, but hopes to return to work soon.

Miss Bertha Higbie is attending supervisor's training school.

Miss Thelma Thompson had a Hallowe'en party with lots of good things to eat.

—

North

Miss Ruth Akers has been transferred to California.

Miss Rita Auman and Miss Elva Shull have returned to duty after several weeks' illness.

The North office girls were recently entertained at the home of Miss Ruth Sales. Music and dancing were greatly enjoyed by the guests.

Misses Luella Clemens and Adelia Harden have been promoted to supervisory positions.

A student at the North office inquired at the chief operator's desk where she could secure a new "spout." It was some time before the girls at the desk realized that the young lady wished to be supplied with a new transmitter.

—

Washington

Miss Mable Watts and Miss Muriel Ditton have returned to work. Miss Watts has been in Detroit for some time. Rest cure or love adventure? Which is it, Mable?

Miss Hazel Mockford, evening chief operator, has resigned and is succeeded by Miss Leona Bashford.

The supervisors of Washington have been promised a treat. Just how, when or where we do not know but they are anxiously waiting. Cake and ice cream go pretty good, chicken dinner or a theater supper, they are not at all particular.

Miss Helen Winney has been promoted to a supervisory position.

Woodruff

Misses Elizabeth Huser, Clara Bischoff, Blanch King and Helen Jones have been promoted to senior operators and Miss Zora Webb has been promoted to a supervisory position.

Miss Hazel Solomon spent her vacation at Benton Harbor, Mich. She reports a delightful time.

Miss Gladys Ricketts entertained with a Hallowe'en party at her home. All who attended enjoyed themselves very much, especially the good eats and dancing. The house was prettily decorated to suit the occasion.

Miss Elva Turner was married to Floyd Bradley on Thanksgiving Day. The girls of Woodruff office attended a miscellaneous shower given in her honor by her sister. Miss Turner was the recipient of many pretty and useful gifts.

Central Division

We deeply regret the departure of Grace Boyer who has been lending a helping hand at the Terre Haute exchange. She is succeeded by D. C. Hall, formerly of Louisville and Frankfort, Ky.

Hallie Racuglen, who was transferred recently from Los Angeles to Terre Haute, has decided to be on her way to accept a position in Indianapolis with the A. T. & T Company.

Toll Supervisor Mary Smith Holcombe of Terre Haute, a recent bride, departed for Davenport, Iowa, where she will join her husband. Our best wishes accompany her on what we trust will be a very pleasant journey.

Mae Shivley, toll instructor at Terre Haute, decided to join the matrimonial fraternity. She was recently wedded to Paul Rausch. They quietly slipped away for a few days' honeymoon, so they may expect a rip-roaring time on their return.

A delighted Hallowe'en party was given at the Terre Haute exchange on October 22nd. The operators' quarters were beautifully decorated with pumpkins, lanterns, corn stalks, leaves, etc. Our promising young artist, Miss Hazel Dubbs, displayed her artistic talent by drawing owls, black cats and witches on the walls. Her splendid work was the discussion of the evening. A very pleasing program was introduced by Hallie Racuglen, our famous director, the main attraction being the "Chamber of Horrors." Six of the guests were blindfolded and led to their fate in the chamber by six ancient ghosts. They were seated around a table. Some of them screamed and giggled nearly falling from their chairs. They were punched in the ribs and pinched by land only knows what. Weird noises of dragging chains, dripping water, mournful cowbells, etc., were added to make the scene more realistic. Suddenly every thing was quiet, one ghost stepped forward and in a low rattling voice announced "My dear friends and fellow sufferers, you are now being initiated into the Exalted Order of Owls and Bats! To prove your great courage we now ask you to shake hands with one of our dead colleagues," (which was a rubber glove filled with cracked ice). The new members went wild with this command and squirmed around to avoid anything more dreadful. The ghost went on: "Now, I want you to take in your hand the eye of another one of your departed loved ones (which was a wet, slippery oyster. Poor oyster, there wasn't anything left of it by the time it had slipped and slid from the hands of the sufferers.)" Many other "what nots" of equal horror followed. When all had been initiated, fortune telling, games and dancing were enjoyed. Later a buffet luncheon was served consisting of apples, doughnuts, pumpkin pie, and, last but not least, good old cider (not spiked either).

Miss Francis Hutchison, chief clerk at Frankfort, and Ray V. Lilley of Chicago, were married at the Christian parsonage in Frankfort in September. Miss Hutchison had been in the employ of the company nine years, and was a highly valued employee. Mr. Lilley holds a responsible position with the Old Ben Coal Company of Chicago. Several days before the wedding the

employees at Frankfort gave Mrs. Lilley a shower at the home of Mr. Alexander, manager, at which she was the recipient of an assortment of beautiful and useful gifts. The taxi in which the newly married couple left for their train was most tastefully decorated by some of their friends with large cards reading "Just Married," and draped with white ribbon. A long string of tin cans also dangled from the rear. Although Mrs. Lilley will be missed in the Commercial department, we all join in wishing her success and happiness in her new venture.

MISS DELLA ASHLEY, FRANKFORT TOLL OPERATOR.

Miss Gene Pounds, operator at Frankfort, has resigned her position and is attending Bible college, preparatory to taking up missionary work in China.

Mrs. Margaret Roberts, local operator at Frankfort, has resigned and moved to Pasadena, California, with her husband. They were accompanied as far as Chicago by Marvilla Rogers, toll operator, who then spent a week there.

Miss Ola Goodnight has been promoted from toll operator to evening chief operator at Frankfort.

Misses Clarice Mohler, Bernice Bryan, Pearl Leachman, Catherine Phillips and Gazeille Waldo, of Frankfort, witnessed "The Passing Show" in Indianapolis.

MISS ELIZABETH BOYS, FRANKFORT TOLL OPERATOR.
Miss Boys and Miss Ashley spent a few days at Miss Boys' father's farm near Frankfort.

Elizabeth Boys, operator at Frankfort, has resumed her duties after an illness of several days.

Miss Elsie Primmer, Frankfort local operator, has returned to work after suffering from an auto accident.

Miss Lucile Duncan, toll operator at Frankfort, has returned to work after a pleasant vacation at Kokomo and Lebanon.

Floyd R. Cripe has taken the position of wire chief at Frankfort taking the place of N. E. Rehard, who became line foreman.

Miss Gazeille Waldo has accepted the position of chief clerk at Frankfort.

Miss Gladys Cornelison has been employed as cashier in the Commercial department at Frankfort.

The rebuilding of the outside plant of the Frankfort exchange has been started by George Armentrout, construction foreman. The work is progressing nicely. It will necessitate the placing of approximately 1,100 new poles and over 100,000 feet of new cable. Much of the new inside equipment has been received, and it is expected that the central office work will be started in a short time.

An addition to the exchange building is being made, which will provide new locker room, rest room etc., and will add about 500 square feet to the operating room.

The work of placing new poles and new toll cables at Lafayette has been started by Foreman Hawkins. The work is being done in connection with a new toll switchboard which will be installed at an early date.

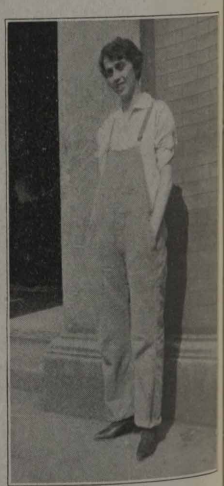
C. K. Hoffman, toll wire chief at Lafayette, is enjoying his vacation on a tour of California. In a letter received from him, he tells of having seen a photoplay made by Mack Sennett and his bathing beauties. Oh, Boy!

New Castle Girls Enjoy Dinner Party

MISS HELEN CUNNINGHAM, chief operator, and Mrs. Neva Phelps, local supervisor, both of New Castle, entertained the manager's clerks, evening and night chief operators, chief operator's clerk, toll supervisor, instructor and the evening information operator at a six o'clock dinner given at the home of Mrs. Phelps, Thursday, November 4th.

The center of the table was graced with a mammoth white cake decorated with the company's emblem. The cake was surrounded with pink roses and fern, and the place cards decorated with tiny pink roses. The menu consisted of fried chicken, gravy, mashed potatoes, sweet potatoes, baked beans, salad, celery, pickles, preserves, bread, butter, coffee, ice cream and cake.

After dinner music and a social good time was enjoyed by everybody.



MISS VIOLA LEONARD,
Efficient "testman" at Muncie.

Eastern Division

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Thompson of the Eastern division wish to thank the division officers and employees for the beautiful electric coffee urn, which was presented to them as a wedding gift. Mr. Thompson is division cableman.

Miss Frances Schwer, clerk in the local manager's office at Muncie, was married on October 16th to Ralph Freel. They will reside in Aurora, Indiana, where Mr. Freel is connected with the Standard Oil Company. Mrs. Vava Risher has succeeded to the position made vacant by the resignation of Miss Schwer.

C. R. Ferell, local plant clerk at Muncie, was married on October 23rd to Miss Bernice Teverbaugh of Albany, Indiana.

The employees of the different departments of the Muncie

DINNER PARTY AT NEW CASTLE.

Standing (left to right)—Misses Olive Jackson, Mildred Taylor and Elizabeth Fish, toll operators; Mrs. Bessie Van Meter, evening chief operator; Mrs. Mabel Cramer, toll operator; Mrs. Neva Phelps, local supervisor; Miss Jane Bennett, manager's clerk; Miss Helen Cunningham, chief operator, and Miss Minnie Bond, night chief operator.

Seated (left to right)—Miss Harriett Dunn, instructor; Mrs. Edith Stover, senior toll operator; Miss Margaret Craig, manager's assistant clerk; Miss Edna Craig, toll operator; Miss Katherine Robbins, toll supervisor; Mrs. Blanch Taylor and Miss Helen Sherlock, toll operators; Miss Jetta Locker, chief operator's clerk, and Mrs. Estella Payne, evening information operator.

exchange, as well as those of the division offices, enjoyed a Hallowe'en party in the Telephone building on East Jackson street, Wednesday evening, October 27th. The rooms were appropriately decorated with autumn leaves, witches and black cats. Here and there stood a shock of fodder, and upon every newel and at every landing sat a grinning Jack-O-Lantern. The reception committee consisted of several cadaverous-looking individuals, who quickly dispelled any doubts that ghosts sometimes roam at will. They welcomed the long, the short, the fat. the thin. There were clowns enough to have made Barnum jealous, negroes enough to have furnished a minstrel show, oriental maidens, fairies, hob-goblins, joys and glooms. The evening was spent in games, contests and dancing. Refreshments were served, consisting of pumpkin pie, doughnuts and cider (without the kick). There were several guests from the offices at Anderson and New Castle and we were indeed pleased to have them with us.

Bessie Rolli very pleasantly entertained the operators of the Bluffton exchange at her home on West Washington street on Friday evening, October 22nd. An exciting weinie roast was a part of the delightful luncheon served. Other features of the evening were singing and dancing. Those of the force present were: Misses Cecile Trenary, Margaret De Haven, Nina Watson, Florence and Edith McCarty, Hettie and Gertrude Loudon. Eloise and Mary Hornady.

The marriage of Charles Everett Ogalsbee, a lineman of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company at Bluffton, and Miss Vena Mabel Hobson, a daughter of Abraham L. Hobson, took place November 11th.

C. M. Murphy, line foreman at Bluffton, received a severe scalp wound November 11th, when an eight-pound generator fell ten feet, striking him on the head. The flat surface of the generator struck him and the wound was not cut sharp, but it was necessary for a physician to take a stitch in closing it. Had it struck on the sharp edge a fracture of the skull might have resulted. Another workman was carrying an armload of generators down a stairway, when one slipped and struck Mr. Murphy, who was standing directly beneath. A peculiar thing about the accident was that while Murphy's cranium was not injured, the iron generator was broken into several pieces. Mr. Murphy says it was all due to his head being made of solid ivory.

Margaret DeHaven, local operator, very delightfully entertained with a fudge party at her home on West Market street, Bluffton. All participated very freely in making and devouring the fudge, and also in dancing which came later in the evening. Those present were Nina Watson, Cecile Trenary, Ethel Drewette, Verna Don Sands, Bessie Rolli, Mary and Eloise Hornaday, Mrs. Owen Davis, and Agnes Conklin.

On election night, November 2nd, the operators of the Bluffton exchange were kept extremely busy handling hundreds of calls made by anxious subscribers. B. B. Earley, local manager, and Mrs. Earley arranged a luncheon which was served in the main office. All the girls expressed their appreciation of the delicious "eats" after the strenuous duties of the evening.

Miss Vivian Horn, recording operator at Kokomo, has been promoted to the Commercial department. We miss her sunny smile.

Miss Delena Braddock has taken the place of Miss Vivian Horn as recording operator.

Miss Viola Robbins, local supervisor at Kokomo, has been transferred to Anderson, Indiana.

Miss Kitty Cissel, who has been away on account of her health, is with us again and has taken the place of Miss Viola Robbins as local supervisor. We sure are glad to have Miss Cissel with us again.

Miss Florence Lamoureux, Kokomo chief operator, is back

again after her two weeks' vacation. But my, how you do miss those beauty naps after you get "used to 'em." Miss Harkins of the Observing department, of Indianapolis, who has been acting as chief operator during Miss Lamoureux's absence, has returned to Indianapolis.

Mrs. Edna Hoover has been transferred from local to toll at Kokomo.

Miss Nellie Merritt of Kokomo, has been absent on account of illness. Everyone hopes she will be with us again, soon.

Miss Ida Parrish of Kokomo spent the week-end with her sister at Argos, Indiana.

The New Castle "bunch' was invited to a Hallowe'en masquerade party given by the Muncie "bunch" at Muncie, Wednesday evening, October 27th. Everyone had a wonderful time.

The employees of the New Castle office held a masquerade Hallowe'en party in the plant chief's office Monday evening, November 1st. Music and dancing were enjoyed by all. Features of the evening were a mock wedding and a reading given by Elizabeth Fish, toll operator. A luncheon of ham sandwiches, baked beans, pickles, cheese and coffee was served at eleven o'clock. Manager L. L. Monticue and wife were guests. Everyone enjoyed the evening.

Miss Helen Sherlock, toll operator, has returned to New Castle after being in Athens, Ohio, on account of illness.

Mrs. Estella Payne, Mable Cramer, Bessie VanMeter, Katherine Robbins and Misses Jetta Locker and Harriet Dunn of the New Castle office, entertained in honor of Mrs. Neva Phelps, local supervisor, who is to leave the service in the near future, at the home of Mrs. Estella Payne, November 17th. Those present were: Misses Helen Cunningham, chief operator, Jane Bennett, Margaret and Edna Craig, Elizabeth Fish, Minnie Bond, Mildred Taylor, Helen Sherlock, Bessie Johnson, Esther Painter and Mrs. Edith Stinson, Blanche Taylor, Edith Stover, Fannie Rowlett and Mrs. Charles Phelps. At eight o'clock all were invited to the dining-room where a tempting lunch was served. Cupids were given as favors. Mrs. Phelps was the recipient of a lovely gift from each one present.

A. S. Barnett, division traffic superintendent, and Mr. Sharkey visited the New Castle office on November 19th.

Northern Division

Miss A. Bauschell, South Bend local operator, has been transferred to Detroit.

Mrs. Lottie Coates, chief operator of the local department at South Bend, spent a week at Terre Haute visiting her parents.

Misses Anderson, Coates, Cool, Mackin, Buzek and Steiner, all of South Bend, went on a nutting party one Sunday morning. About fifteen bushels of walnuts were gathered. Outside of torn skirts, torn hose, heel-less shoes and empty stomachs a wonderful time was enjoyed. Apples were in plain sight everywhere—so were bull-dogs.

Miss Thelma Hatfield and Miss Marjorie Moore, senior operators, have been promoted to toll supervisors at South Bend.

Wanted—"First Aid"; also a supervisor, at South Bend. Ida Barnes insists upon having doorless machines, as she gets so fussed when "he" comes that she slams the door on her finger, and—no supervisor for a week.

Who is to blame if we get sick when the South Bend plant chief is such a good Democrat that he loses four pounds of chocolates on "Jimmy"?

Also Indi Anna Belle wants to know—Why Mr. Rowlette had to go to Indianapolis? When Mr. Taylor is going to start the South Bend school? If Mr. Loomis really went to I. U. to see the game?

Miss Lois Anderson, traffic chief at South Bend, spent a week-end at Terre Haute with the "old gang."

Mrs. Gertrude Cool, chief clerk of the Traffic department at South Bend, was surprised on her birthday, October 20th, by the clerks and chief operators of the local force at "Tarry Hut." She was presented with a beautiful sterling silver fountain pen. Refreshments were served and a delightful evening was spent.

Mrs. Lottie Coates, chief operator of the local department at South Bend, was delightfully surprised on her birthday, November 1st, by clerks and supervisors of the local department. She was presented with a beautiful picture. "Good eats" were served.

Miss Ethel Schraeder, local supervisor at South Bend, left for California for an indefinite period.

Misses Naomi Loucks and Edna Kern, local operators at the Kendallville exchange, has resigned to take other employment, but we wonder what Naomi Loucks means by "other employment."

Martha Seidel and Hazel Peters have accepted positions as operators at the Kendallville exchange.

Mrs. Elvina DeVoe, local operator at the Kendallville exchange, was married Friday, November 5th, to William Appleman at the Methodist Parsonage, Kendallville. After the ceremony they left for a trip to Muncie and Marion. The marriage came as a complete surprise to us all and Mrs. Appleman surely will be missed by us all.

Twelve operators at the Kendallville exchange gave Mr. and Mrs. Appleman a jolly charivari at their home on North Railroad street, Wednesday, November 10th. The newlyweds were aroused from their slumbers by the serenaders, who were at last admitted. They were given a miscellaneous shower and a rousing good time was enjoyed by all. Ice cream and wafers were served as refreshments. At a late hour they left wishing the bride and groom much joy and success in life.

Eighteen operators held an enjoyable Hallowe'en party Thursday, October 28th, in the rest room at Kendallville. Upon entering the room they were greeted by a ghost and after being welcomed were escorted to the parlor which was artistically decoated in Hallowe'en style. Refreshments consisted of popcorn, apples, cider and doughnuts. Miss Helen Hearn was awarded a prize for appearing in the most clever makeup.

La Porte Girls Provide Novel Entertainment

SOME crowd! Where? At the La Porte Masonic temple on the evening of November 11th, when the business girls of that city held their regular monthly banquet at which over 300 girls were present. Many others were refused tickets. The fact that when a woman starts out to do a thing she usually accomplishes it was proved for the La Porte telephone girls, who were in charge of the affair last month, predicted that it would be the biggest and best yet and there was no doubt on this score. The dinner was excellent, while the program, which had aroused curiosity, due to the fact that there was a mystery about the sketch, "La Porte in 1940," was indeed enjoyable.

The hall was draped with the allied flags in keeping with Armistice day and the Eastern Star ladies served the two-course dinner at long tables decorated with fall flowers. Following the dinner a tableau was presented with Miss Grace Hatfield as Columbia, a sailor and soldier saluting her, Miss Edna Bunton posing as the former and Miss Evona Seidler taking the part of the soldier. During the tableau "America" was sung by the audience. This was followed by a patriotic address, apropos the day, by Rev. Clarke R. Parker, in which he spoke of the splendid comradeship, heroism and loyalty of our soldier boys during the world war. Miss Marsh Meister appeared in costume in an oriental dance. She was accompanied by Miss June Thomas. Mrs. Margaret Wendt, accompanied by Miss Dorothy White, gave a clever pianologue entitled "Sell-a-de Banan," in a most pleasing manner. Then came the long-looked-for surprise. The

LA PORTE GIRLS SAY THESE CONDITIONS WILL EXIST IN 1940.

The upper right corner shows the "great bank robbery" staged by LaPorte telephone girls and Advance Rumely employees. Girls will respond to fire alarms, hunt bank robbers and run the city government.

hall was darkened and "La Porte in 1940, as We Women Will Run it," was flashed on a screen. According to the telephone girls the men will be spending their days in 1940 doing the cooking while friend wife takes up the duties of the business world with girls of various business houses at the head of the firm where they are now employed. Miss Cavanaugh introduced the pictures in a most amusing way and the girls dressed as policemen, firemen, athletes, and even bank robbers, caused a great deal of laughter.

Following the program the floor was cleared for dancing, the girls having invited their gentlemen friends for the occasion. Petterson's orchestra furnished music for the occasion.

A Full Day

By Hazel Sisson of Princeton.

A FEW Indiana Bell Telephone employees at Princeton drove to historic New Harmony, Indiana, several weeks ago. The girls prepared the lunch which consisted largely of fried chicken. The boys cranked the Fords and we were off.

We first drove to the old dam on the Wabash, about two and one-half miles west of New Harmony, ate our lunch, then spent several hours scrambling over great rocks and boulders that protrude out of the water, forming the natural dam across the river. Many of these rocks are worn smooth, but some have holes washed in them forming basins. Others are very rough, having deep ridges cut into them, caused by the continual washing of the water. In between the rocks the water rushed and roared furious that anything should dare block the traffic. We finally left this lovely spot to explore New Harmony.

This village lies in the center of a long range of encircling hills, fifty-one miles above the mouth of the Wabash. Houses still stand that were built by German communists in the second decade of the last century, and in the twenties, were occupied by members of the Owenite communities. There is little business transacted here and the New Harmony of today bears everywhere the impress of its earlier years.

The Rappites, that were among the religious communists, were the founders of New Harmony. This place became an important point in the itinerary of European travelers, as well as a rendezvous of American scientists, early in 1826. This lasted many years. It was the headquarters of the U. S. Geological Survey up to 1856, when, at the completion of the Smithsonian Institute building at Washington, a part of the famous collection was conveyed to that building; another to Indiana University at Bloomington, and a third to the American Museum of Natural History in Central Park, New York.

The old granary-fortress of the Harmonites, which had been equipped with gratings and loop holes by the Rappites for protection, was turned into a museum. In this were stored not only the specimens collected by surveying parties, but the collections

made by Thomas Say, father of American zoology, in the surrounding states, and by William Maclure in Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, Mexico, and the West Indies. Over the old desk at New Harmony hall lectures on chemistry, geology and biology were delivered by the leading scientists of this country and the foreign travelers, attracted to New Harmony by its international reputation as a scientific center.

In the library is one of the most interesting book collections in the country. Our party was sadly disappointed on learning that the library was not open on Sunday, so we missed seeing many of the things we had heard so much about that were kept there.

Another very interesting feature is a stone, six or eight feet square that lies in the yard of the old Fauntleroy home. It was to be cut up and used as a part of the foundation before the house was built, but the morning after it was placed there, a perfect foot print was found in it. It is improbable that it could have been chiseled out over night, so it was named by those that live there, "the angel's foot print." Time and the weather have worn the rough stone smooth, but the foot-print remains perfect.

It was in this Fauntleroy home that the first woman's club in America was organized, sixty-one years ago. The "Minerva" had a membership of twenty-six which since has increased to over two and one-half millions. In this home are furniture and household articles which, due to association and origin, are beyond price, such as brass candle sticks brought from England over a century ago, spindle-legged chairs, ancient four-poster beds, and the oldest Chickering piano in existence. Now, after more than half a century, the women of federated clubs of this state would buy this home and hold it as their own. The deed of trust for this property has been placed in the American Trust and Savings Bank at Evansville. The resolution to buy the home was

ON THE WABASH.
Seated (left to right)—Roy Drysdale, Miss Hazel Sisson, Miss Lora Drysdale, Miss Ruby Scott and Garrett Hale. Standing—G. W. Jones and Andrew Mans.

voted on by the Indiana Federated Clubs last October, and they have until January 1, 1921, to close the deal.

This beautiful spot in southern Indiana is a source of pride to every Hoosier, to those who have seen it, and to those who have not. So when you have a day or two "off," go to New Harmony. You will find it a day well spent.

Long Distance Surgery

Operator: Number, please.

Subscriber: How much will it cost for an operation to Omaha, Nebraska?

(F. K. Decatur Dis. Cor.)

Telephone Manufacturers Increasing Number of Employees

JUST at this moment when most manufacturers are talking of retrenchment and the reduction of their working forces it is interesting to note the big increase in the ranks of the telephone manufacturing industry. The Western Electric Company which manufacures practically all the transmission apparatus used by the Bell System announces that during the month of September, the number of its employees reached the highest point in its history. Its payrolls showed a total personnel of 34,222 compared with a total of 25,360 for the same month in 1919.

A glance at the figures will demonstrate the efforts that are being made to cut down the present shortage of telephone material. Of the present staff 21,626 are stationed at the big works which the Western Electric maintains at Hawthorne, near Chicago. A year ago, there were only 15,358 working at Hawthorne. The present force there represents an increase during the past twelve months of over 42 per cent.

The development of new ideas in telephone circles has also resulted in a big increase in the number of employees in the engineering department of the company. From a staff of 2,569 in September 1919, the ranks of the engineers have reached upward until they now total 3,512, the majority of whom are employed in the Western Electric laboratories at New York.

The production of the automatic telephone will mean still further additions to the personnel at the Hawthorne factory. Several new buildings are now being constructed at a cost of more than $5,000,000 which will probably carry the working force of the Illinois plant over the 25,000 mark.

Shelbyville Girls at Hallowe'en Frolic

ONE of the jolliest parties of the Hallowe'en season was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Robertson for the telephone operators of Shelbyville. The girls came masked as naval officers, Golduh Stubbins, Sis Hopkins, Spanish dancers, ladies of '76, Indian squaws, bathing girls, and all other kind of girls who help to make up the world. "Squaw Know All," an Indian fortune teller, was present and much to the delight of the girls told their past, present and future, and even went so far as to promise them a husband in the near future, some of them even seeing their future intended in a looking glass.

At the witching hour of twelve a lunch, consisting of ice cream, pumpkin pie and milk, was served. The cream having been donated by the Fertig Creamery Company, and the pies and milk by the patrons of the county, showing the girls their appreciation for their efficient services. Prizes were awarded to Miss Martha Sedgwick, for the prettiest masked; ugliest, Eunice Carpenter; most comical, Florine Eudell and Bee McKiney. Those present were the Misses Martha Sedgwick, Eunice Carpenter, Eunice Wagoner, Justine Simms, Frances Murr, Ruth Taylor, Ione Williams, Frences Bogeman, Helena Ferris, Florence Simms, Hazel Meyers, Florine Endell, Mayme Price, Grace Hayworth and Messrs. Garnet Fox, Earl Rapp, Mr. and Mrs. Joe King, and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Rolen.

Gay Time at South Bend Party

SOUTH BEND'S Hallowe'en masquerade party on October 26th was a huge, howling success! Through the kindness of the Chamber of Commerce we had the use of their building for the party. The girls, assisted by some of the men of the Plant department, decorated the hall with pumpkins, oak leaves and other Hallowe'en decorations. The Grand March commenced at 8:30 o'clock and from then on the fun was fast and furious. Miss Anderson, traffic chief, was awarded the prize

SOUTH BEND EMPLOYEES MADE A HOWLING SUCCESS OF THEIR HALLOWE'EN MASQUERADE PARTY.

for the funniest costume. She was attired in a farmer's garb, and "believe us" eighteen hours of plowing a day wouldn't faze her at all, judging from the way she ran around the hall. The prize for the prettiest costume was given to Miss Leona Haist, toll operator. Miss Haist was dressed as a bride.

A cracker-eating contest and also a pie-eating contest were among the main attractions of the evening. Mr. Edson, supervisor of contracts, won the pie-eating contest. The way that pie disappeared was a marvelous sight. From accurate observation made, Mr. Edson only required "two chews and six swallows" to down his quarter of a pie. The other contestants were hopelessly out-classed. Miss Joan Buzek, local work order clerk, left the field of entries far behind in the cracker-eating contest.

Cider, doughnuts and apples were served and the affair was unanimously voted as one of the best parties ever given by the South Bend force.

A vote of thanks was extended to the Chamber of Commerce for their kindness.

The Peruiad

VOLUME III

TO the readers of THE BELL TELEPHONE NEWS:

Well, I promised you that I would let you know how I made friends with this gang of hard noses in the Plant department at Peru, but as the results are not yet apparent I will let you judge for yourself.

I made all necessary arrangements for a dance to be given on Hallowe'en and saw to it that the Traffic department prepared the eats and that various departments at Peru invited their division superintendents, and their staffs, hoping that all would be on their good behavior (that is the folks at Peru, not the division officers, for everyone knows how they act when away from home).

But sad to relate "Dutch" Kuch and "Tommy" McDowell felt so good after drinking some sort of prohibition drink that they had to take an auto ride to get cooled off. "Tubby" Fagan went to sleep under the piano. "Tubby" was dressed as a clown (that is he was dressed as one, but acted natural). He tells us that lying under the piano was part of his stunt. "Jap" Phillips couldn't be coaxed to dance for fear he would miss getting to smoke his cigar so we didn't get to watch him. He stayed out in the reception room all the time.

"Ivy" Green hasn't learned to dance anything except a waltz and he waltzed to every thing that came along regardless of the music. We thought he was masked until we saw that he had managed to train a very few of the few hairs on his dome over the spot that is generally exposed, so he didn't get to compete for the prize. "Ez" Owings was masked as a very fat negress and in dancing a "can-can" nearly lost his costume and retired via the kitchen door. "Ty" Cobb, "Chawles" Yeaman, "Irish" Castell and "Blackie" Black were conspicuous by their absence.

MISHAWAKA BRIDAL PARTY AT SOUTH BEND MASQUERADE.

A. E. Smith, A. S. Barnett, William Shaffer and William Shaw were in attendance and as they are a pretty good bunch to tie to I supposed that the gang would be pleased. But the next day they wanted to know why we didn't have a different hall; why we didn't have better music; why we didn't have more eats and so many more "why we didn't haves" that we had to leave the store room and find a quiet spot to meditate over the fact that the more one sees of this bunch around here the easier it is to understand why "Botney" Lowman stood at one end of the hall the night of the dance from the time it opened until it closed and did nothing but grin. Now if any of you have anything to suggest that might please this bunch of beefers I would appreciate your writing it in THE BELL TELEPHONE NEWS as I am up a stump. I have only one more stunt and if that fails, well, you shall hear later from

Your very much-abused co-worker.

I—

Bell Telephone News

Published Monthly by the
INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

EDGAR S. BLOOM, *President*
C. H. ROTTGER, *Vice-President*
FRANK WAMPLER, *Vice-President and General Manager.*
THOMAS R. KEYES, *General Auditor.*
G. A. KOSITZKY, *Chief Engineer*
A. R. HENRY, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
OSCAR PETERSEN, *Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.*
WALTER HANSEN, *Assistant Treasurer.*

AMORY T. IRWIN, Editor
EVERETT E. FRIGANZA, Assistant Editor.
BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING - - - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—Two Dollars a Year in advance, to all persons except employés of the Telephone Company.

The Chronic Kicker

(By an employee of the Engineering Department at Columbus, Ohio.)

MUCH has been said about the chronic kicker. Everywhere you go you will hear this or that employee make the statement. "Oh, he is just a chronic kicker."

Now I wish to make the statement that there is no such thing as a chronic kicker. Oh, what a roar you all set up against that statement. You say if I were there you could prove that I am wrong. Just you try to handle Mr. or Mrs. So-and-So, and I'll bet you would change your mind," you say.

I speak from more than twenty-seven years' experience in the telephone business. I have filled all the positions that deal with the public from office boy up, and I have never met a chronic kicker. Queer, isn't it; but yet it is true. I have proved it to many of the men with whom I have associated and can prove it again whenever it is necessary.

The so-called chronic kicking is more your fault than his. There are just two reasons for the so-called chronic kicker. First, you are not giving him the service that he is justly entitled to, or he does not know what he should get for his money. In either case the fault is yours.

To do away with the so-called chronic kicker you must first place his service on an A-No. 1 basis and keep it there.

If this does not stop the kicking then it is up to you to educate the party as to what he is really paying for and what to expect for his money. The first, as a rule, is the easiest part of the cure. It consists of placing the subscriber's line in perfect condition; your operating department must be A-1 and your troubleman must be right as well as any other employees with whom the subscriber may come in contact.

The second is harder, but can be done every time. Explain carefully to the subscriber just what he is to expect for his money. Invite him to the exchange and carefully and intelligently show him each operation of his line in placing a call. Don't try to fill him with a lot of theory. He won't understand it. But give him just the horse sense explanations that every theory has; this he can understand. Show him every part of your exchange, explaining it. If you have done your part as you should, you will have your so-called chronic kicker cured and as long as you continue to do this, he will stay cured.

People, of course, are different. Some will complain of faulty service quicker than others, but if you are right you would rather have this kind of subscriber than the careless, slow kind, for their telling you of the defects promptly gives you a chance to remedy them, which should be the policy and motto of every employee.

Stimulating the Imagination

PRACTICALLY without exception you will find that the man who has achieved success has been a reader. This does not mean that he has confined himself solely to musty tomes, and to the study of text books relating to his tasks in hand. On the contrary, the majority of successful men and women are readers of fiction; not trash of course, but fiction of the better class, because such reading stimulates the imagination, and imagination is essential to success.

Imagination combined with vision is accountable for most big things in life. Now there is a difference between imagination and vision, though they may be said to be interlocking.

One good definition of imagination is this: "The art or power of combining the products of past experience in modified, new, or ideal forms; the creative or constructive power of the mind." Vision: "The representation of absent or remote (as in the future) things as present."

The success of Edison, Westinghouse, Eastman, Schwab, Morgan, Carnegie, Bell, Vail and others of our big men has lain in this combination of imagination and vision.

Vision is perhaps not so easy of stimulation as is imagination, but we should by all means cultivate the imagination if only for its value to us in a practical way.

We will venture to say that ninety-nine per cent of the successful suggestions submitted to us are from employees who read much.

Now this brings us down to what do you read, or what can you or should you read, in the way of fiction, to stimulate this faculty of imagination.

There are many other reasons for the reading of good books, most of which are self-evident, but let us afford here a short list of books which may be read with both interest and profit, and all of which may be found in any public library.

Lorna Doone, Don Quixote, Huckleberry Finn, Tom Sawyer, all of Charles Dickens' stories, Count of Monte Cristo, Three Musketeers, Luck of Roaring Camp, Les Miserables, Charles O'Malley, Last Days of Pompeii, Bob, Son of Battle, The Right of Way, Ivanhoe, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, Treasure Island, Gulliver's Travels, Vanity Fair, Round the World in Eighty Days, The Virginian.

If All High Salaries Were Reduced

"IF all salaries over $5,000 a year, in the Bell Telephone system, were cut to that amount, and the money thus saved was distributed among the workers who have been receiving less than $5,000 a year, the average pay of those workers would have been raised only 17 cents a week, or $9 a year! If no one in the Bell Telephone system should be paid more than $3,000 a year, and the amount saved should be distributed among the workers receiving less than $3,000, their pay would be raised only 28 cents a week, or $15 a year! And if you made the top limit of salaries $1,500 per annum, the increase received by those who had been receiving less would be 64 cents a week, or $33 a year.

"I believe that these figures will be startling to the people who have been thinking that the high salaries of officials and managers have impoverished the other workers. These highly paid men get what their services seem to be *worth* to the business. But even if they were paid so little as $1,500 a year, the gain to the other employees would be almost nothing."
—George E. Roberts in the *American Magazine*.

Mr. Insull's Article on Utilities

IN printing, in the November issue, the article by Samuel Insull, "Investments in Public Utilities Must Be Safeguarded," THE BELL TELEPHONE NEWS omitted to state that it was an address delivered by Mr. Insull before a meeting of the Chicago Association of Credit Men.

Christmas Greeting

To All Employees

AT the close of another year, it is again my privilege and pleasure to extend to you the Season's Greetings and to thank you for the fine spirit of co-operation which you have shown in our work of furnishing telephone service to the public.

1920 will doubtless go into history as the year in which our great country successfully met many of the difficult problems of changing War-Time America to Peace-Time America. During the year following the Armistice, no one could foresee the outcome of readjustment to a peace basis and uncertainty was wide-spread. As the end of this year approaches, it is clearly evident that we are slowly and sanely effecting a change in the right direction and that we are gradually getting "back to normal." The members of the Indiana Bell organization have had their part in this work of readjustment and we may all feel justly proud of the progress made.

Many of the difficulties which we experienced, were common to business in general, and in addition, we had many other problems to meet because of the peculiar conditions surrounding the public utility field and the solution of these problems has required the exercise of diligence, ingenuity and patience on the part of each member of our organization. New problems are continually arising in the telephone industry, and the year 1921 will undoubtedly bring forth its full quota, but we are looking forward with the firm conviction, that whatever our difficulties may be, with the help of an intelligent and loyal organization, a proper solution will be found.

On behalf of the stockholders, directors and officers of the Company, I wish you a Merry Christmas and a very Happy New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Edgar S. Bloom

President

Our Old Trouble Man

When you hear his old "Tin Lizzie"
Come a-ratlin' down the street,
With its battered sides and windshield,
With its ragged top and seat;
It would make a thousand noises,
That would drown an angel's band,
But it's music, sweet and soothing,
It's our old trouble man.

Sometimes his shoes are mighty muddy,
When he rings our front door bell,
And his footprints on the carpets,
Makes us feel like saying—well;
And, when he hangs his battered tool kit,
On our brand new music stand,
We shiver, but we smile a welcome,
To our own old trouble man.

He's just the same, within the orbit
Of our telephonic ills,
And deserves the same relations,
As our doctor, with his pills;
And, for patience with his fellows,
All that grumbling, growling clan,
We will stake our reputation
On our old trouble man.

When his work is all completed,
And he has O. K. on every line,
When his last complaint's adjusted,
Reports all in to check his time,
And the Service Record's handed,
The Great Director of the Plan,
Sure eternal Pension's waiting
For our old trouble man.

Dedicated by O. D. Green to all the repairmen in the Southern division.
Evansville, Indiana, November 5, 1920.

The Joke That Failed

THE Peru office is blessed with a very efficient janitress. After Manager Green, republican, stayed up until the wee hours of the morning hanging "crépe" on the chairs, desks, etc., of the democratic members of the Commercial department on November 2nd, our capable Mrs. Henkle appeared about thirty minutes later and seeing her dust cloth torn in shreds, was so "put out" she took down the decorations and proceeded to put things in spic and span order. Mrs. Henkle is a very strong republican and just why she should object, Mr. Green is unable to understand. But the Commercial department takes this means of thanking her and also voting her a special 901 for efficiency.

Unique Get-Together of Fort Wayne Men

THE Home Telephone and Telegraph Company of Fort Wayne was host on October 26th to about sixty of its own men employees in the social rooms of the company's building. The chairman of the entertainment committee, Herman Kaade, had arranged a very unique program which was enjoyed by all. High lights of the program consisted of a talk by General Manager Frank E. Bohn, a stereopticon talk by E. L. Gaines, traffic superintendent, dealing with the problem of telephone cable splicing, and a chalk talk by B. J. Griswold. Community singing aroused a great deal of "pep" among the guests, and the evening closed with progressive pedro and a cafeteria lunch. A brief business session was held, with Frank X. Staub, chief engineer, presiding.

Good-Bye Guy—Take Keer Yer Self

As time rolls on and friends we meet,
In office, club, or on the street,
We scarcely ever give a thought,
To how much pleasure they have brought
To us, until the word goes round
That they are leaving the good old town.

Their value, then, is plainly seen;
For instance, take our old Friend Green,
He's been a fixture GOOD and STRONG.
Indeed, we feel 'tis almost wrong
For us to see him drift away,
And priviledged not a word to say.

He's always been a good-natured GUY
Who seems to think it best to try
To see the bright side all the while,
And wear that natural Guy Green smile.
Will he be missed? Well, we say yes.
And here's to nothing but SUCCESS.

—*Mrs. Herbert Stuart.*

Dance and Supper at Evansville

THE Plant employees at Evansville side-tracked business at their regular association meeting on Friday night, November 5th, and entertained the wives, children and sweethearts of the members. George G. Hall, division manager, Mrs. Hall, G. C. Reasner, division engineer, and Mrs. Reasner were special guests.

H. B. Harper, chairman of Plant Local No. 43, opened a short business meeting by speaking on the benefits of the association. He was followed by Mr. Hall, who also talked about the merits of the association and the prospects of forming a state organization. O. D. Green, division plant superintendent, was unable to attend the meeting on account of serious illness in his family but he was present, in a certain sense, for he had composed a short poem, "Our Old Trouble Man," and this was read by Division Chairman, W. M. Baird. A copy of this poem will be found elsewhere in this issue.

About nine o'clock the business meeting was adjourned and strains of irresistible music filled the hall and soon the dance was in full swing.

An elaborate oyster supper had been planned and was served by the entertainment committee, headed by John Caine, chairman.

These association events, which are held periodically, have cemented the ties of friendship between employer and employee, also employee and employer, so firmly that it is beyond question that the association, as fostered by the parent company, has proven a grand success.

Talks from Crawfordville to San Francisco

THE longest call from the Crawfordsville office was put through October 30th when Joseph Troy talked with his sister in San Francisco. The call as made over a distance of 2,400 miles. Only a half hour was required to complete the circuit. Mr. Troy said the service was the very best and that he heard his sister's voice as plainly as if she were talking in the same room.

For the first time in several years sugar was placed on the dining tables at the Ellis Island immigration station and a riot nearly resulted. Hereafter individual portions will be served.

Work done with a will yields more satisfaction than any amount of idling.—*Forbes Magazine* (N. Y.).

OF INTEREST TO OUR GIRLS

Conducted by
Mrs. F. E. Dewhurst

Santa Claus and Universal Service

A Christmas Fantasy Suggested by Our Front Cover Design.

"NORTH POLE, one million zeros."

"What's that? I didn't say it right? Well, I guess you'd call it zero if you'd ever been there. Well, go ahead. Give me North Pole, one million."

"Hello, Honey dear, is that you?"

"O, excuse it, please. I beg your pardon—I want Mrs. Claus."

"She's out feeding the reindeer? Dear me. Get her quick. This is *some* long distance and I won't have anything to buy Christmas presents with if you keep the line all day."

"Oh, here you are Honey! How are Dunder and Blitzen and all the rest of the little deers?"

"They seem lonesome? Poor little deers! It's the first Christmas they haven't taken me and my pack and I'm lonesome, too. But they almost broke their legs tangling themselves up in that wireless and all my secrets got out thousands of miles away. Why they heard our bells way down in China and of course it isn't their Christmas when we have ours and they got terribly frightened for they thought the little gods were ringing the temple bells and they went to church an extra time and that's no joke—in China."

"O yes, I am getting along all right and I'm getting fat, too. You know I'd been having an awful time trying to squeeze myself down those miserable little chimneys. Why, I'd squeeze and squeeze, and tear off all my buttons and after I got down I'd find a make believe fireplace and an asbestos log! And then sometimes I went down the chimney and couldn't stop till I landed in the basement and there in every apartment were children crying for me and I couldn't get at them. So that's why I was obliged to take the switchboard, and say, you ought to see how I can make the plugs fly! (Poor thing! I don't suppose you know a jack from a plug, do you?) Well the first day I most went crazy but the next day I thought I knew it all and so I decided to give you a call on the sly. I fixed up our number and I just said, "Honey you're mighty sweet!" and some one said in an awful snappy voice, "None of that Mr. Claus, remember you are at school and our teachers don't stand for that stuff." And then I came to, and I was so hot that they had to put me in a refrigerating plant for my relief period. That isn't so bad, believe me, for there are lots of good things to eat in there. You can tell by the picture I am sending you by the next mail that I am getting fat—I think THE BELL TELEPHONE NEWS rather exaggerated, though. You know I began to reduce after they got up that poem that said I had

"A fat little belly
That shook when I laughed
Like a bowl full of jelly."

Nobody wants to look like that and you said you'd get a divorce if I put on another pound."

"Oh, you've changed your mind? If I'll only come home you won' mind if I weigh 500 lbs.? Well, well, it pays to telephone! You love me better when you only hear my sweet voice."

"Oh, no, Honey, I'm not teasing you. I'm coming back just as soon as I get my switchboard all fixed up and, I tell you, these girls here are perfect deers."

"Oh, no! I said d-e-e-r-s. They take the place of the reindeers, don't you see? Don't be so suspicious. You see we can have Christmas everywhere with this modern service. Reindeers are all right for you and me when we want to do a few special stunts, but for universal service, that's what the telephone stands for. And say, when you come to think of it there isn't a Merry Christmas anywhere but what these girls have their finger in it. And talking about Christmas bells, why they are ringing them all the time. Dunder and Blitzen couldn't jingle bells that way if they killed themselves running. Of course, I have to be up to date if I keep my job as Santa Claus. You see I have to do it the Electric Way."

"That's the way to talk! Well, I'll see you soon and when I get home you'll be glad I learned to be a telephone girl—I won't have to risk my life on the roofs and in the chimneys. My little deers at the switchboard will do it for me. Pet the reindeers so they won't think their noses are broken. I love them, of course, but, oh you telephone girls!"

A ROMANCE OF THE WIRES

Written Especially for The Bell Telephone News.

PART FIVE.

IT WAS surprising how this girl, who had never been obliged to work—who had always been free to do as she pleased, found the routine of her work so pleasant. She surprised her instructors in the Training department by her quick understanding and charmed them by her sweet, refined manners. Some of them knew she was an orphan and they were very kind, and before she left the school she had made many good friends. When she was transferred to her office she found that real calls at first made her more anxious, for she never forgot that some of them might be so important that she would not dare to make a mistake. But her supervisor helped her along, and by the end of six months she was handling calls with a deftness and dexterity that was quite wonderful.

"Why, Aunt Sue, you can't imagine the joy I feel as I see a busy board. I feel as if I were holding the reins and driving a chariot with six horses or more. When you know how, it seems to give you such a sense of power."

"Well, I guess I didn't get you today when I gave one of my numbers. I didn't have a sense of power. I felt quite helpless with the girl who gave me Central for Drexel 2959 and then 2995, and when I scolded gave me 2599."

"Oh, well, that was a hard number," responded Dorothy, "and you know you talk awfully fast, and then perhaps that was a new girl frightened over her

She surprised her instructors in the training department by her quick understanding and charmed them by her sweet, refined manners.

first real call. You ought to visit us and see how we make connections. I wish all the subscribers would. They would give their calls more intelligently."

"Thank you, my dear, for that kind hint," her aunt answered, laughing.

When Dorothy was advanced to supervisor she was quite happy over the promotion but rather sorry to leave the board, for it never ceased to be fascinating to watch the lights and to handle the calls. She loved the soft opal lamps and it was only when a sudden terrible disaster made the board almost blaze with lights—when she was helpless to answer all the frantic people—when every cord was up and yet there were still so many signals—that she told her aunt that for once they seemed like cruel, accusing eyes glaring at her. But her aunt knew that if she and many other girls had not kept their poise that dreadful morning and made all the connections they did the distress and uncertainty of thousands would have been infinitely worse.

It was soon after these dreadful days, during which Dorothy seemed to feel almost too keenly the sorrows of the hundreds of people who had lost friends in that disaster, that the chief operator and the visiting supervisor got their heads together and insisted that Dorothy see the company doctor and see if he did not think she was looking "run down." Dorothy rebelled, for she never had been sick, and knew that she was only a "little tired." The doctor said that she was right; she was not sick, but her own experience and this last shock had been just enough to take about all the vitality she could spare. A week or so in the country would make her all right, and in another day, before she had time to realize it, she was at Margaret Mackin Hall, of which she had often heard but had never seen. From the moment she was met by the beautiful hostess of the place she felt at home and happy. She loved the tasteful rooms, the restful couches, the books and the music. She had been too busy entering a business life to keep up her piano music and here she played her old favorites and sang old songs, though sometimes with a little tremor in her voice as they brought back the days in her home when mother and father were there.

But it was a jolly group of girls, and Dorothy was soon the life of the party. She was a good tennis player, but she had not learned to play golf, and every morning found her out in the glorious air and sunshine, coming in with a great appetite and then resting luxuriously, reading until she fell asleep, then refreshed and ready for more fun out of doors under the great oak trees.

No wonder she went back a new girl. Her aunt said the change was just marvelous and she thought to herself that Dorothy was the loveliest girl she ever saw with her rosy cheeks and her sparkling eyes.

Six months later came the surprise of Dorothy's business life. Her splendid devotion to her work, her loyalty, her intelligence, her poise, and withal her unfailing good nature, had been recognized and she was made chief operator of a lovely new exchange. Only twenty years old, but with qualities which gave her dignity and with a serenity of manner (that product of pain borne patiently) which made her eminently fitted to be the right kind of a friend to the girls in her office.

Some of the girls in the exchange she was leaving planned a little surprise for their beloved supervisor, and as two of them lived at the telephone company's boarding house, it was planned to give her a party there. As she entered the doorway she was met by all the girls of her division, and the rapturous hugs and kisses and exclamations proved that she had won the love of every one of them. They bore her upstairs to lay aside her wraps, and as she passed the reception room she saw that there were other guests whom she did not know. They were gentlemen who were visiting from another city and were busily engaged in gaining information from the superintendent of the home in regard to this new feature of the telephone company's provisions for the comfort of the girls.

The tables had been beautifully decorated with pink roses and the girls had placed at her plate a little wreath of rosebuds. When she was seated two girls with mock solemnity took the wreath and crowned her queen, or chief operator, which they said was much the same thing.

Then you should have seen our heroine. On the lovely brown hair the pink roses nestled as if they were glad to be there, and her cheeks seemed to vie with the flowers to add their rosy charm. Her eyes were just a little misty, but more beautiful for their tender expression, and as she rose to thank the girls she stood for a moment silent and then said:

"Girls, I can't tell you how I love you for your loyalty, as we have worked together, and I can't thank you enough for this lovely crown you have placed on my head. It means your love for me, and so I love to wear it, but it means, too, that I have a wonderful opportunity before me as a chief operator. No queen that I know ever had the splendid opportunity I shall have, for I shall have the loyal girls with me (not subjects to do as I say), but girls who are ready with me to give their service to our city, and our country, too. The telephone company means much to me, girls, that I can't tell you about. It was the door of opportunity when I came a sad stranger to this city. Nothing but work, and work that meant real service, could have made me happy, and so I want to drink to our wonderful company, and to the Big Blue Bell, wherever its sign is seen. Stand up, girls, and join me in our song:

'The Big Blue Bell,
The Big Blue Bell,
You hear it on every hand, sir,
The length and breadth of the land, sir.
For friend or foe, for weal or woe,
Its Telephones shall tell,
Here and there, everywhere,
Rings the Big Blue Bell.' "

And now a queer thing happened. Attracted by the song of the girls, the gentlemen gathered at the door to look at the group about the table. At the head opposite the door stood Dorothy, crowned and very beautiful, and at the end of the song, with a sudden impulse she exclaimed: "Come, girls, let's throw a kiss to the best company in the world."

And as she led in the playful prank, she saw in the door the face of a man looking at her with an eager, almost frightened look, so intense that he forgot for a few moments to join the others as they slipped away from the door.

Dorothy sat down, and the girls wondered why she was so quiet for a few moments, and one of them said to her neighbor, "Let's keep the ball rolling for a while so she can get calmed down. I bet she could cry at a moment's notice." But in a few minutes Dorothy was her gay self again and the girls thought she had never been wittier or more adorable.

Meanwhile one of the men was gaining some more information.

"What was the party for?"

"Are these girls from her office?"

"Where is her office?"

"Did you say her name was Brown?"

"Do you happen to know where she lived before she came here?"

"Do you know her home address? I think I know some of her friends in B——."

Of course, you know it was John Hardy who was jotting down notes in his memorandum book, the same book that still held a faded rose. Of course, John had been going on, for such men never stop, and he was now assisting one of the highest officials in the company. Of course, he needed to know all about this promising young woman; they might need someone for an important position later. He would be glad to speak with her for a few minutes if it could be arranged. It could be, and the official of the Chicago Telephone Company who was showing his guests about, said. "I am sorry you have to go on the night train. You might be interested to see the new office to which Miss Brown is assigned."

Every morning found her out in the glorious air and sunshine.

"Why, yes," said John, "that would be desirable. I wonder if I could arrange to stay over? I have just thought of another matter of business that I must see about before I leave and I believe I shall have to stay whether I want to or not. And if I do, I'll drop into that office. Where did you say it is located?" And then this good business man added: "Perhaps if I can meet her at the office, I won't wait to meet her to-night. We have had a rather full day as it is."

It had been a full day, but do you think Mr. John Hardy sought his couch at once when he reached his

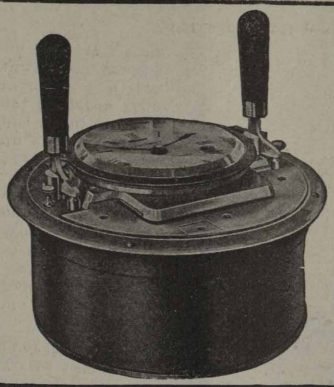
(Continued on page 18.)

Direct Reading Ohmmeter

A new instrument for the reading of resistance — Reads as a voltmeter — Simply attach terminals to Binding Post, push button and read the resistance.

Circular on Request.

Thompson-Levering Company
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

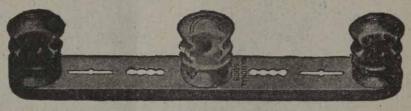


THE
CALCULAGRAPH
IS THE
Standard Toll Message Meter
OF THE
Telephone World

Calculagraph Co.
30 CHURCH ST.
N. Y. CITY

Everstick Anchor Company
ST. LOUIS, MO. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

MANUFACTURERS OF
BLACKBURN'S NEVERSLIP CABLE RINGS



"National" Brackets
A Complete Line
of the same high quality as all other National Products

National Metal Molding Co.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Esterbrook Pens
THE STANDARD FOR PEN EXCELLENCE

A Pen for Every Writing Purpose.
Made Especially for you.

Send or telephone to your nearest dealer, asking for samples, 15c a dozen, assorted or of your favorite pen.

THE ESTERBROOK PEN MFG. CO.
82-100 DELAWARE AVE., CAMDEN, N. J.

LOSS BY BURGLARY
may be avoided by securing a Burglary Insurance Policy issued by the American Surety Company of New York

CHICAGO BRANCH OFFICE
Continental and Commercial Bank Building
J. L. MAEHLE, Manager

Fidelity Bonds Burglary Insurance Surety Bonds

The Friendly Voice

THE average operator, perhaps would not think there is any particular difference in tone of voice used in operating. However, listen to what this business man was heard to say:

"I missed the friendly voice of the operator, who used to answer my calls. I really haven't any fault to find with her successor; that is, she is just as prompt and accurate in setting up connections.

"She is not resentful or unwilling. She is accurate, faithful and mechanically willing. When I pick up my receiver she answers promptly. I get what I might call automatic courtesy, but she doesn't enthuse, that's the difference. There's something missing, it's the tone of her voice. The first girl's response to my call had a magnetism, a ring of eager cheerfulness. It was a tonic to hear its tones in the midst of perplexing business affairs. It was a pleasure when I made a call to hear that singing voice, the rising inflection greet me with, 'Number, please?'".—*Murphysboro News-Bulletin.*

"Your Shop and My Shop"

The Henriette

2102 N. Clark Street
Telephone Diversey 6438

The Henriette offers a coöperative proposition on a percentage basis, to employes of the Chicago Telephone Company on millinery, blouses, dresses, lingerie and hosiery.

(Continued from page 16.)

To this day many are saying there never was such a beautiful bride.

hotel? He bade his friends good-night with a wearied look, and then the elevator which had carried him up brought him down, and slipping out of another entrance to the hotel, he took a street car in the direction of a certain apartment, the number of which was in that notebook.

Of course, John was foolish to try to see Dorothy that night, but he said to himself, "I've had enough of dreams. Probably if I go to sleep at all I'll see her so bound with wires and covered with roses and protected by adoring girls that I'll be helpless in my sleep to reach her. But I defy any wire or thorny rose or any girl to keep me from her if she will admit she threw that kiss to me years ago and then again to-night."

By the time John reached the pleasant park where the apartment was located he was in a highly romantic state of mind. The moon, shining through the trees, the quiet of the evening, were fit environments for his thoughts, and while he wandered about waiting to hear the car stop at a corner nearby, he thought of the girl who in these years had risen above her sorrow and had made such a splendid record in the same company in which he, too, had found something to live for when she went out of his life.

The car finally stopped and he heard laughing voices say "Good-night," and then she was coming as he had hoped—alone—to her door. He walked towards her and as he met her he stopped and said, "Good evening, Miss Brown." As he spoke she looked up at him, startled and almost afraid. And then she saw the face that she had seen in the door as she threw that foolish kiss, and in the moonlight his face looked again like the boy of the football team.

Suddenly there came a great wave of long-pent-up emotion, the thought of those happy, carefree days, the home with father and the disappointment which no one but her own heart knew in never seeing John's face again after their romantic meeting. And Dorothy did what women are foolish enough to do sometimes—she turned away with a sob and buried her face in her handkerchief.

And John, who had insight, the "understanding heart," drew her hand within his arm and walked the quiet street, under the trees and in the wondrous witchery of the moonlight, until her tears were over and they could begin to tell the wonderful story of all that had happened since they lost each other, and the still more wonderful story of all that had happened before they were suddenly parted.

Suddenly John said, "I have something here that I must show you," and he took his faithful notebook from his pocket and drew out a faded rose. He told her where he found it and how he had kept it till he saw her to-night, crowned with fresh and beautiful roses, and he said, "Will you give me one of the roses that have crowned you to-night—one that has been lying on your hair—in place of this faded one?"

Silently, with trembling fingers, Dorothy took a rose from the wreath and gave it to him.

And yet he was not satisfied. "I have something else of yours which I found. I have it here," and he drew the handkerchief from his pocket. "To me it has been sacred, wet by your tears, I know. It was lying near the rose which you had dropped. You know it has brought me dreams of you. And always I saw you tied by the wires, but you threw a kiss to me. O, Dorothy, you threw a kiss to the company to-night! I am a little part of the company. Won't you let me act as its representative? Couldn't you, the queen of all women to me, give me a kiss as your most loyal subject?"

And Dorothy did! When they entered the apartment a little later and Miss Graham was properly introduced and informed of some of the past history, she exclaimed: "Well, the mystery is solved! I knew you did love your work, but I see now that there was a romance which bound you to those telephone wires."

Just to show you the kind of a girl that Dorothy was, I must add that the "important position" which Mr. Hardy offered her at once she did not accept. She could not give up her work with her girls even if he did try to convince her that he needed her so much. So a correspondence was begun and Dorothy went on with her work with new enthusiasm and increased loyalty to her company, which now seemed to contain all there was in the world.

About a year later, however, there was a wedding, and to this day many are saying that there never was such a beautiful bride. Some wondered why, instead of orange blossoms, she wore little roses in her veil like a lovely crown. But no one doubted that the crown was becoming, and what was better still, every one said: "No queen deserved a crown more than this girl, who has won it by loving service."

Public Ownership Failure, Says Report

THE committee on public ownership and operation of the National Association of Railway and Utilities Commissions of which P. J. Lucey, of Illinois was chairman, composed of representatives of the forty-five state utilities commissions of the country, in its report made at the recent annual convention in Washington, says:

"The question of private ownership with regulation as against public ownership without regulation should no longer be considered by intelligent investigators an open question.

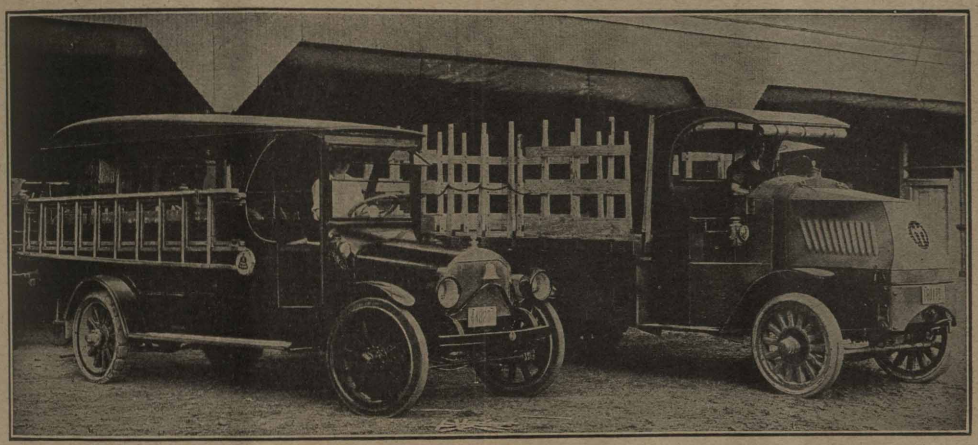
"We think it may be admitted as a general proposition that public ownership and operation has failed wherever it has been properly tested. We recognize the fact that in some special locations public ownership and operation may appear to be successful but we hold that if the real facts might be ascertained and the same test applied to the publicly-owned and operated utility as is applied by regulatory bodies to the privately-owned and operated utility, the general result will apply in all instances.

"We need no better illustration of the result of the attempt of the public to operate utilities than the recent operation of the railroads by the United States Government. The result is common knowledge. They came back to their owners in a broken and disorganized condition.

"Destroy private ownership with public regulation and the next step is government ownership and operation. When that time comes, if it does, our system of government will have to be changed to meet it. We will not be living under the system of constitutional government which we now enjoy because these properties cannot be taken over and honestly paid for through any series of bond issues or otherwise, and opeated as efficiently and economically as they are now operated in the hands of their owners. In order to take them over and operate them at a less cost than their owners can operate them, it will be necessary to confiscate all or a large portion of the actual value of these properties and if that can be accomplished it will be noticed to the world that our constitution has changed, and that our courts are no longer able or capable of protecting private property from public confiscation."

During President Cleveland's administration a single telephone answered the needs of the White House. The telephone operator quit work at 6 p. m.

Mack Trucks



Light and Heavy Duty Mack Trucks in the Service of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, St. Louis, Mo.

MACK Trucks have had a long record for dependable service in the telephone industry. Some of the earliest trucks used by the Bell Telephone Companies were Macks. Among the special equipments furnished were: Post Hole Diggers, Winch Trucks, and large fleets of Mack Transportation Trucks, most of which are still rendering satisfactory service.

The high standard of quality which goes to make up Mack Trucks is reflected in the big mileage rolled up year after year, with practical certainty of the trucks always being ready to respond when needed in an emergency. Their regularity of service is due to their excellence of material and construction, which gives the best truck insurance against costly operation.

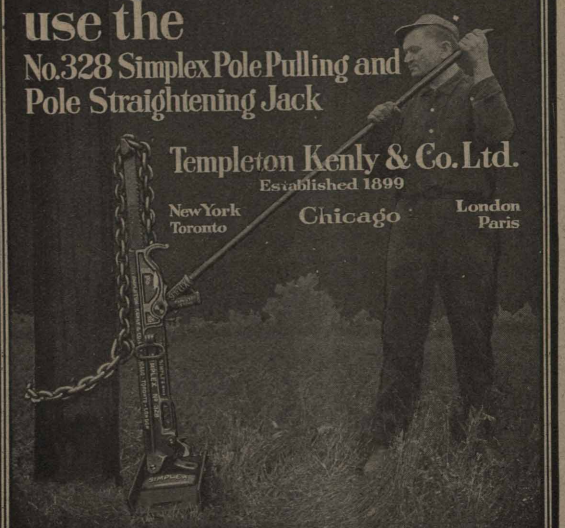
Capacities, 1½ to 7½ tons.

Performance Counts

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COMPANY, New York

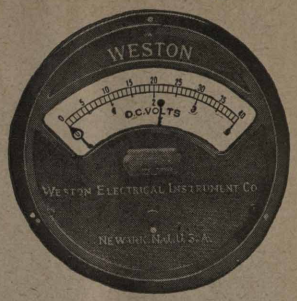
To pull a large Pole in 8 minutes or to straighten any Pole in less than Two minutes use the

No. 328 Simplex Pole Pulling and Pole Straightening Jack



Templeton Kenly & Co. Ltd.
Established 1899
New York Toronto Chicago London Paris

Accurate Testing Service



Weston

(MODEL 57)
WIRE CHIEF'S VOLTMETER

An Instrument possessing special characteristics and of exceptionally high internal resistance, which is vital in accurate telephone testing service.

It has been found that the use of the Weston Wire Chief's Voltmeter has increased the efficiency of large exchanges 25%. The same or larger increase will apply to smaller exchanges.

Through a series of tests, for which it is specially devised, it affords an incomparable means of determining rapidly the condition of subscribers' lines.

The Wire Chief's Instrument can be put to various uses and the ballistic properties of the instrument are such as to make it particularly adaptable to measuring capacities.

Complete information concerning this and other Weston models will be sent on request.

Weston Electrical Instrument Co.
135 Weston Ave., Newark, N. J.

The National City

Bank is a member of the Federal Reserve System and of the Chicago Clearing House Association.

Savings depositors in this bank are afforded the same security and service as the depositors of large sums in our Commercial Department.

Liberty Loan Bonds carried in safe-keeping for our Savings Depositors without charge.

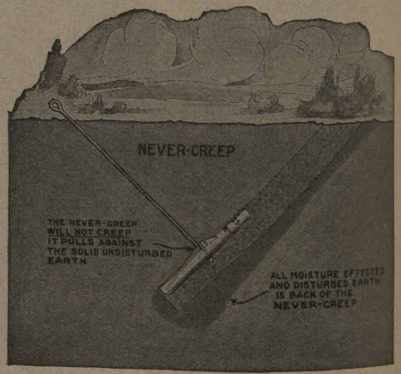
The National City Bank
OF CHICAGO

Southeast Corner
Dearborn and Monroe Sts.

DAVID R. FORGAN
President

Savings Dep't Open Saturdays 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Other Business Days, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

The NEVER-CREEP is the LIVEST Dead-Man ever buried



CHANCE COMPANY
Centralia, Mo.

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

One Policy | Universal Service | One System

Volume 10 | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, JANUARY, 1921 | Number 6

INDIANAPOLIS TRAFFIC BAZAAR A SUCCESS

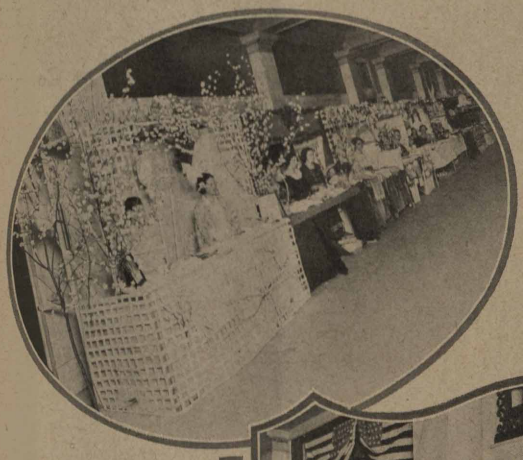
THE Indianapolis Traffic Employees Bazaar which was held in the lobby of the Main building was largely attended and greatly enjoyed by the employees. This was the first event of the kind ever undertaken here and because of its success will probably become a yearly affair.

The employees of the various offices vied with each other in planning and decorating the booths and hundreds of cherry blossoms, roses and chrysanthemums were made by them. The result was that the lobby was transformed into a veritable fairy-land.

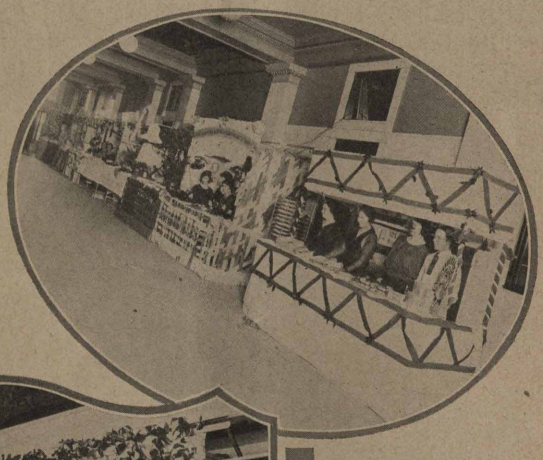
The Washington booth, of a colonial design, was beautifully decorated with red and pink roses entwined in white lattice work. Each rose was lighted with a tiny electric light and an electric sign bearing the name of the office was suspended from the top of the booth. A large American flag was used for the background. Miss Muriel Ditton dressed in a Martha Washington costume and Miss Marion Laughlin as George Washington were in charge. The lattice work used in the decoration was presented to the Washington office by the Capitol Lumber Company, a subscriber of that exchange, in appreciation of the service rendered that company.

The patriotic booth was attractive, the choice of the Main office girls. Large American flags and bunting were used for the decoration. Those in attendance at this booth were, Miss Elizabeth Eaves who was dressed as Uncle Sam, Miss Gertrude Stoops as a Red Cross nurse, Miss Isis Gillespie as Miss America, Miss Lillian Wetter as a soldier boy and Miss Newell Gude.

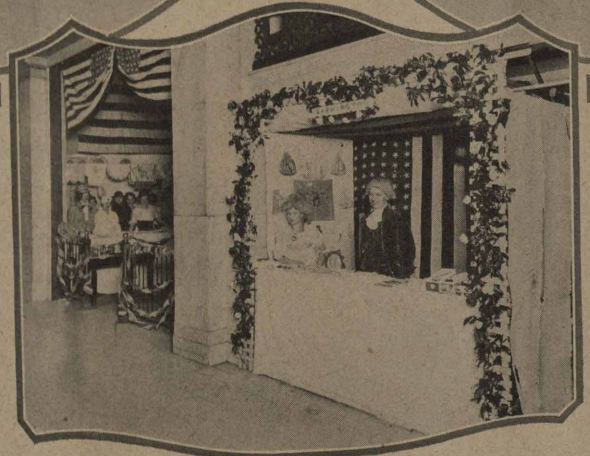
The Prospect booth was in Japanese fashion, exquisitely decorated with hundreds of cherry blossoms, which were made by



Girls of Prospect office conducted the Japanese booth, which was decorated with hundreds of cherry blossoms and many lanterns.



The Employment department's booth was a big attraction. Homemade pies, sandwiches and candy were sold there.



The booth of Washington office girls was of colonial design. Each rose was lighted with a small electric light.

Miss Muriel Ditton dressed as Martha Washington and Miss Marion Laughlin as George Washington were in charge.

the young ladies of that office, lanterns and white lattice work. Each attendant was dressed in a Japanese kimono which added greatly to the beauty of the scene. The young ladies who sold gifts at this booth were Leona Holts, Helen Brown, Dorothy Behler, Henrietta Van Benthuysen, Hazel Slatterly and Ella Sutt. A beautiful crocheted bed spread made by one of the Prospect girls was hung in the background and was much admired.

The North office booth was prettily adorned with red roses and green crêpe paper. Two large vases of red roses were placed at each end of the counter. The Irvington Christmas booth and the Woodruff Winter booth were very picturesque. They were both decorated with poinsettias and snow. Two Christmas trees were placed on the counter of the Irvington booth, and Miss Bonnie Poppa dressed as Santa was in attendance, much to the delight of the children who visited the bazaar. Belmont girls used as their decorations a number of beautiful chrysanthemums made by them. These were entwined in yellow lattice work and made a very pleasing effect.

The unique Dutch booth planned by the young women of the Automatic office caused a great deal of favorable comment. A large white windmill hung from the top of the booth and white muslin with painted borders of quaint Dutch maids and scenery formed the interior decoration. Misses Edith Erickson, Hazel Peaslee, Idele Galagher, Effie Harden, Theresa McGurick and Margaret Calhoun, all dressed as Dutch maids, were in charge.

The Toll booth represented a summer garden and was handsomely decorated with red roses and real fern leaves, green crêpe paper and white lattice work. The girls in charge were dressed in dainty white frocks and wore large white garden hats. A white bell bearing the name of the office projected out from the top of the booth. The whole effect was very beautiful

A Rainbow booth was planned and decorated by the Training School and the clerks of the General and Division offices. An immense rainbow made of crêpe paper formed the top of the booth and at the end of it was a blue bird holding a pot of gold. Large pom-pons and lattice work made of rainbow colors were also used.

Last but not least, at any rate not least in the eyes of the men, was the booth of the Employment department where home-made pies, sandwiches and candies were sold. This booth was attractively decorated with red, white and green crêpe paper and Christmas bells. In a most conspicuous place was a pie rack filled with the kind of pie that mother used to make. Needless to say this was a very popular place. A number of male employees dined on pie, and more pie. The gifts which were on display and for sale at all of the booths were made by the young women of the Traffic department.

The entire affair was promoted and managed by Miss Margaret Cooper. The following committees were appointed by her: Decoration, Miss Edith Timmerman; assignment of booths, Miss Cecil Smith; music, Miss Bertha Faut and Mrs. Hart; punch, Mrs. Sara Dwelle, and publicity, Miss Margaret Evans.

The Montani orchestra furnished music for dancing.

Talk from Coast to Coast at Pilgrim Celebration

A MESSAGE from the lives of the Pilgrim fathers and fulfillment of a prophecy made in Plymouth, Mass., by Daniel Webster one hundred years ago, marked the formal exercises held December 21st before a distinguished audience in observance of the 300th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims.

The message was delivered by United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. The prophecy was fulfilled by Governor Calvin Coolidge, vice-president-elect.

Senator Lodge said the message of the Pilgrims was to be found in their lives, which showed a strong and active sense of public duty, obedience of the law and the placing of spiritual above economic values.

In the midst of his address, just after he had spoken of the significance of Webster's speech, a telephone bell rang. The senator went on to recite Webster's prophecy that "from those who shall stand here a hundred years hence the voice of acclamation and gratitude commencing on the Rock of Plymouth shall be transmitted through millions of sons of the Pilgrims till it lose itself in the murmurs of the Pacific seas."

The bell rang again and the receiver was lifted. Across the continent came a voice from California. A moment later Governor Coolidge, speaking from the chair of a governor of Plymouth Colony, delivered a greeting to Governor Stephens and the Golden Gate from the governor of Massachusetts and Plymouth Rock.

VICE PRESIDENT ELECT COOLIDGE AND MRS. COOLIDGE

A stirring poem was read by Dean Le Baron R. Briggs of Harvard university and Governor Coolidge made a brief address.

To express their more intimate sentiment the townsfolk held a supplemental service of hymn and prayer, poem and speech.

After the exercises the guests trod Leyden street, the first thoroughfare of the colony, in a pilgrimage to the rock, now fully exposed for the first time in years.

After the formal exercises the guests of the day were entertained at luncheon. The remainder of the day they gave over to a pilgrimage to Plymouth Rock, the Cole's Hill burying ground and other parts of the town intimately connected with the Pilgrims' history.

Kendallville Staged a Christmas Party

AN ENJOYABLE Christmas party was given at Kendallville exchange on December 23rd. Twenty-three persons were present. Everything was carried out in keeping with the Yuletide season. A very pleasing program, "Christmas At Skeeders Corners," was introduced by Helen Hearn, our famous director.

A Christmas tree and other decorations added much to the pleasure of the evening. A grab bag was placed near the tree and each guest picked an unknown present. A special gift of a unique makeup was presented to our wire chief, Frank Baad, and if he's late some morning to work we will know he has either forgotten to wind his "gold watch" or feed his "pony".

Home made candy, crackerjack and apples were served as refreshments.

C. H. ROTTGER LEAVES ILLINOIS

By W. S. Poston

THE announcement of the resignation of Curtis H. Rottger, general manager of the Central Union Telephone Company for Illinois, and his acceptance of the position of vice president of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, was greeted by the employees of the former Illinois division with expressions of joyful pride for his promotion and continued success, but in terms of sad regret that he would no longer be directly associated with them as their executive, adviser and friend.

C. H. Rottger, telephone pioneer, who has been an employee of the Central Union Telephone Company since its inception in 1883, is again at the crossroads leading to larger activities. The officials, employees and business associates in both the Bell and independent telephone companies will feel keenly the loss of his advice, wisdom and courage such as he has displayed in the solution of telephone problems in the Illinois division. His enthusiasm and quiet aggressiveness have had their reward in the building up of a strong, loyal organization.

CURTIS H. ROTTGER

"My earliest recollection of the telephone has been that of absorbing interest," said Mr. Rottger, in commenting on how he was attracted to the telephone field as his life's work.

"As a boy when I played around the Western Union telegraph office at Jacksonville, Illinois, there was that feeling of scientific mystery of the operation of the telegraph which attracted me. It was the spirit of the inquisitiveness of youth that lured me on to learn to send—to be able to handle the key. Shortly after my experience with the telegraph, I was employed as night operator at the Jacksonville telephone exchange," he continued.

It is with the same spirit so apparent in his youth that he left Springfield to assume his new duties at Indianapolis.

In 1881 a telephone exchange and outside plant was built in Jacksonville, Illinois, known as the Jacksonville Telephone Company financed by local capital and licensed to operate in Morgan county. At this exchange, while attending the Jacksonville high school, Mr. Rottger was given a position as night operator. After completing his education in 1883, his status was changed to that of a regular employee and his duties consisted of operating, switchboard work and constructing and maintaining the outside plant. In June 1883, the Central Union Telephone Company was organized and incorporated. The Jacksonville exchange with eighty stations was one of the purchases of the new company. This was the beginning of his service with the Bell company.

In March, 1884, John W. Hobbs was appointed manager at Jacksonville. R. B. Hoover, superintendent of the Third Illinois district, selected C. H. Rottger for the position of manager of the Paris, Illinois, exchange.

After several months' service at Paris, Mr. Rottger was transferred as manager to Muncie, Indiana. In May, 1885, he was given the opportunity to return to his home town as manager of the Jacksonville exchange. Here he remained until 1892, when he was offered the important managership of the Springfield, Illinois, exchange—which at that time was serving more than 600 patrons. After being assigned district manager on April 1, 1901, for the Springfield territory, he assumed supervision over the exchanges at Springfield, Lincoln, Mason City and Petersburg.

From 1903 until 1914, when Mr. Rottger was appointed general manager for Illinois, he held the positions of division superintendent, general superintendent and commercial superintendent. He was general manager of the Central Union Telephone Company for the Illinois division from January, 1914, to December 1, 1920.

During the period that he was general manager, the Central Union Telephone Company progressed through one of the most critical stages of its existence. Shortly after the company passed from under the control of the receivers, it was placed under Government supervision. At the close of the world war, when prices for all commodities were soaring sky-high and supplies unobtainable, the question of securing adequate rates for existence became paramount. Many of the problems arising from the war are now in the process of solution, but the situation is not so acute and conditions so aggravated as they were then. During this period Mr. Rottger piloted the company, holding her nose to the storm and far from the treacherous shoals that wrecked so many financial crafts during those trying days.

"There has never been a time in the history of the telephone that looks so bright as today—especially in the opportunity that is offered ambitious employees," said Mr. Rottger in commenting on the future development of the telephone industry. The remark was made in the true spirit of his constructive imagination, which he has applied so successfully in the managing and organizing of the Illinois division.

C. H. Rottger's business ability and integrity have never been doubted in the long years of his telephone experience. No man could come in contact with him without being impressed and convinced of his exceptional capabilities. These qualities won for him the well earned admiration that he deserved, but were not responsble for his popularity as a man. He always acted in terms of frankness and sincerity. The straightforwardness that he displayed to all with whom he dealt always resulted in enduring friendship. The knowledge of human nature, together with his kindred sympathy made language he spoke common to all classes. He understood linemen, operators, clerks, bookkeepers and installers because he at one time performed the same labors during the various stages of his telephone career. His gentlemanly bearing, kind attitude and self poise won much more than mere admiration. These traits predominated prompting his actions and decisions as an executive.

The spirit of justice and fairness which so consistently tempered his judgment, will not be forgotten by the former Illinois division employees. The business principles that he instilled among employees will live long after he is gone.

"At the end of the day's work leave your desk in such a condition that another who is not so familiar with the duties can

start the next morning where you left off." This was not his motto or hobby, but a personal practice. He expected all employees to do likewise.

In speaking of the evolution of the Central Union Telephone Company, the recently selected vice president of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company says:

"The strides made in Illinois in endeavoring to render the telephone users universal service have been most gratifying. The future development of the Bell interests in Illinois will be greatly strengthened by the consolidation with the Chicago Telephone Company.

"Our telephone service can be very easily compared with the Government postal service. There are many small post offices in thinly settled communities that are failures in a financial way but are extremely essential in the development of the postal system generally. While many of the Illinois exchanges do not earn sufficient revenue to make them self-sustaining, yet they form part of the organized system that gives the telephone patron the benefit of reaching every accessible telephone. It is true with the telephone business, as in almost every other line of industry, that the larger stronger companies must help share the expense of maintaining the weaker—for the benefit of all."

Mr. Rottger's entire hopes and ambitions have been woven around the telephone. During his early training at Jacksonville he selected a woman who knew and understood his inspirations—that is probably the reason why he chose a former telephone employee for his helpmate through life. His son, R. C. Rottger, after receiving his college training at the Illinois University, applied his technical knowledge as a lineman and installer. R. C. Rottger is now general manager of the Vermilion County Telephone Company with headquarters at Danville.

"It is with a feeling of sadness and deep regret that I leave the employees of the Illinois division. I do not believe that there is a more loyal organization in the Bell System than there is in Illinois," said Mr. Rottger recently in telling one of "his boys" goodbye.

They Dreamt a Dream—

When earnest, farseeing men or women dream a dream, then whole-heartedly set themselves to its realization, there can be but one result—that dream MUST come true! It has been so with all great undertakings. There first must come the vision.

Indiana has caught the vision! That is the big outstanding fact. Indiana is a great telephone State—it is more than an aggregation of telephones and telephone workers. It has a great telephone system and it will become greater, an exemplar of telephone ability and integrity, giving good service and spreading good will throughout the State.

It is our job, yours and mine, to put Indiana at the top—to make ours the best Company to work for, giving the best service and receiving general public approval. This is your job and my job.

Boost the Company
And Thereby Boost Yourself

New Zealanders Are Greatest Telegraph Users

NEW ZEALAND is giving the rest of the world a good race in the perfection of its telephone and telegraph systems according to the statements of E. A. Shrimpton, M.I.E.E., permanent chief engineer of the Telegraph and Telephone Department of the island dominion, in an interview at the general offices of the Western Electric Company at 195 Broadway, New York, last month. At the present time 85,000 telephones are in use in New Zealand, an average of one to every sixteen inhabitants. Subscription to the telephone system has never been solicited, a fact which makes the figures more to be wondered at.

The little island outpost of the British Empire takes particular pride in the fact that it has developed its lines of communication to such an extent while the British Isles can only boast of one telephone to about every forty-seven persons. Telephone rates in New Zealand have been increased this year without in any way decreasing the demands of new subscribers.

"Our first telephone exchange was erected at Christ Church only in 1880," Mr. Shrimpton stated, "yet today we have 400 exchanges in a country of only 1,100,000 people. There is not a single spot in New Zealand where the pedestrians cannot find a telephone line. We have even installed a line to 'The Hermitage' at the peak of our loftiest mountain, much to the regret of the tired business men who had been accustomed to flee there to escape the hum-drum of office life."

The 25 subscribers to the original system in 1880 were not attracted by the low cost of their new convenience. The rate at that time was £25 a year.

New Zealand has sent Mr. Shrimpton to the United States to investigate the latest developments in telephone and telegraph apparatus.

"We New Zealanders are the greatest telegraph users in the world," Mr. Shrimpton remarked. "During 1919 our telegraph lines carried over 14,000,000 messages, a far higher average than I believe prevailed in the United States. We never think of sending Christmas post cards—all our good wishes and short business communications are sent by wire."

At the present time New Zealand has supervision over all the British wireless stations in the Pacific. In addition to five in its own territory, Mr. Shrimpton's department controls the stations at Chatham Island, Apia and Raratonga. Before the war the station at Apia belonged to Germany. It is over 1,800 miles away from headquarters at New Zealand.

"I am surprised to find how many Americans believe New Zealand and Australia are next door neighbors," Mr. Shrimpton said. "We are at least 1,250 miles away from our sister dominion."

WORK OF COMBINING MANUAL AND AUTOMATIC SERVICES IN INDIANAPOLIS IS UNDER WAY

An Outline of the Essential Steps

Work of combining the service of the manual and automatic exchanges in Indianapolis is well under way. Readers of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS will be interested in the following outline of the steps to be taken before this huge job can be pronounced complete. The steps are tabulated and marked from A to L as follows:

(A) Change number of subscribers on manual plant having one and two digit numbers.

(B) Place prefix "O" before all three digit numbers of subscribers of manual plant.

(C) Change office names as follows:

North becomes Randolph.
Prospect " Drexel.
Woodruff " Webster.

(D) List in directory first two letters of prefix in capitals with space between remaining letters.

(E) Subscribers advised by letter of number change and prefix change.

(F) Subscriber advised in public press and through other mediums of number and office name changes.

(G) Notice on front cover of directory of number and office name changes.

(H) Notice with January bills of number and office name changes.

(I) Place new dials on automatic instruments.

(J) Place transmitter instruction cards on automatic instruments.

(K) Subscriber advised by letter of change of dial.

(L) Subscriber advised in public press and through other mediums of change of dial.

A. For mechanical reasons and to make it possible for subscribers of the manual plant to talk with those in the automatic plant, it is necessary that all telephone numbers consist of four figures. For example: one whose number is now Main 5 or 62 may be changed to Main 2345 or 2362. These number changes were made between December 26 and January 3rd and delivery of the directory began January 3rd.

B. All subscribers having a three figure number will be changed to a four figure number by placing an "O" prefix. For example: Main 123 will be changed to Main 0123.

C. On account of duplication on the dial, it is necessary that office names be changed.

D. This change of listing of the prefix should be disregarded until the merger. The idea is to set out in large type the letters which will be dialed after the merger.

E. Subscribers will be advised of number and office name change before work is done and before directory is delivered, by letter and in many cases by personal calls.

F. Subscribers will be advised of number and office changes in the newspapers and through other mediums.

G. There will be a large notice on front of directory calling subscriber's attention to number and office name changes.

H. There will be a notice mailed with January bills calling attention to number and office name changes.

I. The new dial on the automatic instrument will not in any way alter the use of the telephone for some months to come. The subscriber should dial as at present paying no attention to the letters on the dial which appear with the numbers. They will be advised later how the new dial will be used in connecting them with parties having the old or manual telephone.

J. At the time the dial is changed, the installer will place the transmitter instruction card on the transmitter which the subscriber should allow to remain.

K. Letters will be mailed to each subscriber in advance of the installer's call to change the dial and place the transmitter instruction cards giving full explanation.

L. There will be news items and advertisements in newspapers regarding the dial change and other publicity.

"Pep" and Service at Anderson Meeting

ON the evening of November 12th, Manager Higman called together all the employees of the Anderson exchange whose duties are of a supervisory nature and those whose duties bring them in direct contact with the public for the purpose of making some suggestions tending toward better public relations and a better spirit of coöperation among the employees of the various departments.

The meeting was held in the assembly room at the Y. M. C. A., and began with a luncheon at 6:30 o'clock. The musical director from the "Y" came in for a time and conducted a "pep" session which was necessary after the "eats."

The surprise of the evening came with the introduction of Paul P. Haynes of the Indiana Public Service Commission, who had been invited by Manager Higman as the speaker for the occasion. Mr. Haynes gave an instructive talk and it was practical to the last word. He gave a great many of his experiences as concerned telephone service and his remarks were highly appreciated by everyone.

It was agreed that everyone would make a special effort toward following out the suggestions which came from Mr. Haynes and that reports would be made at a meeting to be held a month hence.

The speedway ends at the Cemetery Gate.

New Feature at Muncie Christmas Party

THE annual Christmas party was given by the employees of the Muncie exchange in the Telephone Building on Monday evening, December 20th. A new feature was introduced this year in inviting about sixty children who otherwise might not have had a happy Christmas. The little tots were entertained from four o'clock until six and each was treated to candy and ice cream and cake. All were given presents consisting of dolls, drums, toy guns, and the like. They were a merry bunch of youngsters and acted as if they were turned loose in a fairy land.

F. E. Williams, wire chief, as Santa Claus, acted the part well and some of the little fellows really thought they had seen "him." The rooms were decorated with colored streamers and the tree lighted with electric bulbs representing miniature candles. There was a profusion of ferns and palms furnished and arranged gratuitously by Eric Buchholz of the Muncie Progressive Floral Company.

The party for the employees and families lasted from seven o'clock until ten. Each person present received one gift. Some were useful and some were jokes. And the bigger the joke the more heartily everyone laughed. After the gifts were distributed refreshments consisting of ice cream, cake and coffee were served. Nearly every employee who could find it possible to attend was there.

MISTER TROUBLEMAN—MISTER INSTALLER—MISS OPERATOR, DO YOU?

A CERTAIN exchange manager, who has a habit of "speaking right out in meeting," recently brought out some thoughts that are worth while, in speaking of the responsibility of the employees in bringing the public and the company closer together, and *The Monitor* is going to give it to you just as he gave it to us. Because he singled out the troubleman and the operator, it is no doubt his intention to make us all take notice He says:

"You, Mr. Troubleman and Installer, do you realize that you come in personal touch with more of our telephone subscribers than any one else? In the course of a year you have called on a big majority of them at times when they were in trouble. Do you take the most unnatural stand that something is wrong with the subscriber rather than the equipment, and do you go away leaving that impression, or do you take time to let the subscriber know that there was actually something wrong and that there was cause for complaint, and that you were glad they called you so you could fix it all up in good shape again? And did you incidentally mention that should they have any more trouble the company would consider it a favor if they would notify us? Or, if there was no mechanical trouble and the subscriber was trying to get something out of keeping with our methods of operating, did you explain our side of it, and did you go away leaving the subscriber feeling that he had been given first attention?

"I do not know of anyone whose duty it is to be more courteous and painstaking than a troubleman. Think it over. You can do wonders. A man is known by the company he keeps; likewise a company is known by the men it keeps.

"You, Mr. Installer, as a rule are the first man to visit a new subscriber in his home or office. Do you leave the impression that the company has an army of painstaking employees, or are you careless and leave the place in an unsightly condition upon completion of the job? Do you leave shavings, short pieces of wire and tape lying around? Do you litter up things in general? Did you answer in a pleasant way the multitude of questions a new subscriber can ask regarding the operation of the telephone? Did you take into consideration that you are a trained telephone man and that your new subscriber is not familiar with its workings? Perhaps in your hurry you forgot to leave a telephone directory, which caused the new subscriber to make his first call at headquarters a complaint. You can do a great deal for your company in this way.

"And you, Miss Operator, do you realize that you are the company's saleswoman, and that the manner in which you deliver the goods has more to do with the relations between the company and the subscriber than anyone else? Do you realize that good service and good collections go hand in hand? Do you know that if your manager knows you are courteous and painstaking at all time he is not afraid to go out and ask the subscriber to pay his account without making an apology? There is no chance to exchange poor service When once a call is handled poorly it cannot be replaced. It merely opens the gate to let complaints creep in.

"On long-distance that you experience delays on do you report frequently to the subscriber, thereby letting him know that you are working on his call, rather than letting him wait so long that he begins to feel that he has been entirely forgotten? If you realize all these things and observe them, then you are giving 100 per cent service, and making your company stand out as a public service that really cares."—*Mountain States Monitor.*

New Year's Greeting

THE following New Year's message was received from the president and vice presidents of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

"Before the New Year comes in, we want to express to that portion of the Bell Telephone family which constitutes the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, our keen appreciation of what you all have helped to accomplish during the year just closing.

"Twelve months ago we were hoping for much in the restoration of our service, and in the renewal of the old Bell spirit and its extension to the vast number added to our forces since the beginning of the war. More has been accomplished than we had dared to hope. We are approaching the New Year with increased confidence that single purpose and united action will bring an even greater measure of success.

"We wish to extend to each and everyone of you and to your families, our best wishes for their health, prosperity and happiness for the year nineteen twenty-one.

"H. B. THAYER,
J. J. CARTY,
BANCROFT GHERARDI,
W. S. GIFFORD,
N. T. GUERNSEY,
E. K. HALL,
E. S. WILSON."

The following reply was sent to the above message:

"The Indiana members of the Bell Telephone family desire to convey to you their sincere thanks for your telegram extending New Year's greetings and good wishes for 1921.

"The Bell spirit has never lapsed and is stronger than ever in Indiana.

"Since the past twelve months have been months of restoration, 1921 will be a year of achievement and with your expression of confidence and good will so generously given, we anticipate no less.

"We all join in greeting you with sincere wishes for a happy and prosperous year.

"EDGAR S. BLOOM,
C. H. ROTTGER,
FRANK WAMPLER."

Newtown Operator Has Long Service Record

MRS. Elizabeth Chester of Newtown, Indiana, probably has the distinction of having served as telephone operator for the longest period of years of any operator in Fountain county. Mrs. Chester began work as an operator for the Newtown Telephone Company January 1, 1901, and has been in the service continuously for twenty years, not having been away from her work more than ten days at a time. For the past several years she has been engaged as night operator. Aside from her record of many years' service she has made a record for faithful, courteous and prompt service.

Anderson Employees Gave Xmas to Poor

ONE of the happiest groups of people to be found in Anderson at Christmas time was that which comprises the employees of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company. There was a reason.

A few days before the holiday season started some of the employees suggested that, inasmuch as telephone people were enjoying the great privilege of having work when so many

others were less fortunate and many were in want, a collection be taken in both food and money and Christmas baskets be provided for some of the more worthy poor of the city.

The collection amounted to more than fifty dollars and it was used to the best advantage. With the large quantity of food which has been provided from the homes of the employees it was possible to fill more than thirty baskets which were delivered December 24th.

The food distributed was as follows: Seventy-five pounds smoked meat, thirty-five bags corn meal, fifty pounds lard, eight bushels potatoes, thirty-six cans milk, thirty pounds coffee, thirty pounds sugar, sixty pounds beans, and jellies, fruit and other delicacies.

THIRTY-TWO BASKETS CONTAINING CHRISTMAS DINNERS PROVIDED BY ANDERSON EMPLOYEES WERE DISTRIBUTED TO POOR FAMILIES ON DECEMBER 24TH.

Evansville Girls Held Christmas Dance

AT eight o'clock in the evening of December 15th, the toes of every Evansville employee and her escort tickled at the sound of Hicks' five-piece orchestra at Keene Hall. Miss Anna Wimberg, evening local chief operator and one of the lively committeemen knows just where to go to find good jazz music. Although the dance had been scheduled for eight to twelve the merry guests departed at ? a. m. The remainder of the committee consisted of Misses Meta Doeschler, local chief operator Lola Caton, toll chief operator, and Elisa Graves, instructress.

Besides jazz music we had oodles of punch and after the first drink you could hear them say, "Gee, it tastes like more." Not only was it Keene Hall but the invitations, too, were very keen, written by Miss Nina Culp, as follows:

"On Wednesday night, we give a dance
Be sure to come, and come to prance.
By the sign of the bell, "The bell that's blue
The telephone girls will look for you."

Walter Baird, division plant superintendent's clerk, the merry funmaker, was again on the job playing jokes on his victims, among whom were D. H. Whitham, general contract agent, and C. Johnson, chief clerk, both of Indianapolis. We were delighted to have them present. Mr. Whitham remarked that Keene was the correct name, referring to the excellent Christmas decorations, and he knows, as he seems to be a "keen observer."

The officials of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company at Evansville were thanked for their kindness in assisting in arranging for the party.

Protect Your Service Record

ANY employee in doubt as to his service record may obtain information from his immediate superior or from the secretary of the Employees' Benefit Fund Committee.

Safe-guard your term of employment so as not to waste the benefits which you are entitled to under the Plan for Employees' Pensions, Disability Benefits and Death Benefits. Familiarize yourself with the plan. Keep a copy near you and know it as you would an insurance policy.

Any absence from the service without pay rather than absence during a period of disability benefits or following a written leave of absence granted in accordance with the company's routine, shall constitute a break in the continuity of your service. An employee returning to the company after such a break (unless it was properly covered by a written leave of absence approved by the Committee and granted before the absence began) is considered as a *new* employee, in so far as benefits are concerned. He loses all of his previous service and his new service begins again on the day he returns.

There are certain conditions under which a leave of absence may be granted. These conditions are clearly stipulated in one of the General Bulletins covering the company's routine and you may obtain information concerning them from your immediate superior in case you do not have a copy of the Bulletin.

Of course, there is nothing in the Benefit Plan which bestows upon an employee the *right* to obtain a leave of absence. He does not *earn* such consideration in the sense that he earns the right to certain sickness disability benefits after a specified term of employment. Many factors enter into the consideration. For example: Term of employment, urgency for the leave; needs of the service; rights of other employees who stay on the job, etc.

A leave of absence is a privilege and not a right.

However, the policy of the Committee is to look favorably upon requests for leave whenever found advantageous to the employee and in conformity with the rules of the company and no one should fail to present his case if required to leave the service for a time. But remember, a leave of absence must be obtained in writing and duly approved *before* absence begins or an employee loses credit for previous service upon returning to this or accepting work with any other Bell Company.

This matter is covered in detail under Section 9, Paragraph 5 and 6 of the Plan.

All employees should familiarize themselves with these and other features of the Plan and should consult with their immediate superiors in case there is any question regarding the details of the Plan.

A Few Accidents Recently Reported

IT IS better to lose a minute in avoiding an accident than a month in nursing an injury. Get the safety habit. When you see a man doing a careless thing "call him down" and do not be afraid you will hurt his feelings.

A lineman was descending a pole when his spur broke

causing him to slip down the pole. In the fall he cut his arm on a nail.

A pulley was knocked off the cable platform and in falling struck the cable helper on the head.

While lifting two dry cells from the top of a switchboard the wire between the cells broke striking the operator at the board on the head. It was evident that the repairman took hold of but one cell and the wire which attached it to the other caused the second cell to be jerked off striking the operator.

A lineman in climbing a pole struck a tack or nail head with his spur and in the resulting fall suffered a severe fracture of his right foot.

Two heavy blocks were jerked off the rear end of a truck. A workman leaning over near by was struck on the head by these blocks suffering a fracture of the skull.

One man stumbled while attempting to hand a pair of tree trimmers to the man in the tree and the man reaching for the tree pruners suffered a severe injury to his hand by coming in contact with the blade. Another man stumbled while lifting a pot of boiling paraffin off the fire severely burning his arms and hands.

A groundman handling poles treated with creosote rubbed his face with his gloves resulting in a badly burned face.

Another man working with poles treated with creosote slipped and fell while getting off the car because of the creosote on the soles of his shoes. He fell across a rail in the adjoining track and suffered a severe injury to his back and side.

A groundman attempted to catch a pair of plyers dropped from the crossarm of a pole; result, a severe injury to the palm of his right hand and a loss of time of ten days with considerable suffering and a rather large doctor bill.

While reaching for a pair of tree pruners through the branches of a tree a lineman had the forefinger of the right hand cut when it came in contact with the blades of the trimmer.

An operator suffering from the pressure of a head set continued to wear it not realizing that it was not properly adjusted. After several days she was compelled to quit work because of a bruised ear.

The coöperation of all employees in our efforts to prevent accidents is earnestly requested. Many a man is carried out feet first because he rushed in headlong.

Death Takes C. C. Hollis

IT is with a great deal of sorrow that we announce the death of C. C. Hollis, manager of the Muncie exchange, which occurred Tuesday evening, December 21st, at his residence, 618 East Charles street. Although not in good health for several years yet his death at this time was entirely unexpected. He was at his desk until noon on Saturday and spent Sunday as usual with his family. About four o'clock Sunday evening he became suddenly ill with an attack of acute indigestion. This affected his heart and in his weakened condition, produced a shock which he could not withstand.

There are left of his immediate family to mourn his loss, his wife, Helena, his daughter-in-law, Lennie, and his two grandchildren, Alice Helena and Barbara Margaret Hollis. Besides these he leaves many other relatives and a host of friends.

The body was taken to Indianapolis where funeral services were conducted at the Butler Memorial church by the Rev. Mr. Grauel. Interment was made at Crown Hill cemetery. The men chosen as pall-bearers were: D. H. Whitham, Indianapolis; L. L. Monticue, New Castle; I. N. Crawford, Huntington; Paul Higman, Anderson; A. B. Porter, Elwood, and Robert McDonald, Spencer, all telephone men, friends and associates of Mr. Hollis.

The death of Mr. Hollis is a distinct loss to the telephone company with which he had been connected for over twenty years. His early activities in this line took him into Ohio where at one time he was associated with Warren G. Harding, now president-elect. For a numberber of years he was special agent for the Michigan State Telephone Company and was transferred from that work to the position of manager at Battle Creek where he remained until taking up the work in Indiana. Under the direction of Frank Wampler, now vice president and general manager of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, he introduced centralized accounting and did special work in many of the exchanges in that state. He went to Muncie in December, 1913, and early in 1914 assumed the position of manager in which capacity he continued until his death. How well he succeeded in his work is shown by the growth and development of the exchange which has more than doubled within the last seven years.

C. C. HOLLIS
Manager of the Muncie exchange, whose death occurred December 21st, and his granddaughter, Barbara Margaret.

In the death of Mr. Hollis the employees of the Muncie exchange have lost a friend. He strove constantly for their welfare and never ceased in his efforts to bring about the best possible conditions under which to work.

In his home he was an amiable husband and father. Since the death of his son, Charles V. Hollis, two years ago, his daughter-in-law and two grandchildren have made their home with him. His great ambition was to live to see the "kiddies," as he called them, grow up.

His loss will be felt not only by the family, his employees and the company for which he worked but also by the community in which he lived. He was a member of the Rotary Club and the Commercial Club, which organizations were represented at his funeral. During the world war he was active in Red Cross, Salvation Army and Liberty Loan drives. In fact in any movement for the good of the community or country which he loved he was always found on the side of right. He was a good citizen and we mourn his passing.

Death Takes Muncie Operator

MISS Florence Elizabeth Daniels of the local operating force at Muncie died Thursday, December 9th, after an illness of ten days. She is survived by her parents, two sisters and two brothers. Miss Daniels was of a jolly nature and pleasing disposition. Three of her co-workers, Miss Nora Mullen, Miss Freda Neff, and Miss Marjorie Osborne were selected among the number of pall-bearers at the funeral which was held from the Friends Memorial Church on Saturday, December 11th.

T. T. Cook Resigns

THOMAS TYSON COOK, publicity manager of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, and for several years editor of the *Transmitter*, the company publication of that organization, resigned January 1st to associate himself with the advertising firm of J. M. Daiger and Company of Baltimore.

Be not minute wise and life foolish.

NEWS NOTES AND PERSONAL ITEMS

Indianapolis Traffic News

Toll

Everybody worked hard in his garden to grow enough American Beauty roses to decorate the Toll Booth at the Bazaar. The girls brought many beautiful things for display and also to sell. Mrs. Emma Haller's rugs were very much in demand and she took quite a number of orders for them after she had sold all she had on display. There were linen handkerchiefs, center pieces of all kinds, collar and cuff sets, caps, pillow tops, aprons and all the home made candy Miss Faut and others could make. Mrs. Marie Higgs and Miss Reba Harkins dressed dolls which were sold very readily, but the best of all were the black cats Miss Harkins made. Everyone liked them so well she has promised us a cat party to teach us to make them. Miss Harkins and Miss Scheefers proved to be very good cashiers—they handled the rushing business very well and everyone was satisfied. At the close of the day they had sold $177.74 worth of articles and we were all very proud of them.

The toll dance and card party was also a success. It was given at the Odeon on Wednesday, December 8th. Everyone had a good time. Miss Lois Rooker and Merle Gregg, two former toll girls, were there, also Miss Peach of South Bend. The programs were made up of codes and were very artistic. Miss Matha Pommerening had charge of the decorating.

—

Woodruff

Miss Fern Light was recently transferred from Woodruff to Belmont office. The many friends that she made at the Woodruff office during the time she was evening chief operator received the news of her transfer with regret, but all rejoice with her for her promotion and wish her success. Miss Avis Pouder succeeds her as evening chief operator and Miss Helen Geddes has been promoted to assistant day chief operator in Miss Pouder's place.

Miss Blanche King, a senior operator, has been promoted to a supervisory position.

Miss Elva Turner was married to Floyd Bradley Thanksgiving Day.

—

Main

Miss Edna Harkins, day assistant chief operator, was married to Frank Buck on November 24th. Miss Elizabeth Kennedy, operator at Main office, was bridesmaid. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Buck left for Janesville, Wisconsin, to visit relatives. They now reside in Chicago. The bride was presented with a beautiful chest of silver, the gift of her many friends at the Main office.

Miss Leona La Press has been transferred to Prospect.

Miss Eleanor Blackburn and Miss Zetta Williamson have been promoted from operators to supervisors.

Miss Martha Flynn, repair clerk, has been transferred to Denver, Colorado. Miss Flynn has been ill for several months.

Miss Edith Bengaman, supervisor, has resigned to be married soon.

November seems to be a lucky month for brides, especially at Main office.

Miss Hazel McMechan, senior supervisor, was married to Clifford E. Napper, Miss Maude Smith to Earl A. Dougworth, Miss Ina Monee to Norman E. Price, Miss Ruby Watson to Vernice Schilling and Miss Olive Clemmons to Edward La Flower.

Central Division

Honk, Honk, Honk. Supervising Foreman E. S. Denny at Vincennes has a new flivver with a self commencer. Denny says he's darned if he'll have to crank the car any more on Willow Valley hill.

Wanted—Poles to set. Call R. F. Fiddler, Vincennes.

W. J. Cunningham, the sea-going Jyrene, has just completed his enlistment and is now learning to be a clerk for the telephone company at Vincennes.

R. T. McCullough, the congenial clerk for Foreman Denny at Vincennes, spent Thanksgiving at his home at Westport, Ind. Question: What was the menu, turkey or chicken?

W. W. Smith, lineman, spent Saturday and Sunday at Switz City, Ind. Why should he leave Vincennes?

E. S. Denny and a gang of men are placing quite a few new poles in Vincennes.

Jim Evans, former truck driver for Foreman E. S. Denny, has been transferred to Paoli, Ind., but makes frequent trips back to Vincennes. We wonder why?

—

Clerk—How about a little "Pitch" to-nite boss?

Foreman—I'm on if the gang is!

Foreman (at breakfast next morning)—If that "Clerk" would fall in the river he would come out with a new suit of dry clothes on.

—

Joe Birkofer, assistant wire chief at Vincennes, spent his vacation hunting. Joe is not much of a shot, but when it comes to running down rabbits he is right there.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company is bringing two more circuits from the south which will provide more facilities between Vincennes, Princeton and Evansville.

Miss Nancy Neely, Vincennes toll operator, has been transferred to Indianapolis.

Miss Dorothy Reed, toll operator at Vincennes, has resigned and will return to her home near Mt. Carmel, Illinois.

Miss Marie Simnick surprised the whole Vincennes office by changing her name to Mrs. Frank Eslinger on Thursday, November 11th.

Three recent additions to the Vincennes office are Misses Mary Montgomery, Elsie Ridgley and Chloreen Combs.

Miss Olis Lemond, who has been employed in the Commercial office at Bedford, has moved to Hammond, Indiana, and is now perfectly "at home" in the Commercial office in that city. Miss Lemond's pleasing manner won her a host of friends in the Bedford exchange. Both she and her Ford will be greatly missed. Miss Lemond's "Ford" was her biggest "hobby." We wish Olis success in the Hammond exchange, but we are wondering how she is going to stay away from Bedford and "Henry."

Miss Lena Browning, formerly employed in the Traffic department at Bedford, has been transferred to the Commercial department.

Miss Mary Green, local operator at Bedford, has been transferred to the Indianapolis exchange. Miss Green had been employed in the Bedford office for more than three years, and during that time was never late to her work and was absent only one time.

Gus Tewell, cashier at Bedford for six years, has been transferred to Marion, Indiana, where his position will be general commercial agent. Bedford's loss is Marion's gain, and while we congratulate Mr. Tewell upon receiving the promotion, yet we regret very much to lose him from the Bedford exchange. Our very best wishes go with Mr. and Mrs. Tewell and their little daughter.

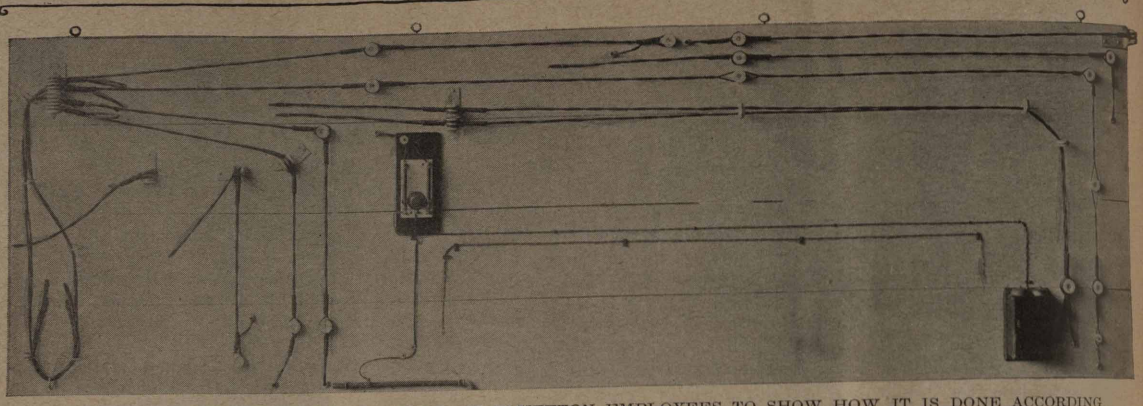
A Christmas party was planned in the Bedford office in which a "real" Christmas tree was the main feature.

Mr. and Mrs. Dalton Wallar of Bedford spent Thanksgiving in Indianapolis.

Miss Flora Dickerson of Salt Lake City, Utah, has been employed as cashier in the Commercial office at Bedford.

Misses Edith Sharr, Mabel Ragsdale and Mary Beauchamp attended the Bloomington-Bedford basket ball game at Bloomington. The basket ball game wasn't the only attraction.

Mr. and Mrs. Dalton Wallar of Bedford are the proud par-



LINEMEN'S INSTRUCTION BOARD BUILT BY BLUFFTON EMPLOYEES TO SHOW HOW IT IS DONE ACCORDING TO SPECIFICATIONS.

ents of a big boy. His name is Jack Boyd. The old manager now reports to the new one.

We are glad to announce that Miss McLellan of LaFayette office did as we asked. She made her recovery short and snappy.

Nearly every one in the LaFayette office belongs to one of our sewing clubs. There is knitting, sewing, crocheting, tatting, embroidering, and oh, what not! Come over and see our display some Tuesday afternoon at three or evening at eight.

Miss Evangeline Douglass has accepted a position as clerk at Crawfordsville made vacant by the resignation of Mrs. Helen Jolley.

Mrs. Helen Edwards, chief operator at Crawfordsville, has returned to her work after a three weeks' illness.

Manager Frank D. Fee, of Crawfordsville, believes in "safety first." He always carries an umbrella. Recently he attended a telephone convention at Brazil, Indiana, and of course, had the umbrella. He heard "Bill" Kendrick asking who the "damn fool" was with the umbrella, and appreciated the joke thoroughly. His whole force chipped in at Christmas to get him an extra good one, warranted neither to rip, ravel, tear nor blow wrong side out. He will be at the telephone convention at Terre Haute, February 17th. Watch for the man with the umbrella.

Eastern Division

Miss Minnie Caskey of Kokomo spent a week-end at Fairmount, Indiana.

Miss Garmon Harness of Kokomo spent a week-end at Marion, Indiana, visiting relatives.

Miss Kitty Cissel, Kokomo local supervisor, has resigned because of ill health. Miss Nova Mullins has taken the place of Miss Cissel as supervisor.

Miss Martha Stanton of Kokomo, was called to Clay City, Indiana, because of the illness of her sister. She has returned to her work.

Miss Harriet Harmon of Kokomo spent a week-end at Indianapolis.

Miss Madge McCormick, Kokomo instructor, has been visiting at Peoria, Indiana.

Miss Bernadine Wimmer, Kokomo local supervisor, gave an oyster supper at her home. Those present were Misses Nellie Hoof, Gladys Short, Nellis Young, Thelma Horn, Margaret James, Bessie Butler and Eula McKinney. The evening was spent with music and games—also plenty of home made fudge. All reported a very good time.

Northern Division

The telephone bowling league at South Bend completed the first half of its annual bowling schedule on the night of December 13th. It has been a very interesting race, as results of the last game indicate. The "Sunshine" and "Peacemakers" are in a tie for championship, and the three games to play off tie will be played in the near future. On the night of the last games played, Mr. Lewis, commercial supervisor of the northern division, offered a box of cigars to the team getting the highest total of pins. The box of cigars went to the "Peacemakers," consisting of Commercial men, who are smoking them with the greatest delight, as they are excellent cigars. Each team in the final games, has its goodly number of supporters and may both teams win.

Miss Mary Peach of South Bend recently spent several days in Indianapolis checking the South Bend and Mishawaka directory.

Miss Mary Beall Suabedissen entertained the Tuesday Club of South Bend on the evening of December 14th at a six o'clock dinner as a courtesy to Jessie Mingo. The evening was spent with games and music.

Miss Jessie Mingo, who for a number of years has been employed by the telephone company at South Bend, in both Traffic and Commercial departments, announced her intention of leaving for sunny California on December 17th. All who know "Bing" regret to learn of such intention on her part. Whatever "Bing" chooses to do, we who have worked with her are sure she will do well, and though we do regret to see her go, many of us wish that our parents could live in California so that we might spend the winter comfortably there. She has promised us that she will give our regards to Charley, Douglas, Mary, Fatty and the others. Good bye, "Bing," and good luck.

W. L. Hyatt, Main wire chief at South Bend, has acquired the habit of parking his new Ford sedan within the boundaries of the "no parking" zone at Lincoln office.

It is rumored that wedding bells will ring in the Engineering department at South Bend, some time in June. Ask Ed. Hartzer. Perhaps he will be able to give a little more information.

The Social Committee at South Bend gave a dance and card party in the Miss Niles Studio on November 22nd. Nearly every one danced except the plant chief, alias "Speed Rowlett." He doesn't seem to care for such frolics. He just drank punch and stood around talking with the girls.

Joe Hartzer, toll wire chief at South Bend, is now making the Elkhart trips in a Ford coupé.

Miss Bessie Hammond of the Plant department, South Bend, has cultivated such a liking for chicken that she even attends every church supper with the hope that they will serve the said

fowl. On the evening of December 16th, she was one of the distinguished guests of the A. M. E. Olivet church.

Mrs. Canon, South Bend toll operator, has resigned and is leaving for her home in Muncie.

Miss Ethel Grime of South Bend is on a six months' leave of absence because of ill health.

Miss Mildred Frank and Miss Harriet Kintz have returned to South Bend from leaves of absence.

Miss Mildred Swank of South Bend is taking a leave of absence, which is to be spent in Madison and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Miss Bolan, who for several weeks has been a toll instructress in the South Bend toll office, left for Decatur, Indiana, where she will instruct the toll force.

Miss Glennie Kantner, chief operator at the Kendallville exchange, has returned from a visit "somewhere unknown" over New Year's. She now wears a sparkling new diamond on her left hand which has aroused much curiosity.

Misses Helen and Wanda Hearn have returned to Kendallville from a few days' visit with relatives in Napoleon, Ohio.

E. C. Owings, former plant clerk at Peru, has been transferred to the position of line foreman, succeeding Frank Martin.

Werl F. Lowman, Kendallville lineman, has been transferred to fill the vacant position of plant clerk. J. McDowell is now acting as lineman, filling the vacancy made by Mr. Lowman's transfer.

During the recent fourth Red Cross Roll Call for membership, the Bluffton exchange secured twenty-five applications, making one hundred per cent membership for the local force.

From one of the Bluffton local newspapers: "MRS. SMITH THANKS SOLICITORS AND ALL TELEPHONE OPERATORS.—Mrs. W. S. Smith, city chairman of the Red Cross Drive, stated this morning that she was more than pleased with response of Bluffton citizens and that she wished to thank every solicitor for the good work done, and especially the telephone operators deserved great credit for the assistance they gave in the big drive."

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER
JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA.

December 16, 1920.

From: Depot Quartermaster.

To: Mr. J. N. Clem, Manager, Indiana Bell Telephone Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.

Subject: Expression of appreciation.

1. In connection with the withdrawal of the Bell Telephone System from this Depot consequent to the installation by the Signal Corps of the Army of an Automatic System, this Office desires to express its appreciation of the thoro, prompt and efficient manner in which you have furnished at all times the telephone service required by it.

2. During the World War it was necessary to quickly extend the telephone service at this Depot, requiring additional stations and constant changes in system, due to the rapid expansion of the Depot organization. Your force worked overtime and frequently at night in order to give this Depot the required service, and the prompt and satisfactory manner in which you met these emergencies was especially noticeable by this office.

3. This Depot feels that its efficient telephone service was a vital force in the successful conduct of its war activities.

4. In short, it is a pleasure to state that in administering your office, so far as this Depot is concerned, you satisfactorily met every requirement—especially was this the case during the World War when the demands upon this Depot were unusual and exacting.

5. It is believed that due to the exceptional and efficient manner in which you discharged your duties you are entitled to some special recognition at the hands of your Company.

(Signed) Edwin Gunner,
Major, Q. M. Corps,
Acting Depot Quartermaster.

The Peruiad

CANTO IV

TO THE Readers of the Bell Telephone News:

"Here I come" (this has become a popular saying among the plant men at Peru, so will try it out on you to see how you like it). I don't know what to write about 'cause it seems like a waste of pencil and paper to tell you about this gang up here, but I guess I will have to. They think they are so important that I would like to take some of the starch out of them. For instance "Ivy" Green thinks he is a sure shot in using good judgment and had his tonsils removed on Saturday and then gets out and runs around on Monday in raw cold weather, causing his jaws to lock on him. I claim he missed the bull's-eye.

Another good one is "Ty" Cobb, who admits that as a motor mechanic he is an ace and then can't understand why a motor cycle which he overhauled wouldn't run because he forgot to turn the gas on. Well, I have another opinion, but what's the use, he is the boss. Then "Ez" Owings, who claimed that what he didn't know about installing a telephone was something the specification book didn't show, used the red and yellow tracer wire in making his connection at the protector and the red and green tracer at the 'phone. He got mad when it wouldn't work. Well, as a line foreman, he is a good clerk.

The meanest man we have on the exchange is "Chawles" Yeaman, cableman, who when he gets his platform hung has "Tommy" McDowell, his helper, help him put all the canvas around, over and under, that he can get, and lights a couple of furnaces and sets them inside the canvas, makes Tommy stand around on the ground in the cold. He then complains because Tommy has to go some place to get warm. We think he wins the rubber cookie.

Officers and brothers, we are about to ballot on the application of Kelly Castell, in the Order of Long Faces, better known as bald-headed row. "Irish" has come to the point where he has to wear two caps to keep his head warm, so think him eligible to membership.

Our dear little "Blackie" Black won the grand prize in the Bonehead sweepstakes the other day when he tried to get the wire chief on each pair of a twenty-five-pair terminal and finally discovered that he had the receiver of his test set in his coat pocket.

"Vinigar Bill" Lowman is disproving the old saying that a plant clerk has the easiest job in the exchange. He says he didn't have half as much to do when he was a lineman. Yes, sir, "Botney," as a clerk you are a durn good lineman.

Charles Albert Martin, "Dutch" Kuch we call him (we also call him other things, but can't write them here), was confused the other day. He was placed in a very peculiar position. He had to cuss and count at the same time and became so flustrated that he stopped swearing and counted. But oh, boy, you should have heard him when he realized what he was doing.

Last, but not least, comes J. "Dick" McDowell, who in tapping a drop on a line, placed both ends of the drop on the same side of the line and then got peeved because the 'phone wouldn't work.

Now folks, that is the kind of fellows we have up here; some who know it all and some who are continually pulling stunts similar to the ones laid on "Haphazard Bill" as described in the little books being handed around the various exchanges.

Oh, yes, I promised to let you know whether I had made friends with these ginks, but as we have not had the opportunity to get together for some time I will try and tell you next month.

Your Very Much Abused Co-worker.

I—

Safety Week in Muncie

The Transportation department of the Commercial Club of Muncie conducted a "Safety Week" campaign during the period between November 28th to December 4th, inclusive. The telephone company coöperated with other companies, factories and institutions and the campaign was a marked success. No accidents except of a minor character were reported during the entire week. The fact that it was "Safety Week" was brought to the attention of the public by means of sermons in the churches, four-minute talks in theaters, posters in windows and placards on street cars and the wind shields of automobiles. Telephone operators assisted in the publicity of the campaign by calling subscribers.

The following article appeared in the *Muncie Evening Press* of November 30th:

NO ACCIDENT WEEK.
November 28-December 4.

"Hello."
"Hello."
"Did you know this is Safety Week?"
"Yes."
"Well, will you try to prevent accidents?"
"Yes."

The foregoing conversation passed over hundreds of telephones in Muncie today. Officials of the Central Union Telephone Company arranged to have operators call subscribers and obtain their verbal pledge to co-operate in the campaign against the loss of life and property through accidents.

The following letter was received from the Secretary-Manager of the Muncie Commercial Club & Chamber of Commerce and shows the appreciation of the work done by the telephone company in connection with the campaign:

December 10, 1920.

Mr. C. C. Hollis, Manager,
Indiana Bell Telephone Co.,
Muncie Indiana.
Dear Mr. Hollis:

Will you kindly convey to the operatives our very warmest thanks for the splendid coöperation they gave us during Safety Week and tell them that we are by no means unmindful of the enormity of the task of calling up every subscriber by 'phone on November 29 and reminding them of Safety Week.

I believe personally that if you would furnish us with a list of all the girls who did this work that Santa Claus might find the way to their doors in a rather unexpected fashion. Is it not worth while making the attempt?

To you personally, I wish to extend our thanks as without your impetus, the members of your staff would not have done the work so thoroughly and enthusiastically as it was done.

The Department of Transportation, at a meeting held Wednesday evening, passed a unanimous resolution, thanking you and the girls for this service and requested me to convey to you their thanks in as hearty a manner as possible.

Very sincerely yours,
W. A. Milne.

There is nothing prudent, courteous or wise about worry. It never yet helped anything, and never can.

—

There's only one letter of difference between l-e-a-r-n-i-n-g and e-a-r-n-i-n-g.—*Forbes Magazine* (N. Y.)

WHO'S WHO in the Northern Division

F. C. MORRILL was born forty-two years ago in Benton Harbor, Michigan. He worked for Manager Phil Collins at St. Joseph during the summers of 1894 and 1895. After leaving high school in 1896 he went with a line gang under Foreman Jack Crowley. From then until 1900 he worked as lineman, troubleman, switchboardman and was also in on some cable jobs. In fact, he did what a man was expected to do at that time.

F. C. MORILL.

In 1900 Mr. Morrill left the telephone company to take charge of the line and motor work for a light and power company. He was back with a telephone company in about two years, building several small plants for independent companies in Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. He rejoined the Bell System again in 1911 at South Bend. For the last five years Mr. Morrill has been toll wire chief at Fort Wayne.

Get a Budget Book

Do you know how the money you spend for amusement compares with the amount you spend for food, or clothing? If you decide to save more money, what item of expense would you reduce first?

The best way to learn these and other valuable facts is to make a budget for the year, and then keep account of all money expended. First, plan how you will spend your income, and then keep a record of all money spent.

Managers have a limited supply of household and personal expense books, compiled by an expert, wherein an accurate record may be kept. These books will be given away free as long as they last.

Storms Are Usually Worst Before They Pass

WHEN everything goes wrong, the Bible oftentimes can supply us with consolation. One text which many of us could profitably meditate on today is: "Sorrow lasteth for a night. Joy cometh in the morning." There is much anguish in the business world at this moment. Falling prices, cancelled orders, diminishing sales, maturing obligations, credit scarcity, commercial failures, unemployment, pessimism—all these are being experienced daily. However, indications increase that we are now at or nearing the midnight hour of our night of gloom, and that daylight will shortly dawn. Leading bankers, I find, almost all agree that the worst has already befallen. They don't look for immediate recovery; they expect the unsettlement to last until the turn of the year, with, however, incipient manifestations of firmness here and there, and then a distinct revival very early in the new year. November usually is the month of greatest monetary stringency. While December may not bring any appreciable relief, January is counted upon to do so. What the situation calls for is not a renewal of credit expansion or any other form of expansion, but for orderly readjustment all along the line until an equitable, stable price level has been established. This is exactly what we are likely to experience. The winter months may be rather dark, but spring should bring cheerfulness.
—*Forbes Magazine* (N. Y.)

Executive Offices, Chicago

C. E. Miller, Correspondent.

Due to the changes in the general offices there has been a certain amount of moving of offices.

H. W. Lindaman and E. K. Schneider, who care for commercial engineering questions, are now proud possessors of a private office.

D. A. Leach, general equipment engineer, now has the private office that in past history was occupied by the chief engineers.

Miss Raymond and Miss Deacon have moved from the outer office to the seventeenth floor. Upon entrance to the general offices the erstwhile visitor wonders if he is really on the right floor.

Quite a few of the Illinois Accounting department have been transferred to the Illinois Bell Telephone Company. Mr. Hinchman expects to leave shortly for Columbus, and Mr. Bernhardt is visiting in the East.

Mrs. J. P. Dargue has been quite ill the last few weeks, but is slightly better at this writing.

G. A. Kositzky, J. P. Kobrock and L. G. Bischoff have been New York visitors during this last month.

S. T. Evans has moved his family from Dalton, Nebraska, to Chicago.

L. B. Tripp is doing a thriving business as a retail candy merchant.

W. G. Lytle and Henry Schomaker were Indianapolis visitors. Henry returned with one of those Indiana haircuts.

A. L. Leazenby, formerly of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, has been transferred to Indianapolis to assist in merger work.

W. S. (Doc) Hays was called to Columbus for a few days due to the serious illness of his sister.

W. G. Franks, formerly a captain in the office of the chief signal officer, United States army, Washington, has been visiting Chicago and Fort Sheridan for the past couple of weeks, and has paid the office several visits.

Francis J. Dittrich is a new addition as an architectural engineer.

L. G. Bischoff wrote the last chapter of the book regarding the chicken industry on Thanksgiving day. He is now interested in the oil business and his fellow-workers report various amounts of literature and prospectuses are arriving daily for Louie Gottlieb Bischoff.

The drafting and building department is now equipped with the latest system of desk lighting for use during the smoky dark day of January and February. The boys say it is of considerable assistance and quite a relief from eye strain.

The Evanston romance is ended until after the holidays. The boys in the Traffic department say that Leslie S. received a hurry-up call to the Northwestern station to say farewell.

L. B. Tripp brought down for Edgar August Rossrucker a new addition for the family—a kitten—named Susan. Susan is a friendly kitten, and broke loose during the noon hour and paid neighbor Best a visit. It wasn't Susan's fault that Best was not at home.

C. D. Hoover is recovering nicely from his recent operation and expects to be back in the general offices soon.

Changes in Staff of the General Offices

A. B. CRUNDEN, formerly vice president of the Central Union Telephone Company, is now a member of the general staff of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and located in New York City. Eleven years ago Mr. Crunden entered the service of the Chicago Telephone Company as general bookkeeper in the auditing department. From that position he was transferred in 1911 to general bookkeeper for the Central Group; in 1914 to auditor of disbursements for the Central Group; and in 1920 to general auditor of the Central Union. Mr. Crunden will also be remembered as chairman and toastmaster of the "Monday" luncheons in Chicago. His many friends regret his leaving the city, but all know that it is well deserved promotion and wish him the best of good fortune.

A. J. Walker has resigned as general commercial engineer to become supervisor of methods for the Illinois Bell Telephone Company. Mr. Walker has had wide experience as a telephone engineer in both independent and Bell fields. He was an engineer in the suburban and chief engineer's office of Chicago Telephone Company a few years ago. Since that time he has been state engineer in Ohio, and at the time of the receivership of the Central Union Telephone Company was called to Chicago as general commercial engineer and has continued in that capacity for the receivers and later for the company until the present time. Mr. Walker's kindly disposition has earned him a host of friends, and his opinion in telephone matters has been widely respected.

H. W. Fox has been transferred to the Illinois Bell Telephone Company as toll rate engineer, reporting to the general traffic superintendent. At the time of the receivership for the Central Union Company, Mr. Fox came from the Central Group to serve in a similar capacity. With the taking over of the Illinois territory by the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, Mr. Fox and his entire department has been transferred to that company. Mr. Fox and his assistant, Miss Matthews, will be missed by the tenth floor employees.

"Doc" Hays Celebrates Anniversary of Pipe Smoking

NEARLY everybody celebrates the birthdays of Lincoln and Washington, but the employees of the general offices recognize another—that of our friend "Doc" W. S. Hays. This year a more serious tone was put on the occasion and the boys of the Traffic, Commercial, Outside Plant, Equipment and Chief Clerk's departments joined forces. Besides the usual assortment of matches and tobacco, "Doc" was presented with the latest new-fangled tobacco pouch, that is claimed to be the "best-ever."

W. S. HAYS, WHOSE BIRTHDAY WAS CELEBRATED IN THE CHICAGO OFFICE.

For the second anniversary of pipe smoking, the thirty-seventh year of service, and the fifty-first birthday, the accompanying picture truly testifies that a man is only as old as he thinks he is. Not only that, but there are few that are as widely known in the territory or have as many friends as "Doc." And when it comes to building and equipment matters, he is right there with the goods.

Bell Telephone News

Published Monthly by the
INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

EDGAR S. BLOOM, *President*
C. H. ROTTGER, *Vice-President*
FRANK WAMPLER, *Vice-President and General Manager.*
THOMAS R. KEYES, *General Auditor.*
G. A. KOSITZKY, *Chief Engineer*
A. R. HENRY, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
OSCAR PETERSEN, *Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.*
WALTER HANSEN, *Assistant Treasurer.*

AMORY T. IRWIN, Editor
EVERETT E. FRIGANZA, Assistant Editor.
W. R. BURLING, Advertising Representative.
BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING - - - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—Two Dollars a Year in advance, to all persons except employees of the Telephone Company.

Here's Peculiar Business: Can't Quit: Must Serve

THERE is one business in the period of readjustment through which the country is passing that is in a peculiar position and unlike any other. It can't—

Close down its "factories" because of high labor or material costs.

Lay off employees.

Refuse to take orders because the price its customers offer doesn't equal cost of production and give a profit.

This peculiar business is that having to do with the production of electricity, gas, transportation and communication services. Regardless of how difficult the working conditions may be, this business must grind away twenty-four hours a day, for a lapse in its functioning would be disastrous, not only upsetting all business and methods of living, but also involving life and death itself.

While all other industry can refuse to take orders from customers, the utilities are not permitted to do so. They must continue to take them and get the necessary equipment in place to render service just as fast as their credit will permit them to borrow the necessary money from investors. Exorbitant market prices for coal, steel, labor and other products may result in other industries closing down for a period but the utilities are precluded from this, the state public utilities commission exercising a watchful eye to see that there is no letup in the services rendered communities.

Don't Race With Train

THERE are four very simple rules which if followed by automobile drivers will practically eliminate accidents at grade crossings, says the National Safety Council. They are:

NEVER race with a train for a crossing.

NEVER attempt to cross without first making sure that it can be safely done.

OBEY warning signals given by bells, gongs, and watchmen.

STOP when crossing gates are lowered for passing trains.

On one of the large trunk lines 500 crossing gates, lowered to protect the public from passing trains, were run into and broken by automobiles in one year. Out of 89,072 observation tests made on 34 different crossings where tracks varied between one and fifteen and the number of trains passing per hour between one and one hundred, 16,000 involved automobiles and it was observed that in less than one-sixth of one per cent of this number did the motorist stop and look both directions before crossing.

One railroad reports during a six months' period, 199 grade crossing accidents involving automobiles.

Telephone Service

By D. E. Waggoner.

IT seems to be the favorite sport of wags to pun and paragraph on telephone service. The comedian who used to get a laugh by the awkward process of stumbling over an ordinary pin, delights in taking pot shots at the telephone.

One of the latest jokes is this: "How far do you live from your business?"

"Ten minutes motor; twenty minutes trolley; thirty minutes walking, and one hour by telephone."

These jokes are undoubtedly written but for one purpose, and that is to make people laugh. Usually they are written by a person who wants the two or three dollars that the effusion will bring in the joke market.

Furthermore they are written, undoubtedly, by persons who know nothing of the great problems confronting the telephone people—know nothing and care less.

Born in a spirit of revelry, yet containing poison more deadly than hemlock! A joke at best is no more than froth, but when it contains a subtle innuendo it more often than not precipitates a superficial judgment—a premature denunciation.

The telephone has never ceased to be a wonder. It is hard to conceive of a world without telephones. If we had to pay for telephones in accordance with the amount of real benefit they return, and each according to his respective benefit, many would pay hundreds, or even thousands of dollars per month.

Many of us have fallen into the error of complaining of the telephone service, because it seems to be faddish. Let a man or woman use the 'phone ninety-nine times and get perfect service, and then on the hundredth attempt fail to get service and the telephone is condemned in nine languages, eight of which are never seen in print.

We call a man on the other side of town, the other side of the state, or the other side of the world, and talk to him. In so doing we use equipment that cost many millions of dollars; we have two, five, or twenty persons working for us to complete the call; we have an army of hundreds or thousands back of the call, keeping the equipment in such shape as to make our call possible.

If we enter a department store, or a bank, and find the place crowded, we line up to await our turn and think nothing about it, but when we pick up the telephone, regardless of "the rush hour," we expect to get instant service.

When we consider that we pay the same for telephones that we did twenty years ago, it really is surprising that we get as good service as we do.

The jokesmith who hangs his humor on the telephone does the telephone company a great injustice, but the greatest injury is to the public, for he encourages premature opinions and superficial thinking.

No great problem is ever solved until the public gives it serious thought.—*Security News,* Dallas, Texas.

Should Encourage Investors

"TO increase their plants," says H. M. Addinsell, writing in the *Review of Reviews,* "the utilities must obtain additional funds. The public will not allow rates for service high enough to enable these companies to set aside funds from earnings for necessary capital expenditures. But the funds must be forthcoming if the public's interests are to be conserved, and the only source available is the investing public. The investor has many opportunities to place his money, safely and at attractive interest rates. Nothing will make him invest in public utilities unless he can be convinced that the investment is not only a good one but also a better one than others that are offered."

Bust rather than rust.—*Forbes Magazine* (N. Y.)

THEODORE N. VAIL MEMORIAL FUND

HARDLY a day has passed since the organization of the Bell Telephone System that did not record somewhere in the System some act that strikingly illustrated the loyalty and devotion of Bell Telephone Employees. This thought of "service first" is more than devotion to an organization, inspiring as that may be. It comes from a sense of individual responsibility in the public service. It is devotion to the highest ideals of duty and obligation in that service. It comes in part from the intelligent recognition of the vital importance of telephone service in the lives of others and to the safety and well-being of the community. It is devotion to the whole telephone democracy—to the thousands of fellow employees whose coöperation, direct and indirect, makes individual accomplishment possible; and to the millions who form the telephone using public and who have built up their social and industrial fabric around and in reliance upon telephone service.

This type of loyalty and devotion is one of the finest traditions of the Bell System and instances of it are of daily occurrence. Many times in the past there have been cases so noteworthy and so inspiring as to deserve some token of recognition more enduring than the spontaneous congratulations of associates and friends

A fund has been established to which Mrs. Vail has been a generous contributor to meet this need. It will be known as The Theodore N. Vail Memorial Fund.

The income from this fund will provide medals to be awarded from time to time to employees of the Bell System in recognition of unusual acts or services which conspicuously illustrate the high ideals which governed the policy of Mr. Vail as to public service.

The medals will be known as The Theodore N. Vail Distinguished Service Medals.

A number of bronze medals will be available for distribution each year in each company associated with the Bell System. These medals will be accompanied by a citation of the circumstances which occasioned the award. A Committee of Award, appointed by the president of the Associated Company, will designate recipients of the medals and citations in that company. One half of the medals will be for men and the other half for women.

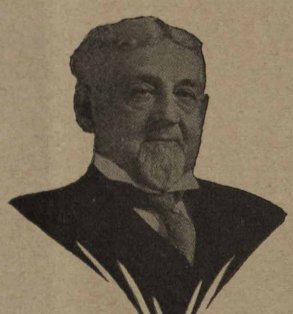
In addition to the bronze medals available in the Associated Companies there will each year be available eight silver and two gold medals to be awarded by a Bell System Committee appointed by the president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The eight silver medals will be accompanied by cash awards of two hundred and fifty dollars and the two gold medals will be accompanied by cash awards of five hundred dollars.

The Bell System Committee will review all cases for which awards have been made for that year by Associated Companies as well as any other cases in the Bell System which may be submitted and the awards will be made according to the excellence or importance of the act or service without regard to geographical distribution.

Provision will also be made for a special Distinguished Service Medal of gold accompanied by a cash award of one thousand dollars to be presented for a very exceptional act or service if and when the committee deems an occasion deserves such recognition.

Death Takes Casper E. Yost

CASPER E. YOST, aged seventy-nine years, chairman of the board of directors of the Northwestern Group of telephone companies, and for years the president, died November 22nd, at Long Beach, Cal., where he had gone just a few days before in an endeavor to regain his health. Funeral services were held November 27th, at Mr. Yost's home in Omaha, Nebraska.



CASPER E. YOST.

Mr. Yost was born October 9, 1841, in Waterloo, N. Y. He attended the public schools at Ypsilanti, Mich., and graduated from the law school of Michigan State University in 1863.

That year he went to Omaha, and in 1865 President Lincoln appointed him United States marshal for Nebraska. He served in that position four years, and in June, 1872, was appointed postmaster at Omaha, being reappointed in 1877.

Those were the days when he came to know Theodore N. Vail. Mr. Vail had abandoned telegraphy to enter the railway mail service in Omaha, a position which later led him to Washington and thus to the attention of Alexander Graham Bell and his associates who were promoting the baby telephone industry. The friendship that grew up between Mr. Yost and Mr. Vail at that time developed as the years passed, until their attachment for each other was remarked by all who knew them.

In 1889, recognizing the telephone at its true value and visioning its possibilities in the years to come, he entered the service of the Nebraska Telephone Company. Two years later he was made its president.

In 1898 he became president of the Iowa Telephone Company, and on December 1, 1907, was elected president of the Northwestern Telephone Exchange Company.

For more than a quarter of a century he led the telephone workers of Nebraska, and for nearly that length of time he served as president of the Northwestern Group.

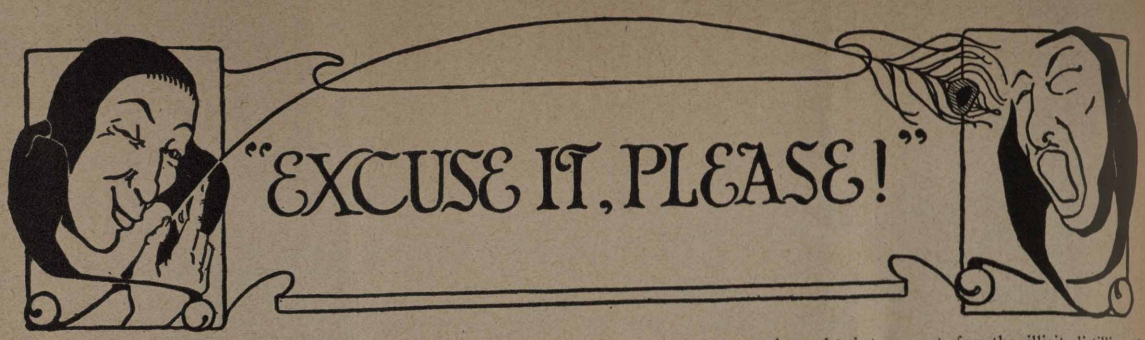
In May, 1919, Mr. Yost retired from the presidency of the three companies and became chairman of the board of directors.

The death of Mr. Vail, the companion of his younger days and his associate during the years of their service for the telephone, cast a sadness over Mr. Yost which did not disappear. Together they had helped the telephone to achieve its success, and together, their life's work done, they have passed on, leaving their work in younger hands.

Radio Station Being Operated at Purdue

THE radio telegraph station at Purdue University is now being operated on a regular schedule from 7:30 to 10 o'clock on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings. Students are being given work in receiving and sending messages and the station has been in touch with a number of amateurs over the state. Professor R. V. Achatz, who has charge of operation of the station, states that it will handle amateur message relay work and also coöperate with radio experimenters over Indiana.

Experimental work is being conducted on the radio-telephone and continuous wave radio telegraph and it is expected that a radio telephone set will be placed in operation shortly.



"Pointed" Wireless

Askit—"What do you think of this scheme of telegraphing without wires?"

Tellit—"That's nothing new. My wife has been kicking my shins under the table for the last twenty years."—*Electrical Experimenter.*

—

The Worst of Weeks

The year had gloomingly begun
For Willie Weeks, a poor man's

SUN.

He was beset with bills and dun
And he had very little

MON.

"This cash," said he, "won't pay my dues,
I've nothing here but ones and

TUES.

A bright thought struck him and he said,
"The rich Miss Goldrocks I will

WED.

But when he paid his court to her,
She lisped and said, "No thank you,

THUR.

"Alas," said he, "then I must die;
I'm done; I'll drown; I'll burn; I'll

FRI.

They found his gloves, and coat and hat;
The Coroner upon them

SAT.

—*Cribbed.*

—

For Women Only

O! Boys! You *will* talk about the curiosity of the women folk?

—

Hi Say!

An Englishman arriving in this country and knowing only one friend here, by the name of "O'Neil," tried to locate Mr. O'Neil by telephone, with the result that he was finally connected with "information," with whom the following conversation took place:

Information—"How do you spell it, please?"

Englishman—"Hi spell hit with a Hoe, a Hen, a He, a Hi, and two Hells."

—

Hello, Hello, Central

"The Hand that Rocks the Cradle" has been sung in every land;
The hand that clips the coupons is another handy hand;
The hand that holds four aces you may play for all it's worth—
But—the hand that plugs the switchboard is the hand that runs the earth!—*The Daily Shock.*

A man was brought into court for the illicit distilling of whisky.

"What is your name?" asked the judge.

"Joshua, sir," was the reply.

"Joshua?" repeated the judge. "Ah! Are you the Joshua who made the sun stand still?"

"No, sor, judge," was the answer. "I is the man who made the moon shine."

—

"Is this the hosiery department?" said the voice over the 'phone.

"Yes," replied the weary saleslady.

"Have you any flesh-colored stockings in stock?" asked the voice.

"Yes," replied the weary saleslady. "Whaddy ya want—pink, yellow, or black?"—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—

The electrician had arrived home at 1 a. m., and was preparing to undress when his wife glared at him and said:

"What the matter? Wire you insulate?"

But the shock was too great. The electrician dropped dead. —*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—

Why Rush?

A man rushed frantically into a cigar store.

"Gimme a flora de punk, quick!"

The clerk grabbed a straw filler from a box, jumped over the counter, jammed the cigar into the customer's mouth, held an electric lighter against the business end of the flora de, took six bits from the man's hand, whirled him around, kicked him out the door and fell in a heap.

"Some service," ventured the quiet man who stood watching the performance.

"Yes, that sucker is a regular customer," explained the clerk, "and he insists on service—quick service. I gave him a cheap six-center, lighted the wrong end and kicked him too low. I should have kicked him in the head. But he should worry—he got service."

The quiet man selected a nice smooth cigar, clipped the end with his knife, walked over to the lighter, started the smoke rolling, laid fifteen cents on the counter and strolled out to enjoy himself.

"And the first guy thought he was getting service," mused the clerk, as he brushed the dust from his trousers. "I'll just bet he does the same way when he calls for a number on the telephone. Oh, hum! That was a bad snowstorm on Pike's Peak last August."—*The Mountain States Monitor.*

—

Why They're Whiskerless

Little Boy—"Mother, are there any men angels in heaven?"

Mother—"Why, certainly, dear."

Little Boy—"But, mother, I never saw any pictures of angels with whiskers."

Mother—"No, dear, men get in with a close shave."

—

The girl who throws herself at a man doesn't always make a hit.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION
SAFETY —
FIRST—LAST—ALL THE TIME
Member National Safety Council

CAREFULNESS MAY NOT PREVENT ALL ACCIDENTS, BUT IT NEVER CAUSES ANY

Injured Help Advertise Accidents to Employes

Comes now the sign board carried by an injured man, still limping, telling how he was injured. He consented to carry the sign about. In a short time nearly everyone on the job knew that there was "a parade" and the injured workman was seen conversing with foreigners and others telling them by words and signs how he suffered. The back of the sign board was used to display National Safety Council safety bulletins concerning "stepping on nails" accidents. At the same time another injured man, able to do light work, was put on the job turning down nails and was required to report the building at which he found the greatest number of projecting nails.

This ingenious use of the bulletin board idea was carried out on a construction job by the Safety division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company. It can readily be adapted for use in many other lines of work to good advantage.

One of the best boosters for safety is the man who has recently received a painful injury.

A Tester of Chairs

By Paul Kington.

DID it ever occur to you that no matter what your occupation, income, or station in life, you are a tester of chairs? You may fail to sympathize with your acquaintances in their enthusiasm regarding collections of postage stamps, pipes, razors, political views, hats, or autographs, but when it comes to chairs you discover that they are a subject of common interest, universal appeal, an item in our routine of life that is an important factor in our experience.

It is true that the particular interest of a group of people in a certain chair may not be identical and may vary from time to time. This interest may be the price, design, comfort, size, harmony with the furnishings of which it is to be a part, or even a sentiment associated with its past history. And, consciously or unconsciously, you size the chair up according to your individual viewpoint.

But there is one basis upon which each chair should be considered each time it is used, that is, "Safety First." Is it of a make and in a condition that assures its being a safe chair to use for the purpose intended? Also in connection with this, if

IT IS BETTER TO BE ALWAYS CAREFUL THAN TO BE ALWAYS CRIPPLED

you have turned your back on it for a moment and are about to sit down make sure that the chair is where you suppose it to be. If you doubt the wisdom of this, ask anyone who has sat down on a chair that so far as its being where it should be is concerned, is but a figment of the imagination.

Then, as to the condition of a chair, how many legs should the chair have and are they all present? We are told that a certain type of chair, called a stool, is greatly favored by milkmaids for use in their daily work. An employee who, by the way, is no milkmaid recently sat on a chair that originally had four legs but one was missing, with disastrous results. This chair was so placed that the defect could not be noticed unless the chair was moved. The employee claimed to have taken a good look at it before sitting down, but while the seat seemed at first to be quite secure, a few moments later it suddenly collapsed. We may take for granted that this employee is now an expert chair tester, graduated from "The school of hard knocks." But as we each have to test chairs for ourselves, let us decide to practice the excellent way—"Safety First."

theJoin l-Willers

I will talk health instead of sickness.

I will carry good news instead of bad news.

I will tell the cheerful tale instead of the sad tale.

I will mention my blessings instead of my burdens.

I will speak of the sunshine of yesterday and tomorrow instead of the clouds of today.

I will encourage instead of criticize.

I will be a friend to everyone.

I will not only preach accident prevention, but practice it too.

Safety's Ten Commandments

By E. Ascher.

I. Thou shalt have no other thoughts but thy work.

II. Thou shalt take no unnecessary risks, nor try to show off, nor play practical jokes, for by this carelessness thou mayest do injury which will have effect unto the third and fourth generations to follow.

III. Thou shalt not swear nor lose thy temper when things do not go just right.

IV. Remember thou are not the only one on the job and that lives of others are just as important as thine own.

V. Honor thy job and thyself that thy days may be long in employment.

VI. Thou shalt not clean machinery when it is in motion.

VII. Thou shalt not watch thy neighbor's work but attend to thine own.

VIII. Thou shalt not let the sleeves of thy shirt hang loose, nor the flaps of thy coat to be unbottoned, as they may get caught in machinery and thereby do great bodily harm.

IX. Thou shalt not throw matches nor greasy waste on the floor, as a dirty worker is a clumsy worker and a clumsy worker is a menace to his fellow workers.

X. Thou shalt not interfere with the switches, nor the dynamos, nor the belts, nor the cables, nor anything else thou art told is dangerous.

W—

Educational Film Depicts Telephone Work

A RECENT issue of the *Ford Educational Weekly*, No. 228, entitled "Number Please," distributed by Goldwyn, graphically presents some of the tasks and problems that confront "central" and also shows just how and why one can sit at ease in his office in New York and talk with friends in San Francisco.

The picture shows how 1,200 pairs of wires are laid in great cables drawn through conduits in the ground, how these wires are connected with a switchboard and how the subscribers' wires are laid and arranged on the switchboard.

The education of a telephone operator from the time she comes in a "green girl", passes the physical test, begins her training and emerges an expert operator is shown in the film. The spectators can watch her plug in and pull out as she sits side by side with many other girls at a great switchboard. She has to be alert every minute of the time and work swiftly. The girls soon become so accustomed to handling "calls" that they work almost automatically.

Those who witness this film will be left with the feeling that the sympathy belongs rather with the operator than with themselves if something goes wrong with their calls.

A Protest

IN a suit over the use of a party line, a New York state judge has ruled that five minutes are enough for any telephone conversation. But protest has arisen.

What, it is asked by some, can one woman say to another in five minutes? One can scarcely get a good start in less than ten!

It seems the fuss that inspired the judge's decision resulted from the long talks the girls in a certain family were having with their beaus every evening, often tying up the party line for thirty minutes at a stretch!

Youngsters will be quick to point out that the judge, being an elderly man, and having conducted his own courtship before the telephone came into common use, can scarcely know just how long a couple in love ought to talk over a telephone.

Only five minutes of talk allowed—and two young hearts bursting with prose poems crying for utterance! Can middle-aged judges be altogether forgetful of their own courting days when they sat for hours in parlors, talking much and saying but little?

True, after they are married, lovers have not so much to say to each other. And when a man is called up by his wife, at his office, in the busiest hour of the day, he often thinks a five-minute talk is long enough.

But that is all the more reason why speech in the courting days should be unconfined. Shall the outgivings of two fond hearts be measured by the minute hand of a clock? No! Let 'em talk! It may be too often a long time between words after they are married.—(Editorial in Toledo *News-Bee*, Dec. 11, 1920.)

You Have Three Guesses

A. C. NICHOLS was enjoined recently from moving his house through the streets of West Liberty, O., on grounds that it would interfere with the wires of the United Telephone Company. During the still hours of the night, the house was removed to its new location. The wires were not damaged.

Whether the house was moved over, under or around the wires is a mystery. Friends of Nichols smile knowingly when he questions them.

There Are Many "Just As Goods" But Only One

R.W.P.

Reilly's Wood Preservative

The Standard of Efficiency

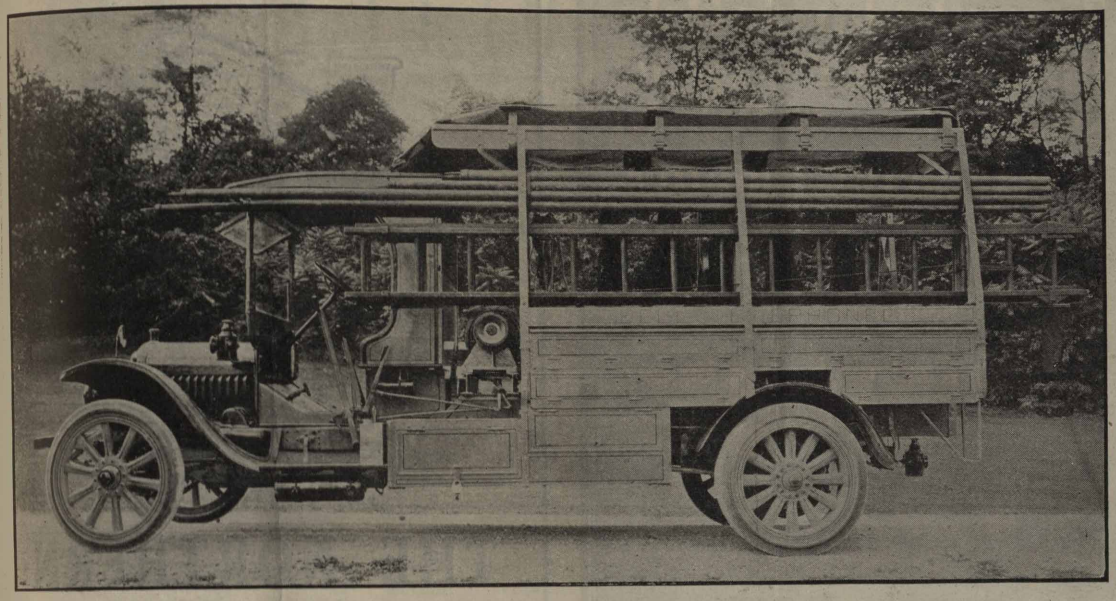
It is the greatest decay resistant for telephone poles and cross arms — the most widely used. It deeply penetrates and permanently protects the wood—no tar adulterant to clog wood pores—no volatile oil to dissolve or evaporate.

R. W. P. gives efficient protection when applied by brush or open tank method.

R. W. P. is best always—all ways

THE REILLY COMPANY, Indianapolis, Indiana

Plants: Indianapolis Minneapolis Mobile Seattle Norfolk



One of a fleet of 89 White Trucks owned by the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania

Associated Bell Companies Operate 762 Whites

THE first White Truck purchased by the Associated Bell Telephone Companies in 1911 is still in daily service. The durability and dependability of this truck has since led to the purchase of hundreds of additional Whites, with the result that today 762 Whites are operated by the Associated Bell Companies, giving White a position of predominance in their service.

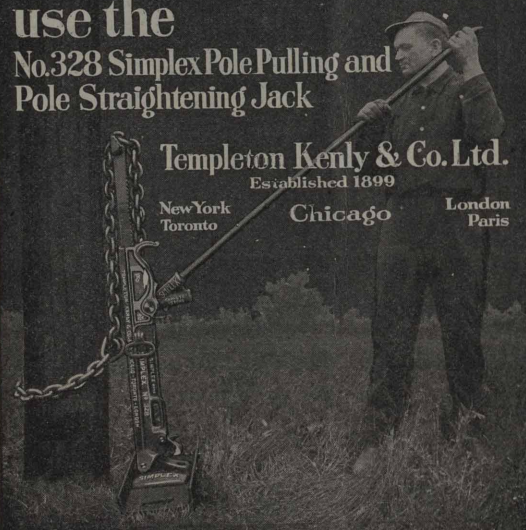
This position is representative of the White's leadership in the whole telephone industry. Whites are given preference here, as in all other exacting fields, simply because they do the most work for the least money. Business needs that kind of service now more than ever.

THE WHITE COMPANY
CLEVELAND

White Trucks

To pull a large Pole in 8 minutes or to straighten any Pole in less than Two minutes use the

No. 328 Simplex Pole Pulling and Pole Straightening Jack



Templeton Kenly & Co. Ltd.
Established 1899
New York Toronto Chicago London Paris

B. THRIFTY SAYS

"Thrift is common sense and business methods applied to personal or family finances. It eliminates thoughtless spending."

You CAN save if you PLAN to save. This bank wants to HELP you save. Start TODAY.

THE NORTHERN TRUST CO.--BANK

North West Corner La Salle & Monroe Streets

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $5,000,000.00

You Can't Reduce the Price

but *you can lengthen the life* of Telephone and Telegraph poles by treating them *first* with

Reilly's Wood Preservative R.W.P.

It is recognized as *standard* by the greatest companies of the World, *who know* by *test* that Reilly's Wood Preservative penetrates deeply—has no tar adulterant to clog pores.

It stays in—has no volatile elements to evaporate or dissolve. Reilly's Wood Preservative makes wood last twice as long because it *lasts* twice as long as any other wood preservative made.

Easy to Apply by Brush or Open Tank Method

THE REILLY COMPANY, Indianapolis, Indiana

Plants: Indianapolis Minneapolis Mobile Seattle Norfolk

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

One Policy | Universal Service | One System

Volume 10 | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, FEBRUARY, 1921 | Number 7

GOVERNORS GIVE VIEWS ON UTILITY REGULATION

Telegrams from Thirty-six Executives Say Commission Form Is the Best—Vice-President-elect Coolidge Quoted.

The Governor of Arkansas wanted to know how the chief executives of the other states felt toward state regulation of public service corporations. So far he has received thirty-six replies to his query. These upheld this method of regulation.

THE attitude of other states of the union as respects regulation of public utilities by state commission is of much interest in view of the discussion which has been had in Indiana relative to that form of supervision of the affairs of the service companies.

To obtain a nation-wide viewpoint, Governor Charles H. Brough of Arkansas sent a telegram to the governors of all states asking for expressions on the subject. In the message he gave his personal view that he believed "state regulation should be perpetuated." Replies were received by him from thirty-six states, as follows:

Henry F. Long, secretary to Governor Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts (vice president-elect):—"Gov. Coolidge wishes me to reply to your telegram and say that the public utilities commission of Massachusetts, composed of chairman and four associate members, is a permanently established commission which has done excellent work. No intention in Massachusetts of doing away with this commission which has proven its usefulness."

James M. Cox, governor of Ohio (Democratic nominee for president in the last election):—"We have had a most satisfactory experience with our public utilities commission. In fact our state could not have done without it."

Albert E. Sleeper, governor of Michigan:—"Michigan created a railroad commission in 1911 and gradually extended its powers to include other utilities. In 1919 a new statute changed the railroad commission to a general public utility commission with broadened powers. I believe such a commission absolutely indispensable but its powers should be further extended. Believe our commission created in 1919 has been almost indispensable to the welfare of the state. State regulation certainly should be perpetuated."

Alfred S. Smith, governor of New York:—"The State of New York has been committed to the policy of regulating public utilities by commission since July, 1907. With comparatively few exceptions, this policy has worked very satisfactorily. At first, there were some conflicts in jurisdiction between the commission and localities but practically all of such defects in the law have been remedied by legislative amendment or by interpretation by the courts. I think I am justified in saying that the system has worked very satisfactorily in this state."

Hugh Dorsey, governor of Georgia:—"Our commission, the first ever created in the union, functions well. We would not consider repealing the law."

John H. Bartlett, governor of New Hampshire:—"We are well satisfied with our public service commission and believe that our method is the best way to regulate utilities."

Lynn J. Frazier, governor of North Dakota:—"Board of railroad commissioners consisting of three members regularly control and fix rates, charges and services of all public utilities. I believe that it is necessary to have some board with power to make those regulations."

J. B. A. Robertson, governor of Oklahoma:—"I think it very essential in these days to have a corporation commission or a similar board to regulate and control public utilities. While our commission has not given entire satisfaction, it is not the fault of the system so much as it is of recent condtions in the business world."

R. Livingston Beckman, governor of Rhode Island:—"Find our public utilities commission of three members a great success and can see no reason for abolishing the same."

Louis F. Hart, governor of Washington:—"Our experience with our public service commission has been most satisfactory and its work has been of incalculable benefit to the people of our state."

William C. Sproul, governor of Pennsylvania:—"We have in this state a public service commission which has been extremely useful. We would not think of abolishing it."

H. D. Carey, governor of Wyoming:—"It would seem to me that for any state to do away with its public utilities commission would be a step backward. It is my intention to ask our legislature to increase the powers of our commission although they have accomplished much under our present law."

S. Raymond Brooks, secretary, governor of Texas:—"The governor requests me to answer your telegram. As yet Texas has no public utility commission, but a bill looking to the creation of such a commission is likely to be introduced at the coming session of the legislature."

Percival W. Clement, governor of Vermont:—"Public service commission working out satisfactorily in this state. I am recommending increased authority and facilities to enable commission to investigate more thoroughly affairs that come to it for approval and regulation."

D. H. Upjohn, secretary, governor of Oregon:—"Governor absent. Public service commission here has functioned successfully. Some efforts have been made to abolish it but have proved futile."

John J. Cornwell, governor of West Virginia:—"This state has had commission regulating all public utilities for ten years. It is indispensable and there is no sentiment for repeal of the law."

Simon Bamberger, governor of Utah:—"Public utilities commission established in Utah four years ago on the theory of urgent need for proper regulation and I cannot conceive

justification for abolishment. Most decisions are bound to create a limited dissatisfaction temporarily but in the end the action almost without exception proves to have been warranted."

O. O. Larrazolo, governor of New Mexico:—"Corporation commission in New Mexico has not given all the good results it should for lack of sufficient power under the law. If properly empowered to act, I consider such a commission not only good but almost indispensable."

Samuel R. McKelvie, governor of Nebraska:—"Our railway commission constitutional body. Think it has done good work."

S. V. Stewart, governor of Montana:—"Montana's experience with public utilities commission has been entirely satisfactory."

E. D. Doyle, governor of Nevada:—"Nevada has had railroad and public utilities commission since 1907. In 1919 the name was changed and personnel slightly altered but functions remained the same. We consider it an indispensable department; first, because it keeps public service corporations out of politics; second, because it properly and intelligently represents the state before the Interstate Commerce Commission on all interstate rates affecting our people; third, because it effects by informal methods satisfactory adjustment of interstate rates and services; fourth, because it shuts out improper and destructive competition, and fifth, because it saves our industries and people hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. I may observe that there is just the same need for a State Public Service Commission now as before the passage of the Esch-Cummins bill."

F. D. Gardner, governor of Missouri:—"We have in this state a public service commission of five members. It has been compelled, owing to the high cost of everything, to grant increased rates to public utility corporations. This has raised, of course, a clamor over the state, but thoughtful people and those who have studied the situation, in my judgment, realize that the situation would have been far worse without a public service commission. Personally, I most assuredly feel that the service commission is an important and necessary adjunct of a state government."

M. H. Holcomb, governor of Connecticut:—"Public utilities commission has rendered valuable service in regulating trolley conditions and other public utilities. Dispensing with the commission would not be considered."

Oliver H. Shoup, governor of Colorado:—"Colorado public utilities commission six years handled 380 formal and 1,100 informal cases besides many other matters not placed on the docket. Its experiences on account of rate advances necessitated by abnormal operating costs, in some instances, has been similar to that of other state commissions but the people of Colorado as a whole have evidenced confidence in the commission and its work. The efficiency of state regulation has been proven in many cases of home rule. Study of its activities would show that in regulation and supervision of public utility service, even more than of rates, the commission is a source of daily usefulness to the public. No question but that state regulation of public utilities has proven its value here."

Carl E. Milliken, governor of Maine:—"We have a public utilities commission in Maine. I believe in that method of regulating public utilities."

L. M. Russell, governor of Mississippi:—"Our people are thoroughly satisfied with our commission and would not do without it."

John M. Parker, governor of Louisiana:—"Louisiana has had for a number of years a railroad commission in charge of railroad, telegraph, telephone and express utilities. It has been an invaluable arm of state government and there is no thought of dispensing with it."

Edwin P. Morrow, governor of Kentucky:—"Experience of Kentucky with railroad commission most satisfactory as far as powers extend."

Henry J. Allen, governor of Kansas:—"Kansas public utilities commission established in 1911. Over 4,000 cases have been taken before this commission with the number gradually increasing. Less than one per cent of the cases appealed to the courts. Very few decisions reversed."

D. W. Davis, governor of Idaho:—"This state has public utilities commission of three members. We expect to continue this commission as I believe it would be a sad step backwards to do away with state regulation of utilities."

Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois (message sent December 24th, a few days before his retirement):—"Of course there has been criticism of our public utilities law because of the necessity of increasing rates in consequence of the war. Up to two years ago, however, the decreases in rates were much more numerous and greater than the increases. It looks now as though it would be possible in the next few years for the commission to again reduce rates and indeed protect the public better than could be done without a commission."

James P. Goodrich, governor of Indiana:—"Our public utility commission has been in force in Indiana for the past ten years. Has given complete satisfaction. It is undoubtedly a great step in advance and will be retained in our state."

Thomas F. Kilby, governor of Alabama:—"The Alabama legislature created a public service commission in 1915. The commission did not give general satisfaction and the legislature in special session in 1920 placed additional duties upon it, increased salares and required commissioners to live in Montgomery. My belief is under the present law better results will be obtained."

William D. Stephens, governor of California:—"The state railroad commission of California regulation of public utilities has justified its existence in every way. California is strong for just such a body."

T. E. Campbell, governor of Arizona:—"Am subscriber to principle of regulation of public utilities through properly constituted board or commission, preferably the latter."

Albert C. Ritchie, governor of Maryland:—"Maryland has had a public service commission since 1910 and state regulation is here to stay."

The Bell Telephone Company

FROM Eastport, Maine, to Westport, Washingon, marks the territorial extent of the Bell Telephone lines as they cross mountain, plain, river and lake, connecting up every important center and practically every smaller community in our big country. The lines of this progressive company slip over into Canada on the north and they will be found at Brownsville, Texas, and at Key West, Florida, where the frost king seldom, if ever, holds sway.

To finance such an undertaking must require more than ordinary mentality. To keep so vast a system immediately responsive to public demands made upon it demands skilled men and women in every department.

The telephone business of today is but little related to such service twenty years ago. One needs but glance on the map showing the network of Bell lines reaching into every nook and corner of the country to be convinced of this. The upkeep must be a huge load; the depreciation must be an important factor. All these items must be taken into consideration in any attempt at effective organization.

The Bell Telephone Company and its allied concerns are today the greatest single force in the life of the nation, and its successful operation is the concern of all.—(Editorial in the *Daily Register-Leader*, Marietta, Ohio.)

STORY OF THE TELEPHONE IN LA PORTE

Writer for Daily Argus Visits Telephone Office and Describes What He Saw and Learned

By Victor H. Kirk

A REPRESENTATIVE of *The Argus* was treated yesterday afternoon to a visit to the LaPorte Telephone Company office on Indiana avenue, where he was permitted by special dispensation of Frank V. Newman, manager, to view the office in every detail and to see the innermost sanctum sanctorums of the business, much to the delight and edification of the newspaper man who seldom is treated with such cordiality and deference as was shown by Manager Newman. He was ushered into the private office of the manager, and handed a fine cigar as he took his seat and the best in the office seemed to be none too good.

And to make the matter clear in the beginning to any who might question the motive, Mr. Newman was not introduced to the real intention of his visitor, *i.e.*, that he wanted to "write up" the office and tell the people of LaPorte just what goes on in the place. Of course the early bird of *The Argus* expected to find some dingy, musty place where the workmen were stifled into argumentative discourse even over the telephone. But great was the pleasurable surprise to find conditions almost perfect in the office and the workmen, and work-ladies by the way, satisfied and happy in that they have good people to work for.

So after all formalities were tendered, the early bird was taken into a small office near that of the manager where he was introduced to a peculiar little automatic instrument the like of which he had never seen before. An arrangement that is worked by hand allowed Mr. Newman to "cut in" on any line in use in the office upstairs. First one line then another was tried, and many different folks were heard to give their numbers to the operator who then made the connection. The conversations, of course, were not heard, only the transaction between the party calling and the operator. Conversations between subscribers of the 'phone company are absolutely tabooed against anyone in the world.

One Irate Fellow

One irate man was heard to tell the operator in a gruff tone of voice that he tried twice to get the right number and both times he had failed. But the girl at the switchboard was not allowed to tell the man what his trouble was, the same as is the case in nine out of every ten wrong connections. He had failed to talk distinctly in giving his number at first, and then when the operator had repeated the number he had failed to respond with the word "right" or to tell her that the number was wrong. No sir, he simply "bawled the girl out good and plenty."

Another man, this one seemed to have a frog in his throat, gave a number that sounded something like this: "Buz-bam-bingzx?!j)$!?!xz—!" which of course was absolutely unintelligible to the poor girl who was doing her level best to give service. Then when the girl, acting according to her instructions, asked again "number, please," the man flew off the handle and threatened to have his 'phone taken out. But by this time he had so aroused himself and gotten his mouth close enough to the mouthpiece of the 'phone that his words were intelligible to the operator. His connection was made and his conversation carried out, but that fellow will carry a sore spot in his brain for many months against the 'phone company.

The Mayor Calls

Then another party, and I guess that we had as well tell who he was, for everyone knows him in the 'phone office for his courtesy in asking for numbers, none other than the mayor of this city, called for a number. He spoke slowly, and very distinctly, enunciating probably as clearly as is possible, and the girl repeated the number. At that instant the mayor said simply this one word, "right" and the connection was perfect. This latter transaction took but five seconds between the time of the operator's first word and the time of answer of the party called, while the one just previous took almost twenty-five seconds and everyone felt bad as a result.

In perhaps some time over an hour of careful listening to calls to the operators for numbers by subscribers, only two persons said that one word "right" after the operator had repeated the number correctly. Others answered "yes mam," and "uh huh," or did not make any response, and each time such answer is made at least one or two seconds are consumed in waiting at the operator's desk for any more word from the subscriber.

The Big Clock

But perhaps the most interesting of all the desks in the long room on the second floor was the one at the east end where a big clock on the desk is punched each time a subscriber calls for a connection. It is the long distance operator's table and it is intricate in the extreme. There the girls have to take care of the calls from a distance and get connections with local parties and to assist sometimes in calls where LaPorte is simply a relay station. To these desks is the place where the girls of the local desks graduate in time as they become more proficient in handling the calls.

And they have the most peculiar symbols with which to make notations on their slips. One bit of conversation was heard between two of these long distance girls, they, of course, absolutely ignorant of the fact that their boss, Mr. Newman, and a perfect stranger were listening to them. One said to the other, "just look at my slips and dare to tell me that I have not worked hard today," and from the looks of the manager as he heard the remark, that girl is sure to get her salary doubled or tripled in the near future.

But the hieroglyphics are the matter that caused the flurry of excitement in the mind of the poor news-slinger when he saw them. He supposed that the girls were simply having little jokes among themselves or writing aimlessly to kill time. But it was far from that as he found in a very few minutes of time spent near the desk. Those girls don't even have time to powder their noses or fix a stray lock of hair that may get loose in the haste of work. Their time is taken every second with calls and the two girls at work yesterday afternoon when they had a visitor did not even have time to glimpse around and see who the stranger in the land could be.

Just one item of pure service of the local company that perhaps is little thought of by many in this community, but what is new for telephone companies all over the country, is the service of giving train information through the central office. During the rush of Christmas and New Year's traffic, both on the railroads and in the telephone office, over 500 calls were answered giving information, and some of the calls were to the same party more than once.

But that word "service" is the slogan of the LaPorte Telephone Company, according to Mr. Newman, and there is now no better telephone service in the whole state of Indiana than La-

Porte has. Of course some irate customer may find fault with the service at odd intervals, but in the long run LaPorte people have been heard to say that their service is excellent. Comparison with other companies operating in other nearby cities bears out this statement in fact. In another place in LaPorte county, 100 calls to the central office were timed in the last few days by the writer of this article and the average time in answering by the operator and in completing the connection was six seconds longer than the LaPorte company gives.

And so, next time you take down the ear piece of your 'phone to talk to your neighbor, try just once to be as perfect as you can in articulation and enunciation. You will be repaid in the quality of service from the operator who sits at your section of the switchboard. A gentle voice in asking for numbers will be answered in kind by the girls.

In Newspaper Office

Perhaps the best example of just how irate a person can get over the telephone service is found in a newspaper office. There in the rush of business, one man is trying to listen to some one tell a funny tale, and at the same time write a story or correcting proof and to make the situation worse he has to call some one over the telephone. Then when in his hustle and bustle he does not articulate perfectly, the girl gives him the wrong number—the cuss words are sometimes awful.

But later on he repents and in a gentle tone he is kind and does the proper thing by saying "right" when the girl finally sees the light of day through the maze of business and gets the number right.

One little girl, no matter her name, but she handles the long distance calls through one period of the day in the LaPorte office, has had opportunity, through long service with the company to learn just who the party is she likes to get connections for. Her voice is sweet and always courteous and if the newspaper man has arisen from the wrong side of his place of repose and is grouchy as h—, she soon realizes it and is even more courteous if possible when he calls, which always makes the newsslinger feel like a chunk of boiled owl, if you know how that is. And so when he has occasion to use the 'phone, no matter the time of day or how busy he may be, he thinks instantly of that hard-worked little girl, with the short hair by the way, who is so courteous to him when he is grouchy, and moderates his tone—and everything is lovely.

But if you want to get some real facts as to human nature, some that you would not believe possible, corner Mr. Newman in his private sanctum some day soon and plead with him till he sits down with you in that mysterious place where only the duly and truly elected of the most noble and righteous may tread, and one of the ear pieces is placed over your head and the other over his, and the little key is put into its hole and the connections made. There you will hear your neighbor tell the operator what number he or she wants. And you will be surprised at the tone of voice your neighbor uses maybe—perhaps you never heard him use it before, and it makes you wake up to the fact that maybe there is another side to that man's life that you have not yet seen.

The Peculiar Kind

But be sure to get to Mr. Newman's office when the housewives and society ladies are at home and not down town shopping. They are the most peculiar set that you could imagine. Take a rainy afternoon for example. Mrs. So-and-So wants to talk to Mrs. Let-George-Do-It, and both ladies are high in society. Well, the tone that they use when calling for their number will let you in on the inside of a little matter that will make you blink your eyes. One of these good-hearted ladies was talking yesterday when the early bird was with Mr. Newman, and when the operator repeated her number she flew off the handle and said: "You heard me the first time, and why are you so impertinent as to ask me again?" Now, of course those are not the exact words the lady used, but the tale carries the meaning nevertheless.

In the old days before the telephone became an absolute necessity in business and social life, the operators were permitted to carry on conversations with patrons of the lines, and many was the irate man who told the girl what he thought of her and the company, and heard the girl, sometimes rightfully resent such treatment, but that day is long past and gone. Now the one word "courtesy" is the slogan of the LaPorte office, and no matter the customer or his business, the operators and other employees of the company are forbidden to talk with him about his business or his complaint. Some time if you wish to test out the local company, give the girl on your switchboard a wrong number and then get her again and attempt to engage her in a conversation as to her merits in the case at hand. You will find it entirely different from what you expect. The girl will at once refer you to her supervisor, who is always at her elbow, and that genial soul will listen in patience and then courteously tell you what the trouble is all about. And then see how sheepish one can be made to feel.

An Immense Institution

Little does the general public realize what an immense institution the telephone of today is in comparison to a few years ago. It has outgrown even the fondest hopes of its managers and owners. Today the telephone is perhaps the greatest convenience we possess, and why not treat it as such. Just a slight trace of forbearance in asking for your number will repay you doubly in service.

At another date another article will be printed in these columns setting forth another phase of this business, that of the mechanical end. Very little of the intricacies of the telephone office is known to other than employees of the company. Scientific principles beyond the comprehension of the ordinary mortal, it seems, are in every day use when one talks to his neighbor who may be many miles away. These will be set forth in an every day manner in the coming article.

Who Said Ham?

FRED CARMAN of the Martinsville Meat Market said "ham" just once to the operators of the Martinsville Telephone Company. That was all they needed. A picnic supper was at once arranged. Mr. Dillon of the Sanitary Bakery roasted the ham for the operators and a real honest to goodness feed was held at the home of Mrs. Charles Askew, our efficient all-night operator.

A contest was entered into to determine who could eat the most, the unknown prize being to wash the dishes. Miss Estella Kephart won this honor. Miss Bonnie Baker, supervisor, was second by drinking the most coffee. Miss Cora Granholt of the Commercial department fell far behind in the race and had to leave several pieces of meat uneaten. She won third prize at that. Miss Kephart was excused from her duty of washing the dishes owing to her inability to work so soon after eating.

Miss Elsie Gentry, a former employee of the Commercial department, attended the supper.

The evening was spent with music, dancing and games. Miss Edna Scott, our chief operator, won the prize at dancing. Mrs. Josephine Antibus, of the Plant department, is also some dancer.

Thanks to Mr. Carman and Mr. Dillon for their services.

Good Service at Prospect Office Appreciated

ON December 24th six young ladies of the Prospect office, Indianapolis, each received the following letter with a five dollar bill enclosed.

"A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year with grateful appreciation of all your good service during the year 1920.

"F. HILGEMEIER & BRO."

In addition to this every girl in the office was given ice cream and cake at the Hilgemeier company's expense.

Comedy in Four Acts

Entitled, "When Toll Chickens Ate Chickens."
Time, Thursday evening, January 21st.
Place, Page's, Stop 9, Greenfield Line.
Characters, Supervisors and Clerks, Toll department.

Act I—Scene, Terminal Station Lobby.

The characters enter one by one. Roll call finds three missing. Great commotion. Ruth Gollnisch has fainted. When revived she admits that dieting has been too great a strain for her. She has refused to eat for three days in order that she may be able to eat at least three chickens at the dinner. Two of the truants arrive and as the car is scheduled to leave the station at 6 p. m., the girls board the car and start for Page's. The missing character, Eria Burke, had to be conveyed to her home in an ambulance after she had discovered that she had missed the party. Nurses in attendance advise that she is delirious and imagines that she is being pursued by chickens.

Act II—Scene, Dining Room at Page's.

Eighteen hollow-eyed, empty girls take their places at the table. Chicken and all the trimmin's are passed around a number of times (too modest to give exact number). Scarcely any conversation. Everyone too busy to talk. The silence is broken when a small voice is heard to say, "Please don't stop eating, I've just begun." This remark came from the vicinity of Mary Lloyd but surely was not uttered by her as she is the last one at that table who should eat heartily. She might get stout. Every bit of food disappeared in a few minutes and if any of the girls were forced to look into the face of a "Miss Biddy" they would surely have blushed. After a count of chicken bones found at the place occupied by Frances Sheefers was made, it was found that she had managed to consume two whole chickens. Mary Dugan choked on a bone which she was trying to swallow unseen.

Act III—Scene, Parlor at Page's.

A "poker" game is in progress. Much hard playing and many toothpicks (money scarce). Nell Lusk proved to be the champion cheater, and, after having claimed all the toothpicks which had fallen to the floor, carried off the prize. At the far end of the room a Five Hundred party flourishes. Bertha Faut gave her usual excuse, "I'm sorry, but I never could play Five Hundred," and then proceeded to outclass Ruth Turner, Grace Boston and Mrs. Higgs, who are experts at the game.

A number of vocal selections were rendered by Martha Pommerening and Marjorie Cox. They were ably assisted by the chorus, Misses Bigelow, Wheeler and Miller. Jean Porteous was the accompanist and astonished everyone present by her marvelous playing on the player piano.

Scene IV—Waiting Station, Stop 9.

Most of the characters are asleep. One night owl, Elsie Claffey, kept a watchful eye for the arrival of the car. At 9:45 the conductor called, "All Aboard for Indianapolis" and then embarrassed everyone by asking for a piece of chicken which they had promised to bring him. Mary King saved the day by sheepishly producing from her bag a choice piece carefully wrapped in a paper napkin. The girls are still unable to decide whether she had intended eating it for lunch next day or had been so favorably impressed by the conductor's appearance on the way out that she had come to the conclusion that she would use this means to find favor in his eyes. Time will tell.

CURTAIN.

Breaking the Continuity of Your Service Record

How Not to Do It

TEMPORARY "lay off" on account of reduction of force shall not be considered as a break in the continuity of service unless the period of absence from such cause exceeds the maximum period provided for by the rules of the company. This maximum depends in each case upon your term of employment. If you have credit for continuous service for a period of less than two years, the continuity of your service will be broken unless you return to the service after a temporary "lay off," within six months. If your term of employment is from two to five years, this maximum period is extended to one year and if your service extends over five years the maximum becomes two years. In other words, in case of a temporary "lay off" you must be reëngaged by the company within the periods indicated or you will lose all credit for previous service.

An employee temporarily laid off must apply in writing to his immediate superior for reëmployment at least once within each six months' period during the term of his lay off, in order to preserve the continuity of his service record.

No benefits shall be payable during a period of lay off and when the period of absence exceeds six months the entire period of the absence shall be deducted in computing the term of employment. That is, credit will not be given for the period of absence, but you will receive credit for service preceding the date of lay off, unless, of course, the period of lay off exceeds the maximum periods set out above for the different terms of employment.

The Benefit Fund committee does not issue to the employee a written authorization in connection with a temporary lay off. In the case of a leave of absence the Benefit Fund committee issues a formal authorization indicating thereon the period for which the leave of absence is granted and the conditions under which it is authorized.

A leave of absence must be obtained in writing before the absence begins. The employee granted a leave of absence will be furnished a copy of the authorization showing thereon the approval of the committee and the terms contained in the grant.

It is essential that you obtain a copy of the leave of absence authorization in order that you may follow up the matter and make application for a renewal of the leave before the expiration of the term for which the authorization has been granted. If you fail to obtain such an extension and do not return to the service of the company, your service record will be considered broken at the expiration of the authorization granted in the case, and should you return to the company at some later date you will not receive credit for any previous service.

More complete information in these matters may be obtained from Section 9 of the Plan for Employees' Pensions, Disability Benefits and Death Benefits of which each employee should have a copy.

C. L. Knipple Takes Charge at Huntington

C. L. KNIPPLE arrived in Huntington on January 10th, to take over the management of the Huntington unit of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company. He started on his new duties the following day, when I. N. Crawford, manager of this exchange since July, left to become manager of the Muncie exchange.

Mr. Knipple is not a stranger in Huntington, having come to this city in 1913 as plant chief. He remained until 1917, going to Bluffton in that year. In 1920, when the Bell and United companies were consolidated, Mr. Knipple went to Indianapolis as a member of the appraisal engineer's department.

Mr. Crawford had established himself firmly among Huntington residents and endeared himself to the employees of that exchange. He expressed his deep regret at leaving, although he realized that his transfer to a larger exchange will offer greater opportunities. We feel confident that Mr. Knipple, however, will be able to fill the position here in a very efficient manner and welcome him back to Huntington.

Colds are easily caught but not so easily lost. A good way to arrest a cold is to liberate the foul air in both your living and sleeping rooms.

Reception for New Muncie Manager

ON Wednesday evening, January 19th, nearly 100 employees of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, and their families attended a banquet and dance at 215 East Jackson street, Muncie, in honor of I. N. Crawford, the new manager. The reception was given by the Bell Telephone Club which had as its guests most of the employees of the local exchange as well as representatives of neighboring exchanges, and division officials some of whom were formerly located in Muncie.

I. N. CRAWFORD.

Mr. Crawford was welcomed to the city and to his new position by George E. John, assistant manager, who acted as toastmaster of the evening, and by F. E. Williams, president of the Bell Telephone Club and wire chief of the local exchange. Mr. Crawford responded in his pleasing manner and expressed his pleasure at being accorded such a welcome by the employees and club. Short talks were given by A. S. Barnett, of Indianapolis, division superintendent of the Central division; F. D. Allen of Indianapolis, secretary of the Employees Benefit Fund; H. M. Guthrie, of Indianapolis, supervisor of plant of the Central division; P. S. Higman, manager of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company at Anderson; C. N. Sears, of Indianapolis, of the Engineering department, and I. D. Ward, plant chief of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company at New Castle. Regrets were sent by letter by A. E. Smith, general commercial superintendent, and E. L. Hamlin, superintendent of construction. Our vice-president and general manager, Frank Wampler, expected to be present and only late Wednesday afternoon did conditions arise which made it impossible for him to come. His regrets and good wishes were expressed in the following telegram, received a short time before the banquet:

Indianapolis, Indiana,
January 19, 1921.

George B. Carpenter, Secretary,
Indiana Bell Telephone Club,
Muncie, Indiana.

Until this afternoon I felt sure I could be with you, but circumstances make it impossible to get away. I am the loser because it is always an inspiration to spend an evening with my telephone friends. Will you please extend my good wishes to all. I am proud to be associated with you and would not exchange your friendship for all the money. You are the best bunch in the world and I know you join me in the feeling that our institution is contributing more to the industrial, social and moral welfare than any other association of public servants. You have done your part toward making it possible for the citizenship of our great country to be within speaking distance of each other and this is something of which we can boast. I wish all of you a royal good time and may the chicken hold out until everyone is satisfied.

FRANK WAMPLER.

The following menu, prepared by the wives of men in the Plant department, was served by men chosen from the Bell Telephone Club: Creamed chicken with noodles, mashed potatoes, hot rolls and butter, pickles, ice cream, cake and coffee.

The banquet hall was beautifully decorated and the tables were spread beneath a canopy of colors. The floral decorations were furnished and arranged by Eric Bucholtz of the Muncie Progressive Floral Company.

Mr. Crawford has already made many friends in the city. His past experience has fitted him for the position he has been chosen to fill. The following article is taken from the *Muncie Sunday Star* of January 23:

"I. N. Crawford, who recently assumed the managership of the Muncie office of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, has had long experience in the telephone business. His first work as manager of a telephone company was with an independent firm in Washington, Ind. He later became affiliated with the Indiana Bell Telephone Company and was connected with the Terre Haute office. From that city he went to Huntington, where he was manager for some time before being promoted to the local office.

"Mr. Crawford succeeds the late C. C. Hollis as manager of the Muncie office. He came to this city about a week ago and will move his family here within the near future. Following Mr. Hollis' death and until Mr. Crawford took charge of the office, George E. John, assistant manager, acted as manager."

Leased Wire Service Commanded

THE ELECTRIC SCORE BOARD COMPANY
Martinsville, Ind.

Mr. W. T. Allen,
Indiana Bell Telephone Co.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir: On behalf of The Electric Score Board Company, allow me to extend to you and all the employees of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, our appreciation and thanks for their hearty coöperation and the splendid telegraph service furnished to this company during our recent basketball games. We have been playing to thousands of enthusiastic basketball fans with great success.

As you know our score board shows each play just as it happens on the floor and to do this we must have accurate telegraph service. This we have had at all times without the slightest interruption. Our wires have been tested out exactly on time for all games, and we sure have had the fullest coöperation from all employees of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, in order to make the service good.

Our operators are more than pleased with the splendid manner in which our wires have worked for the different games at the different towns in which our service has been furnished.

Again we thank you, Very truly yours,

THE ELECTRIC SCORE BOARD CO.,
C. W. Conway, Secretary.

Observers' Conference at Indianapolis

AN observers' conference was held in Indianapolis on January 12th. All members of the Observing department throughout the state attended.

Miss Margaret Shea, chief service observer, conducted the meeting and introduced Arthur L. Leazenby, recently appointed supervisor of traffic results. He gave a very interesting talk on the work of an observer and the importance of having an observers' conference. The morning session was devoted to a study of local observations and the afternoon to toll.

A luncheon was served in the dining room at one o'clock. C. R. Woods and Mr. Leazenby were guests. The tables were artistically arranged with flowers and place cards. The verses for the place cards were written by Miss Margaret Evans and cleverly illustrated by Miss Irma Hunt and William M. Kendrick.

A theater party at Keiths that evening completed a very enjoyable day.

Be thankful you are paying an income tax to Uncle Sam and not an indemnity to William Hohenzollern.

NEWS NOTES AND PERSONAL ITEMS

Indianapolis

Automatic Office

Miss Alma Barnes who was ill for about three weeks has returned to duty.

Miss Helena Martin has resigned to be married.

Miss Inez Alsop is ill at her home. We hope to have her with us soon.

Miss King, toll chief operator, was the recipient of a beautiful box of red roses, a gift from her girls.

Miss Carrie Gogen has been promoted to a supervisory position.

Miss Minnie Spanmeth has been transferred to the switch room. Miss May Noel has been assigned to the wire chief's room in her place.

Recent additions include Miss Catherine Cronin and Fred Mullen.

Ask Miss King to show you the feather fan she received for Christmas.

—

General Office.

The girls in the general traffic superintendent's office decided to provide for several needy families at Christmas instead of exchanging gifts with each other. As a result three families were provided with a chicken dinner for Christmas and enough flour, lard, sugar, corn meal, and potatoes to last at least one week. Two bushels of potatoes were given by Forest F. Davis and home-made jellies and preserves were donated by several outside of the department. Miss Eschell Freed, a nurse at the City Dispensary and one who has been in close touch with families who have through illness become destitute, recommended the three families for whom the girls provided. In each case some member of the family was ill with tuberculosis. The girls enjoyed Christmas day all the more for having provided yuletide cheer for those who were not so fortunate as they.

Miss Helen Pommerening has resigned and is spending the winter in Florida.

Miss Helen Broder was married to Bernauer Litchenschadt January 15th. They are at home in Chicago.

—

Accounting Department

Noble J. Johnson, who served overseas with the Sixth Regiment, U. S. Marine Corps, has taken a place with the Disbursements division. Mr. Johnson was severely gassed while in action, but is regaining his health. He was with the Southern Telephone Company of Indiana before his enlistment in July, 1917.

Miss Ruth Cobb, has returned to her duties after being in quarantine for nearly three weeks. Miss Cobb suffered from an attack of diptheria, but seems to be none the worse for her experience.

Miss Mary Brooks, who has been confined to her home on account of sickness has resumed her duties in the Disbursements division.

Miss Edna Johnson, supervisor of the Typing and Filing section, and Miss Mabel Barringer have taken an apartment on Broadway. Miss Johnson is giving Mabel a few lessons in home making. Judging from the diamond which Mabel has been wearing since Christmas, Miss Johnson will be alone ere long. The only information to be had from Miss Barringer is that it all happens the Wednesday before next Christmas.

Miss Goldie Stadtlander is evidently not telling all she knows. We would appreciate very much if she would explain the regularity of the letters that she is sending to Cuba. Don't keep anything from us, Goldie.

The crime wave, which for the last few months has menaced every city and town from New York to Hersfoot Corners, struck this office last month. Miss Ellen Parrish of the Disbursement division was made the victim when the purse suspended from her arm was cut loose and appropriated by a purse snatcher, while she was waiting for her train at the Traction Terminal station. Miss Parrish lost a small amount of money and a railroad ticket which was later recovered.

Paul Hill, Statistical section, lost a Christmas tree taken from the lobby, but this also was recovered.

T. A. Nealis, supervisor Receipts division, has been granted a leave of absence and is spending a few months in New York. Mr. Nealis must be in quest of a good time and we are hoping that he enjoys the vacation, even though his cheerful smile will be missed around the office.

It has been noticed that the Misses Ethel Staggs, Evelyn Horn and Charlotte Albright are wearing diamonds in such a way that we are led to believe that they are soon to "go the way they all take."

Central Division

Mrs. Erchel Phillips, chief operator at Fowler, enjoyed a two weeks' vacation with her brother, Glenn Crawford, and wife in Hartford City, Indiana.

Miss Millie Trudeau has resigned her position as local operator at Fowler and will assist her mother with household duties in the future.

The operators at Fowler met with Mr. and Mrs. Ray Clifton on the first Thursday of December and formed an organization with plans for a business meeting and a social hour to be held on the second Thursday of each month. The meetings are to be held in the following order: Mrs. Thomas Martin, Miss Millie Trudeau, Miss Midge Martin, Miss Lydia Washburn, Mrs. Ote Danner, Mrs. Erchel Phillips, Mrs. Charles Staples, Miss Emma Thornbrough and Miss Evelyn Martin. The following officers were elected: President, Miss Lydia Washburn; secretary, Miss Emma Thornbrough; reporter, Miss Midge Martin. A social hour was enjoyed by all after which the guests departed anxiously awaiting the next meeting.

Miss Midge Martin is acting as chief operator at Fowler in Mrs. Erchel Phillips' absence. Mrs. Ethel De Miere is employed as toll operator in Miss Martin's place.

Miss Evelyne Martin of Fowler spent a week beginning January 29th, in Astoria, Ill., with her uncle, Elmer Martin.

Fowler girls were pleased at Christmas time by receiving several large boxes of chocolates from the business men of the town. The candy was appreciated by all the operators.

The new rest room and locker rooms which were being built at the Frankfort exchange are now completed. The rest room has been cozily furnished with tapestry and wicker furniture.

The operators held a Christmas party in the rest room on December 22nd. It was a decided success. The room was beautifully decorated in Christmas colors and a prettily decorated Christmas tree stood in one corner. A very entertaining program was arranged by the program committee. A unique exchange was planned by the present committee whereby many pretty and useful gifts were exchanged.

Under the direction of Mrs. Phillips, Frankfort chief operator, the girls gave a little surprise for Mr. Alexander, local manager of the company. Knowing that Mr. Alexander was intensely interested in charity work the girls brought groceries, fruits, canned goods, and toys with which to fill baskets to be distributed to needy homes in the city. Mr. Alexander could hardly express his appreciation having expected nothing of this kind. All in all, a very happy and enjoyable evening was spent by all present.

Miss Martha Garling, Frankfort evening chief operator, is away on a three months' leave of absence and is visiting her sister at Albuquerque, N. M.

Mrs. Frieda Griffith has accepted the position as cashier in

the Commercial department at Frankfort, taking the place of Miss Gladys Cornelison, resigned.

Lowery Cummings, who has been the janitor at Frankfort, for the past eighteen years, has resigned. Elmer Cohee has taken up the duties of Mr. Cummings.

Miss Mildred Brookie, Frankfort instructor, has been transferred to LaFayette as assistant chief operator.

Miss Marguerite Bybee has accepted a position as toll operator at Frankfort.

The marriage of Miss Ola Goodnight, Frankfort evening chief operator, to Irwin Goswehr, was held January 6th. After a ten days' visit through Illinois Mrs. Goswehr returned for duty.

Miss Lula Keller has been appointed acting chief operator at Frankfort during the absence of Mrs. Phillips, chief operator, who has been ill for the past five weeks. Mrs. Phillips is improving and will be able to take up her duties in a short time.

Did you ever try using white lamp black with which to poison rats? The chief clerk at Frankfort upon hearing that it was good, tried to buy some at a local drug store, but upon asking the clerk for it, she only received the reply, "We don't have white lamp black, but we do have left-handed monkey wrenches." She was perfectly safe in her error until the drug clerk had an occasion to come down to the office, whereupon he asked her if she still wanted some white lamp black. She was completely "gotten," but took all "kidding" good humoredly.

Eastern District

The following invitations to a Christmas party were sent to the division officials whose offices were moved from Muncie shortly before Christmas time. The party was given in the Telephone Building on East Jackson street, December 20th.

"I've a little thought I must put in rhyme,
So I'll tell you what I heard over the line.
Santa called our big chief today,
To say that he is on his way
To Muncie Town with a great big pack.
That's why I'm writing to ask you back,
So if you can come, it sure will be fine.
But please don't forget the date and the time.
Monday, December 20th, 8:00 p. m."

Mrs. Bird Frakes, who has been in the employ of The Indiana Bell Telephone Company at Huntington for about three years as chief operator's clerk, was quietly married Wednesday, December 29th, to Harry Martin Bowers, proprietor of a motorcycle shop in Wabash, Ind., where they will make their home. Mrs. Bowers came to Huntington from Indianapolis where she had been employed by the same company and has made a host of friends while here, especially among her fellow workers. The Plant department showed their good fellowship by securing a large sled and arranging signs such as "Just Married" and "O Papa," all in plain view of many spectators. Scouts were appointed to watch the couple and make sure they didn't get away before the time set for the fun which was early in the evening. The crowd, consisting of plant and traffic employees met at the office about eight o'clock and from there set out to get their victims. It was a beautiful evening for a ride, so ride they did—on every street in the city, a bright search-light turned on the newlyweds so the citizens would not have to strain their eyes to see what was happening. They were even kind enough to help the blushing couple to catch their car for Wabash. It was still early when the car pulled out—that is, too early for the fun to be over, so a suggestion was made that the chief operator be entertained next. Therefore without further ceremony they lifted the C. O. and her fiancé to the sled and fun and bedlam continued, only this time the crowds were pouring from the theaters and proved a more appreciative audience. Further attempts of Cupid might meet with failure, it was stated, if every member of the force should receive like treatment; however, it is rumored that one of the Huntington supervisors will soon give the crowd another chance at hilarity.

Luther G. Poe, a former telephone man, but now salesman for the Ruetenburrough Electric Company of Marion, Ind., called on old friends at the Muncie exchange on the morning of January 5th. Luther is still building lines in Texas.

W. C. Hill with his famous "Doug" smile was a visitor at Muncie exchange on January 6th.

Olney, Kelly, Staley and Mercer, who are equipment men and working at Anderson exchange, were Muncie visitors on New Year's Day.

The Plant department has just completed the installation of a No. 4 320-line private exchange switchboard at the new Roberts Hotel, which is now being completed at Muncie.

"Mother Hamilton," Muncie matron, was absent from her "girls" for a few days on account of the death of her brother, John S. Hockett, of St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Marguerite Boggs, senior toll operator at Muncie, resigned December 16th to be married to Norman Werstler, of Hartsville, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Werstler will make their future home in Cleveland, Ohio.

Miss Mabel Wampler, local supervisor at Muncie, resigned December 10th. She became a victim of Cupid on Christmas eve. The girls all wish her much happiness in life.

Miss Lois Anderson, traffic chief of South Bend exchange, was the guest of Miss Dorothy Kraus and the Muncie exchange during New Years holiday vacation.

Miss Margaret Heffernan, traffic chief at Muncie, spent a few days at Huntington, Ind., during Christmas holidays.

Northern Division

Misses E. Yoder, H. Kintz, M. Frank and M. Swank have returned to South Bend from leaves of absence.

Miss Kienzle, local operator, and Mrs. Sankson, toll operator, have been transferred from South Bend to Chicago.

Mrs. Cotton, South Bend toll supervisor, has been placed on leave of absence because of her mother's ill health. We all hope for a speedy recovery.

Misses Coates, Reaves and Mackin of South Bend have gone to Indianapolis for three weeks' training. We have with us Miss White from North office and Miss Bealer from Prospect in the absence of our girls.

Mrs. Hardy, local operator at South Bend, has been absent some time because of the illness of her daughter. We all hope for her speedy recovery.

Miss Helen Lill, South Bend local supervisor, has been transferred to Niles, Michigan.

We have a complaint from one of our repair clerks that she has never seen her name in the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS—so here it is—Jane Borden. Where is my soda, Jane?

Miss Lois Anderson, South Bend traffic chief, spent Christmas at Fowler with her parents and New Year's at Muncie.

It will do to tell that your diamonds were gifts from your parents especially when several girls on the force tell the same thing. *But you have got to show us.*

Mrs. Siple, Harrison operator, went to Chicago to spend a week-end.

The two Sullivan girls have been added to our toll force at South Bend.

A. D. Lewis, division superintendent, gave an interesting talk on telephone conditions before the Rotary Club at Kendallville on Friday evening, January 21st.

Marion employees have decided to start the New Year of 1921 by sending in items from the Marion exchange.

The whole force employed in the Marion exchange showed a delightful Christmas spirit by donating articles of food, which were divided by our well-liked matron, Mrs. Watson, and Miss Rodgers, our traffic chief. The baskets were delivered Friday

evening to six needy families who were very grateful for the timely gifts. The men in the Plant department rose to the occasion and proved themselves friends in need by helping to deliver the baskets, driving the machines and looking up addresses. Everyone had a very Merry Christmas and are looking forward to a Happy New Year.

Oh, yes! Several of the girls in the Marion local operating room appeared with diamond "decorations" on the third finger of the left hand. Of course, with all due questioning, etc., we found out nothing, but, "time will tell."

Miss Byrdie De Weese, Marion evening chief operator, is on the sick list, having been off several days with throat trouble, but we hope she will be with us soon again as we miss her very much.

Miss Lebold also is missing from the Marion switchboard because of sickness, but will be back as soon as possible.

Miss Roberta Runyon and Miss Otho Brown have been transferred from local to toll at Marion.

Miss Pearl Mossman, local operator, Marion, has been transferred to Gas City exchange.

Miss Adelia Gross, Marion toll operator, has been confined to her home with the mumps.

Miss Mary Kessler has been promoted to toll chief operator at Marion, owing to the resignation of Mrs. Helen Cartwright.

Miss Eleanor Heaton has been promoted to toll supervisor at Marion.

We are all glad to know our friend, Woodard Kneipple, who is convalescing from a gun shot wound received accidentally while on a hunting trip, is getting along very nicely. We are all looking forward for Woody's return to work in a short time.

Miss Alta Clause, Fort Wayne toll clerk, entertained all the girls in the toll office at a Christmas party at her home. Christmas decorations abounded. The evening was spent playing games. Each girl was the recipient of a beautiful gift, and as usual, the evening ended with dancing and a delicious lunch. All report a good time, especially as there was a real live Santa, and the girls are still guessing whether or not he was any relation to Miss Alta, there being a decided similarity in names. The "Ouija Board" was quite an attraction to Miss Mabel Hershberger, but she finally decided to give it up and go home before breakfast was served at the Clause residence.

The Home Telephone and Telegraph Company entertained both Home and Bell operators at a Christmas party on December 24th in the exchange building. A very enjoyable evening was spent with games and dancing. The decorations were beautiful, and full justice was done by all to a dainty two-course lunch served from the Home Company's dining room.

Miss Mabel Ratliffe, Fort Wayne toll operator, has gone to New Castle. She was getting along fine in the big city until she went out to stay with Miss Alta Clause, toll clerk—since which time she has been so busy sitting up working the "Ouija" that she begins to feel the effects. Here's hoping she has a pleasant time visiting her parents in the country, even if we do miss her smiling face.

Miss Gladys Wass, Fort Wayne toll operator, underwent a slight operation for throat trouble at the Hope Methodist Hospital, but hopes to be back soon.

Hayden Scheerer, who has been with the Bell Company at Huntington for about seven years, being last employed as wire chief, resigned November 1st and left for Chicago where he expects to take up the study of automatic switchboard installing. He is missed very much by the entire force to whom he is known as "Socks." A lovely farewell party was given in his honor and a beautiful leather traveling bag presented him as a token of their friendship. Charles Emley, Mr. Scheerer's assistant, has assumed his duties as wire chief.

J. M. Sandlin, a cableman at Huntington, met with an accident Monday, December 27th, which might have proved fatal had it not been for the deep snow. He was trying to locate some toll line trouble when an arm broke on a pole causing him to fall about thirty-five feet. No bones were broken, but he was stunned for a while and lay in the cold until he regained consciousness sufficiently to summon help. He will probably be back on the job again in a few weeks.

Miss Mae Fager, toll operator at Fort Wayne, is ill and off duty for a while.

A Few Accidents Reported Recently

Every employee should report promptly to his superior every unsafe condition or method. The company will welcome suggestions from employees on anything of a dangerous nature.

—

A repairman, while attempting to turn a motorcycle on which he was riding, was struck by an automobile following close behind him.

A lineman, while helping to lower a 35-foot pole which had been cut off at the ground, stepped in a small hole, staggered backward and fell, running his spur into his leg.

A foreman, while coiling up scrap wire, was struck in the eye by a loose end, resulting in an injury to the eyeball.

An installer helping to unload a switchboard from a truck got his hand between the switchboard and truck, suffering a severe bruise and laceration to his index finger.

A repairman, riding a motorcycle on a wet pavement, suffered a severe contusion of the left knee when the machine skidded and fell on him.

A janitor suffered from inflammation and irritation in both eyes, as a result of dust and soot which blew in his face from off the windowledge when he suddenly raised the window.

A laborer, while digging in a trench cut his hand severely on a piece of glass which was sticking out of the side of the trench.

While kindling was being split to start a fire in a garage a piece of wood flew up and struck a helper in the eye, resulting in a severe laceration of the left eyeball.

A groundman while attempting to set a 40-foot pole, with his shoulder against the pole, stepped on a clod and slipped and the weight of the pole was thrown on him, resulting in a strain of the muscles of the abdomen and back.

A lineman while knocking lags off a cable reel stepped backwards onto a lag with protruding nails, and ran one of the nails into his foot. This was followed by infection of the wound.

A garage man for one of our associated companies was putting a tire on a rear wheel and had seventy-five pounds of air in the tire. The rim blew off striking him on the left forehead inflicting a gash three inches long. He also suffered a gash about two inches long on his knee and a fracture of the skull which later resulted in his death.

—

A chicken will try to cross in front of an oncoming vehicle all the time, which accounts for a lot of feathers on the country roads.

Get the SAFETY FIRST habit *FIRST*.

Toll Girls Rewarded for Good Service

MISS BERTHA FAUT, toll chief operator at Indianapolis, received the following letters from W. H. Tobin, vice president of the Sterling Midland Coal Company and general manager of the Consumers Coal Company, with a check for $25 inclosed in each.

Miss Bertha Faut,

Indiana Bell Telephone Company.

Dear Miss Faut: For sometime our offices have had a desire to express in some substantial manner to the operators under your supervision their appreciation of the services rendered for the past several months, which has brought to

everyone many trying circumstances. Although we have been willing to make such expression, the problem was how to do it in a manner that would be worthy of the respect of those who had served us so well.

In our endeavor to find means, we finally secured the information that the toll operators maintain a flower fund, and if we understand the purpose of this fund correctly, it is certainly commendable and worthy of respect of everyone, therefore, the companies have decided to contribute to this fund to the amount of the separately enclosed checks, and we certainly hope this fund will always be capable of bringing happiness to those who may be so unfortunate as to have hours of sickness.

In conclusion, we wish good health and happiness throughout the coming year for all associated with your office, and with kindest personal regards, I am, Yours very truly, W. H. Tobin,

Sterling Midland Coal Company,
The Consumers Coal Company.

To the L. D. Operators' Flower Fund,
Care Miss Bertha Faut,
Indiana Bell Telephone Company.

Dear Miss Faut: After the tumult of the passing year in business, it is meet to look forward to its final close in the spirit of peace and good will of the Christmas tide, so please accept the enclosed Sterling Midland Coal Company's check as a contribution to the flower fund, with our cordial wishes for all.

Hoping that every operator now associated with you may have good health and better things for 1921, I am, Yours very truly, W. H. Tobin, Vice President.

Sterling Midland Coal Company,
General Manager,
The Consumers Coal Company.

The purpose of the flower fund is to provide each member of the Toll department, who is ill for a week or more, with flowers. The gift of Mr. Tobin was greatly appreciated and will be the means of cheering the toll girls who through illness are unable to attend their duties.

Telephony or Telepathy

THE telephone gets blamed for a whole lot of things and the gentle operator often gets bawled out by the irate subscriber or the fellow who is borrowing somebody else's 'phone. On the other hand the telephone and the gentle operator are not always credited with all they should be and they deserve mention when they add telepathy to their other accomplishments. That must explain this incident. A few days ago a subscriber at Jeffersonville wished to telephone to Mr. Smith, and was told at his office that he had just gone to the bank. The subscriber called the bank number while actively thinking of Mr. Smith; the telephone operator—or her subconscious self, let us say—plugged in on quite another number, of course. "Is this the bank?" "No, this is the newspaper office." "Sorry, I was looking for Mr. Smith." "Well, wait a minute; he has just stepped in." How's that for "service"?—*Indianapolis News.*

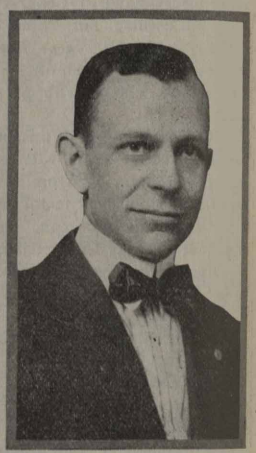
American Mechanical Engineers Meet in May

MAY 23rd to 26th has been set as the time of the Spring meeting of The American Society of Mechanical Engineers. It will be held in Chicago at the Congress Hotel. Sessions are planned by the professional sections on aeronautics, fuels, management, material handling, machine shop, power, forest products and railroads.

The words "peace and victory" will have a holier meaning when you have paid your income tax.

WHO'S WHO in the Northern Division

FRANK E. BOHN, secretary and general manager of the Home Telephone & Telegraph Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana, has been active in the telephone business since 1907, when he first accepted employment as a messenger boy from the company, over whose destiny he now presides.



FRANK E. BOHN.

As he grew in wisdom and telephone experience, he has filled a number of responsible positions with his company, having been auditor, assistant secretary and assistant manager. But his telephone activities have not been confined to Fort Wayne and Allen County by any means. For ten years he had been active in state association work, having served as director, secretary and treasurer, and president of the Indiana Independent Telephone Association.

It is largely due to him that the scope of the older Indiana Independent Telephone Association was widened and the name changed to the Indiana Telephone Association, into which organization the Bell Companies of Indiana were invited last year. This change has resulted in a larger and more effective association, making it possible to have funds and a working force sufficient for the association to attend to such matters as are of common interest to all the telephone companies in the state.

Servants of the People

PUBLIC utility services are second only to the two-cent postage stamp as the cheapest commodity purchasable by any man, woman or child.

They are "servants" in the home. They light the lamps, furnish the heat, wash the dishes, fill the bath tub, run errands, call the doctor or the fire department, do the washing and ironing and countless other jobs.

To industry they are a "silent partner." They are simply departments of all business, whether it be a grocery store or a steel mill. They bring in the trade, make the machinery go, provide messenger service, take orders, turn raw material into finished products, permit production of low-priced products through economical and efficient power, irrigate farm land, conserve coal and oil and save endless hours of labor.

They are the most democratic of all commercial institutions. All classes are served with the same product and on the same scale. The widowed washer-woman is supplied with gas of the same heating value as that delivered to the wife of the banker; electricity of equal voltage and price is delivered to the mansion or the cottage; all fares look alike to the street car conductor and the telephone operator responds with equal celerity to the voice of the clergyman or the bootblack.

The whole scheme of things in this country—our plan of living and doing and carrying on, as individuals or as communities—is now built upon existence of these utilities and their efficent operation. Were the services of any one of them—electricity, telephone, telegraph, gas or transportation—cut off for any period, the whole nation would be thrown out of gear and actual disaster would occur.

State Commission Regulation: So-Called "Home-Rule"

THE system of state regulation in effect in forty-two states is the natural and logical outgrowth of the attempt to remedy the obvious and unbearable faults of the old system, that of the primitive one of a utility and a municipality battling to make the best contracts possible.

No utility at its start was a public necessity, since the public had to be taught its usefulness and desirability. Therefore, both service and rates were unimportant. The promoting company's chief aim was development, the educating of the public to use these services and this was impossible if service was poor and rates too high. The old system, like any commercial bargain not based on costs, resulted in poor service where rates were too low, extravagance and corruption where they were too high, and the worst kind of local politics and practices. In either case the public failed to get what is now looked upon as essential, good and adequate service at a fair rate.

Regulation by commissions has been in many states as regards the railroads for forty years. Applied to the other utilities it is comparatively new, the first full-fledged utilities commission being inaugurated in Massachusetts in 1906—fourteen years ago—although it had regulated gas and electric light companies as early as 1885. New York and Wisconsin adopted regulation by commission in 1907. Illinois did not act until 1913. In no state, up to this time, where state regulation has been adopted, have any of the powers been taken away from a commission. In most states powers have been enlarged.

Some of the reasons why state regulation became a necessity were:

Utility services rapidly outgrew being local services, *i. e.*, telephone lines ran continuously from coast to coast, local exchanges becoming only connecting links; electric and gas central station plants, began serving many communities from one large plant, (often as many as 100 to 200); transportation systems ran not only outside of cities; but often across states. Persons living within a radius of 100 miles or more of a central-station plant might be affected by its services, and rebelled against accepting regulation provided by municipal authorities of the town or city where the central plant might happen to be located. A state-wide interest, not a local one, immediately came into existence.

Cities and villages found that were they individually to attempt to regulate rates or service, each would necessarily have to create commissions of highly-skilled and highly-paid experts, and that there would be constant conflict between these commissions of the various municipalities.

Let's Go! Be a Good Sport

LIVING is a game in the Major League of Life, with victory or defeat coming to every man by his own efforts largely. Before us is a twelve-month inning with Time and Energy as the battery. Our bodies, minds and souls are at bat. Ourselves, our generation and posterity are the score-sheets, and the Score-keeper is infallible.

Will we by careless thinking and doing, by indulging habits which destroy the finer instincts, by tactics of indifference, selfishness and conceit, allow a Strike to be slipped over, or ourselves to be pegged out at first, second or third, or forced out by a pop fly?

Or will we, with heart, head and hands, so play that the Score Sheets will show Base Hits of Added Happiness to others, of Obstacles surmounted, of Higher Courage, Greater Fitness, Larger Vision and Strengthened Will?

Remember the One Great Scorer chalks against our names—not that we won or lost—But How We Played the Game. Let's Go.—*Wilson's Certified News.*

LUCKY STRIKES

By W. M. K.

Zero in occupation: Slipping a slide rule to find the number of square feet in a cubic foot. For particulars inquire of the Misses Fislar and Small of the general traffic office. By the way, have you ever looked for a left-handed monkey wrench?

—

Hope Bert Smith's furniture wasn't all broken up after bein' moved from Indianapolis—around the state an' back again.

—

There was a young man named Fee,
Who went to Brazil, don't you see,
With an unberell in hand,
He thot he looked grand,
So he did, no he didn't, Eff Dee.

—

Forrest Davis said it didn't seem nearly so cold in New York as in Minneapolis. Guess it's cause one can find more to warm one up in New York.

—

'N then there's C. R. Woods, who, when East recently, claims he spent a most enjoyable evening playing checkers at the Brooklyn Athletic Club. I'll bite.

Well, here's lookin', A. D. We wish you luck in your new job. Same to you, Ham.

—

Familiar faces around the state legislature:

Fred Thomas
Frederick L. Thomas
F. Lindsay Thomas
Frederick Lindsay Thomas

—

General Orders No. 1. Hereafter all partitions, desks, tables, filing cabinets, records, telephones, clerks, etc., shall be provided with ball bearing rollers, so that they can be moved on short notice and with the utmost dispatch.

—

Steve Dunnigan said that before placing the new directory board in position on the wall in the first floor corridor he wrote his name on the back, as that was probably the only way he'd ever get his nom de plume on it.

Clever boy, I'll say. You're probably right, old top.

—

When a Feller Needs a Friend

When he's been pinched for speedin'
And the judge is just about to say ten, and costs,
But he don't, and says instead, "Don't appear
Before this court again with the same charge
Agin you, have your lights out next time,
Discharged." Oh Boy, ain't it Grand and Glorious.
(Karl Kelly, please note.)

—

In His Wife's Judgment

"What is that stuff you are going to give my husband?" asked the agitated wife.

"An anaesthetic," replied Dr. Agramonte. "After he has taken it he won't know anything."

"Then don't give it to him," she exclaimed. "He don't need it."

Executive Offices, Chicago

C. E. Miller, Correspondent.

The general offices are now located on the seventeenth floor, Room 1701. The move was made from the tenth floor on New Year's Day. The general traffic engineer has retained his office on the eleventh floor.

During the move Chief Clerk Reinbold and Mr. Olsen were among the busiest people in the Bell Telephone building.

One of the larger department stores in the loop held a sale of alarm clocks recently. Several of the members of the general offices were in the grand rush.

E. K. Schneider tried to knock the bleachers down at a Northwestern basket ball game. The bleachers are still intact and Mr. Schneider is recovering from a noticeable limping.

B. G. Halstead, E. B. Webb and P. J. Ramsey were visitors last month.

F. J. Dittrich, architectural draftsman, has resigned to accept a position at Peoria, Illinois.

F. T. Foster has resigned to accept a position of general manager for DeHaven Brothers Automobile Company, Chicago. C. D. Hoover is caring for the step-by-step equipment engineering work formerly handled by Mr. Foster.

Miss Weik of the Traffic department has been on the sick list.

J. C. Potter attended transmission school in New York from January 24th to February 19th.

W. L. Eastman is once again a firm believer in standards. Recently following pay day Mr. Eastman departed from the standard of apple pie dessert for chicken pie. He says "never again." Ask W. L. for particulars.

Inaugural Address by Wireless

HAVE you a little wireless receiving set in your home? If so, you need not go to Washington on March 4th to hear President Harding's inaugural address.

A system of wireless distribution for the inaugural speech is being worked out by a committee, headed by Rear Admiral W. H. Bullard and Major General George O. Squier. They expect to make the speech audible to every person with proper receiving apparatus anywhere in the United States.

Special wireless equipment belonging to the army and navy will be set up at the inaugural stand. This will be strong enough to transmit the voice of the president to all parts of the country and to vessels at sea. It is suggested that "inaugural parties" be held by all persons who have wireless equipment able to pick up the waves from Washington.

Telephone Spoils Bank Robbery

ROBBERS who successfully "held up" the State Exchange Bank at Culver, Ind., on the morning of December 29th, were captured soon after as the result of quick action and good judgment on the part of the operators of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company and Manager Earl Adams.

About 9:30 a. m., a big Marmon automobile containing five men drove up to the curb on the east side of the bank. Four men leaped out of the car, entered the bank and with a revolver in each hand demanded, "Hands up." Facing the muzzles of eight revolvers the employees obeyed immediately. Then things began to hum both inside and out of the bank. At that moment a subscriber called the Central office and told the operator that some one was robbing the bank. Mrs. Haines, the chief operator, sounded the fire siren which is controlled at the telephone office. As the news came into the office Commercial Manager Earl Adams hurried to the bank. As he opened the door he comprehended the situation immediately. Not caring to face the wall with eight revolvers leveled at him as he saw the employees of the bank doing, he closed the door and went to the post office, which was next door to the bank, to see if he could secure a firearm of any character, but being unsuccessful, joined the rapidly increasing posse pursuing three of the hold-up men who had escaped by the rear door. All three were captured and placed in jail. Mr. Adams, together with two others, confiscated a standing automobile and pursued the robbers' car carrying the driver and the fourth hold-up man. A few miles outside of the town a second high-powered car was waiting the driver of the Marmon, who had shot two men at the bank corner. He jumped into the waiting car and took another direction while the other man continued to Knox in the Marmon. Adams and party followed the car to Knox where the man was captured and brought back to Culver and lodged with his associates.

It is said that all the money taken from the bank was recovered and great praise is given by all citizens of Culver and vicinity to the important part played by the telephone employees.

Growth of Utility Service

THE growth of the utility industry in the United States has been startling. Welfare, convenience, and happiness of the nation's people; the need of conserving the nation's coal and oil resources; the need of economical and efficient production so that men may be paid the highest wage in the world for their work and yet our products be produced at a price which enables competition with commodities made by the low-priced labor of the old world; the desire of the free American to give his family the full benefits of all conveniences inventive genius can produce; the congestion of large cities necessitating fuel, light, transportation and communication in concentrated form; the natural bent of the American to promote, develop and improve—all of these have played their part in the building of these great public works made possible through the reward this nation offers to individual effort and for the use of the savings of the thrifty.

Today this nation's greatest pride is that through the unselfish devotion to this great industry, utility development has been so rapid, economies and efficiency so marked, that electricity lights the smallest cottage as well as the rich man's home, gas has become the almost universal domestic fuel, electric railway transportation is more economical than the wear and tear on shoe leather and the telephone is within the reach of any man's pocketbook; all of these made possible in the home or business place at only the smallest fraction of the total cost of living or of business operation.

To build these great semi-public works for the nation has cost the stupendous sum of $15,000,000,000. Roughly speaking this means that $136 has been spent for every man, woman and child in the nation. It is fifteen times the number of minutes since the birth of Christ. It is three times the amount of actual money outstanding in the United States.

Divided as to various branches this great sum of money has been invested for the benefit of all of the nation as follows:

Electrical	$4,800,000,000
Electric railway	4,500,000,000
Gas	3,700,000,000
Telephone	2,000,000,000

Gross receipts of telephone companies from rates usually amount to one-third of the total investments; in other words about $3,000,000,000 is earned and paid out each year as wages, in the purchase of materials and in interest for the use of invested funds. It is spent across the counter of every merchant; every worker in the nation gets his share either directly or indirectly and every citizen saves great sums through substitution of these services for other means of meeting necessities, such as fuel, light, communication and transportation.

It's a shallow brand of patriotism that doesn't burn as brightly in time of peace as in time of stress. Have you paid your income tax?

GIRL WRITES PRIZE STORY ABOUT UTILITIES

By Miss Mary C. Funk

Miss Mary C. Funk of Bloomington is the "star reporter" of the School of Journalism of the University of Illinois. A few weeks ago L. F. Harrington, Director of the School, called his reporter-students about him and gave them the following assignment:

"I want to know what would happen to Illinois if the electric, telephone, gas, electric railway and railroad companies would stop operating. Is the state dependent upon them?"

Miss Funk was awarded the first prize of $25.

"WITH a wave of her magic wand, the fairy godmother changed the pumpkin into a golden carriage and Cinderella, in her beautiful new clothes, rode off to the ball at the King's palace."

The story of Cinderella is not new to us—most of us grew up hearing it over and over, just as we have grown up with electric lights and running water, street cars, telephones and fast trains. And, like Cinderella, we do not realize until the clock strikes the midnight hour, or something happens to our conveniences, just how much we have prospered since our fairy godmother, the public utilities, came into our lives and bestowed favors. The drudgery of the kitchen work is over, the darkness of the nights with only a dying fire or a candle for light, have passed for us as well as for the scullery maid in the fairy tale.

Public utilities, as we understand the term under the present law of this state, supply gas, water, electricity, heat and transportation, and also provide means of communication by telephone and telegraph, carry our household commodities as freight, express or baggage, store our valuables in warehouses and our grains and food in elevators. It is very evident that present day life requires and cannot exist without the service and products of public utility corporations.

Just how much communities depend on these utilities for prosperity is shown in the case of towns which have been deprived of their services. Householders in Galena, for example, look with dismay at their gas stoves, heaters and other gas-using arrangements. And they look with more dismay at their bills for coal stoves, oil lamps and such fixtures. All this came about because the gas company, which has served Galena, the oldest city in the state, for seventy years, failed when the rates were lowered. Business men of that city say that it is the most serious calamity that has ever befallen Galena, and everyone will feel the effect in the way of depreciated property values. And think of the inconvenience of it!

An amusing incident in an Indiana town illustrates the important, yet homely, part these utilities play in our lives. The traditional Saturday night bath of residents of this little town was threatened with the additional hardship of darkness, when the gas service was discontinued in the early afternoon of the patron day of the tub. But lo! and behold! the service was for some reason resumed and the citizens continue to take part in the ancient custom.

Illinois is an agricultural state much like South Dakota, where a survey of four counties was recently made, which revealed the pressing need of man-made power, instead of man-power. In sixty-one per cent of the farms, water had to be carried an average distance of seventy-two feet, and on one farm, the water supply was half a mile away. Women work fifteen hours a day in summer and twelve in winter. No modern conveniences, such as running water, gas stoves, or electric washing machines lighten the drudgery of their lives. Only nine farms had bath tubs, but eighty per cent had "tin Lizzies". Nearly everyone used oil lamps for light and wood stoves for heat.

What would a survey of Illinois farms show? Probably, in most cases, the same dreary picture. No wonder the "down on the farm" life is unpopular.

Public utilities are truly public. About 275,000 residents of Illinois own public utility securities. These persons with their families, represent one-sixth of Illinois' population. Next to government bonds, these securities are more widely owned than any other class of investment. People in every walk of life own them—the "butcher, the baker and candle-stick maker" as well as "doctor, lawyer, merchant, chief." Among the bond-holders of many utilities are women, trust estates, hospitals, colleges and churches. The man who carries a life insurance policy in an old line company has an interest in public utility securities, because practically all old line companies own them. People are interested when and where their savings are invested, in this case in utilities, and are anxious for them to be successful and prosperous.

Prosperity is strictly an economic term. A community or a state, like an individual, is prosperous when it is doing well, when there is plenty of business conducted with a profit for those engaged in it.

Even before the days of public utilities, there have been prosperous communities and individuals. A cave-man, in prehistoric days, may have been a person of importance and many flint axes, or an Indian a "heap big chief" with many ponies and much corn. Chicago "boomed" when extensive lake traffic began; the coal fields brought wealth to the southern part of Illinois.

All prosperity depends on the exchange of goods or commodities, and involves production and distribution, or sales. A community which by accident, design or misforune is poorly served by any of the so-called public service corporations, is a community which necessarily is behind in its material development. A community suffering from faulty equipment or management of the public service corporations likewise endures a consequent loss of material advancement with attendant inconvenience and dissatisfaction.

The instant pure water ceases to flow through a city, death comes. If the great electrical plants should close, because of a coal shortage, for example, not only would the lights go out, but the machines in factories would "go dead", elevators would stop, confusion would follow the dead telephone wires, disorder and panic would result from the stopping of street cars and means of transportation. All that is necessary for the support of the people and the maintenance of order would be at a stand-still.

For the modern city has become dependent on its water, gas, electricity, street railway, telephone and other utilities. No matter what the hour or day, they must meet the demand of the public.

The huge scale on which utilities are run is shown by a few figures on the annual production of artificial gas for fuel and light, which amounts to about eight hundred billion cubic feet of gas, traveling through 70,000 miles of mains, or nearly enough to encircle the equator three times, and which serves a population of nearly 55,000,000. While gas for lighting dates back almost 100 years, it has been a standard domestic fuel, particularly in the cities, for less than forty years.

Public utility service is no longer a luxury to be enjoyed by the few. It has long since been an urgent necessity of practically all urban residents and is rapidly being extended to meet the demands and needs of the rural community. For a few cents, the individual can use properties worth millions of

(Continued on page 17.)

Bell Telephone News

Published Monthly by the
INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

EDGAR S. BLOOM, *President*
C. H. ROTTGER, *Vice-President*
FRANK WAMPLER, *Vice-President and General Manager.*
THOMAS R. KEYES, *General Auditor.*
G. A. KOSITZKY, *Chief Engineer*
A. R. HENRY, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
OSCAR PETERSEN, *Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.*
WALTER HANSEN, *Assistant Treasurer.*

AMORY T. IRWIN, Editor
EVERETT E. FRIGANZA, Assistant Editor.
W. R. BURLING, Advertising Representative.
BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING - - - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—Two Dollars a Year in advance, to all persons except employees of the Telephone Company.

Operators Are Not Owners

OPERATORS and managers of public utility properties are not the owners of these great service agencies. They are simply the men who have been picked by the owners—the great bodies of stockholders—to run these businesses.

They have been selected because of their knowledge and expertness in dealing with the great problems having to do with rendering of such intricate services. They are responsible not only to the patrons of these businesses, but also to their employers, the stockholders, for the efficient, safe and prosperous conduct of these companies. If they lacked in efficiency others would rise to take their places.

On the other hand, if reward for their services were not sufficient they would go into other businesses where compensation is more commensurate with their ability, and it is also true that young men, embarking in business life, would not go into this industry, so essential to the prosperity, happiness and welfare of all people, were the inducement not as attractive from the viewpoint of a future, as in other businesses. The ability of the industry to attract great minds and competent men to it, and away from manufacturing and other industries and other professions, is a constant problem in which every person who uses a telephone, sends a telegram, uses electricity or gas, or rides on an electric car, is interested.

Responsibility of the operator or manager to his employers—the stockholders—is great. It is his duty not only to keep the equipment and plant already in use operating efficiently so as to render the best service possible, but also to take care of new demands from the public for service. That means the company must be in such prosperous condition that it can attract new capital to it, for a utility does not build extensions out of earnings.

The owners of the utilities—those who have invested their savings in securities—are a legion. In the electrical industry, alone, they number more than 1,400,000. In Illinois—but a single state—the utility securities owners number more than 300,000, and with their families represent one-sixth of the population of the state. Through ownership of utility securities by insurance companies, banks, etc., it is computed that not less than nine out of every ten persons, either directly or indirectly, owns utility securities. As the public demands additional service—meaning the necessity of still greater equipment for which enormous sums of money must be spent—this great army of utility investors must grow.

All new development—the caring for new customers' wants—means more money must be had. It is a fact that the more prosperous a utility company is—the more new customers it takes on, and the greater the demand for services from its customers—the more money it must have from investors. That is why utilities continually require new money from investors. The public demand for service grows and the utility must spend money—add to its plants to meet it.

The Trained Talking Voice

"GABBY DETAYLS," a woman contributor to the *Omaha Bee*, and an exceptionally clever one, writes on good speech after asking her women readers these questions:

Are you one of those "gimme" persons, or the "lemme no" kind?

Do you gargle your words?

Do you twang them?

Do you nasalize them?

The pronunciation of words, the tones in which they are uttered mark the elect. A flower girl, after six months' training in inflection, may pass as a lady of high degree. It isn't so much what one says as how it is said, that goes in society. "A beautiful speaking voice," says Gabby, "is rather to be chosen than a string of diamonds"—particularly true of women.

Men of culture are especially appreciative of beautiful speaking. One day a well-educated Englishman was talking to a distinguished man of affairs in Chicago. After the visitor left the Chicago man remarked: "I hated to have him go. I love to hear him talk." It recalled the delightful essay, "The Little Touches," in Harry Thurston Peck's book, "What Is Good English?" in which he tells us that it is "the little touches that make both speech and manners perfect, and that impart the exquisite and final finish" that reveal the intellectually enlightened.

Development Still in Babyhood

THE smoke and grime of the cities, laden with disease and causing inconvenience and great loss, hasn't been done away with.

The greater part of industry is yet to be given economical heat and power.

Many communities are yet to be given adequate internal or external communication and the vast undeveloped territories must be supplied with intercourse.

Coal, oil and waterpower have not yet been harnessed in a way to bring about greatest economies, efficiencies and greatest good to the nation.

While transportation facilities are vast, many communities are still without transportation or served inadequately.

Economy of natural resources, becoming more pronounced each day, as the warning of exhaustion of supplies is passed about, has reached remarkable proportions, but it is only the beginning of what must be done.

Electricity and gas, great as are their uses, are only in their preliminary stage. They occupy two separate fields. Electricity for light and power; gas for heating, are the two sharp divisions rapidly being approached. Neither endangers the field of the other. Gas is being used in increasing quantities and must be so produced, for all sorts of industrial purposes where heat is required. This is attested by the increase in gas sold of 118,000,000,000 cubic feet in 1908 to 300,000,000,000 cubic feet in 1919. Electricity in the immediate future will largely be confined to power, for which there appears to be no end of demand, the imagination being the only limitation.

This great development work, still in its babyhood, which has made such tremendous strides through private initiative, backed by a public ownership of securities which directly or indirectly affects nine out of ten people, means the bringing to industry of a continuance of that enterprise, development and economic and efficient management such as has revolutionized the nation in forty years and through such continuance development and prosperity of the nation. Without progress the nation would stand still, and as it exists, soon die.

(Continued from page 15.)

dollars. For the simplest short telephone chat between neighbors, hundreds of dollars worth of property is used.

Public utilities become factors in the general prosperity of the people to the extent that their standards of living and lives are affected by the use of the public utility facilities, for what promotes the convenience and prosperity of the individual contributes to the prosperity of society, generally.

A. T. & T. Co. Statement to Stockholders

New York, January, 15, 1921.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

During the year 1920, the improvement of the telephone service furnished by the nation-wide and constantly growing Bell Telephone System has been our first consideration. Circumstances over which we had no control made this problem extremely difficult. It has taxed the skill and knowledge of the most expert and experienced telephone traffic engineers and managers. It has required the patience and loyalty of the thousands of chief operators and the tens of thousands of young women who operate the switchboards. Good service is the foundation on which the prosperity of your company rests, and you will be gratified to know that improvement in service has been general and marked. In many places we are approaching pre-war standards. We expect to pass them. With the service approaching a condition satisfactory to the subscriber, the owners of the properties comprising the Bell System are assured of the continued financial prosperity of the business.

It is impossible to furnish complete and final earnings figures for the year 1920 at the time this notice goes to press. There is, as usual, a substantial margin above dividend requirements.

H. B. THAYER,
President.

"Peoples Ownership" Has Kick-Back

INSPECTOR MATTHEW OECHELMANN of the Staten Island municipal trolley will never believe another politician's campaign oratory.

Oechelmann was arrested the other day for taking one of the trolley cars out on a little ride of his own toward Port Richmond. He explained that he had been doing it for a long while, as he liked to take breakfast at a Port Richmond restaurant and the trolley car offered an easy way of getting there.

He cited as his defense a speech by a high city official at the opening of the car line in which he claims, the official said, emphatically and clearly:

"The cars belong to the people. This is people's ownership."

Oechelmann furnished $1,000 bail in the police court and went home to meditate on the unreliability of political oratory.

"If You Work for a Man——"

IF you work for a man, in heaven's name work for him. If he pays wages that supply you your bread and butter work for him, speak well of him, think well of him, stand by him, and stand by the institution he represents. I think if I worked for a man I would work for him. I would not work for him a part of his time, but all of his time. I would give an undivided service or none. If put to a pinch, an ounce of loyalty is worth a pound of cleverness. If you must vilify, condemn and eternally disparage, why, resign your position and when you are outside, damn to your heart's content. But, I pray you, so long as you are a part of an institution, do not condemn it. Not that you will injure the institution—not that—but when you disparage the concern of which you are a part, you disparage yourself.—ELBERT HUBBARD.

Loud Speaking Devices Added to Nursery Accessories

UNLESS scientific progress declares a halt soon, there will be little respite for the parents of the next decade. The day when the proud fathers could hide their heads under the covers those winter nights and console themselves with the thought that a little squawking would work to the vocal advantage of their young hopefuls, is no more. P. A. Curry, an inventive citizen of Baker, Oregon, has come to the aid of the neglected infants.

Mr. Curry is a father who takes his state with a certain sense of responsibility. Not long ago he attended a demonstration of the latest developments in the electrical world. A few days later he communicated with the office of the Western Electric Company at Portland, Oregon, requesting full information on the loud speaker, the magnifying apparatus which has been used recently to carry the voice at the big conventions and meetings throughout the country.

It happens that Curry, the younger, sleeps in the porch nursery. Hig biggest source of complaint is the fact that on several occasions he has had to do without company in the wee small hours because his cries were unheard by his sire. This calamity is to be relieved. Curry, the senior, has made plans to wire the nursery. Three loud speaking transmitters will be installed over the infant's bed connecting with a receiver over that of his father.

In the future instead of being compelled to sleep with one ear open awaiting a summons from the nursery, pater familias can rest content, assured that he will be awakened by an unearthly shout every time his infant charge sees fit to announce his awakening.

Several engineers of the bachelor class who have been consulted on this unique addition to nursery accessories have suggested that a muffler instead of a loud speaking device would be more in keeping with peace and order.

U. S. Judge Attributes Utility Troubles to Misunderstanding

IN granting to the Des Moines Gas Company a temporary rate increase from $1.25 to $1.50 a thousand cubic feet, Judge Martin J. Wade in the United States District Court of Iowa said:

"Two-thirds of the difficulty in public utility matters arises out of a misunderstanding or lack of information upon essential fundamental considerations. There seems to be a determined effort in every city where these problems arise, on the part of some individual or individuals, to carry on propaganda which inspires doubt and suspicion—which destroys confidence in officers of the law who have duties to perform in relation to such matters and to convince the people that they are being robbed in the interest of 'corporations.' The people will be fair if they only understand, and those who spread misinformation and misrepresentation are guilty of a grave wrong against the community."

Will Hold A. T. & T. Bowling Tournament

THE Bowling Committee, Association of Employees, Long Lines Department, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, announces that the third annual inter-city bowling tournament will be held on Saturday, April 16th, 1921, at 8 p. m., Eastern time.

This event is open to all A. T. & T. Company plant employees. Valuable prizes have been generously donated by the company.

All details may be obtained from the bowling committee, 800 New York Telephone Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

If there are any who are interested in a Duck Pin Tournament, they should get in touch with the above committee without delay. Entries for the big pin tournament close March 21st.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION
SAFETY — FIRST-LAST-ALL THE TIME

Member National Safety Council

BEGIN EARLY AND ENJOY HEALTH, HAPPINESS, AND SUCCESS TO A RIPE OLD AGE

In Memoriam

(Or Safety First Epitaphs.)

Slippery stairs
Dangling cord
Helen's gone
To her reward.

Blessed be the soul
Of Florence Mailing,
Who walked down stairs
Not using the railing.

A prayer please say
For Samuel Scadder,
Who climbed aloft
On a weak ladder.

He needs no Aid Kit
Does old Joe Hass,
Who smoked his cig.
Too near the "gas."

He's with the angels,
Is Francis Pryor,
Who touched his hand
To the wrong wire.

"Beat it? Sure," said
The late Bill Swain.
But he was hit
By the non-stop train.

—*The Telephone Bulletin.*

Safety, Yesterday and Today

By An "Old Timer."

SAFETY in industry is rapidly becoming a realization.

Today and yesterday are entirely different in accident lines.

Yesterday, Safety First was thought to be a fad; today it is part of every industry and community.

EARLY TRAINING IS THE DOMINATING FACTOR IN FORMING SAFETY HABITS

Yesterday we were prone to be skeptical; we critized changes in old time practices, in fact we had "to be shown."

Today we are no longer in the dark, we coöperate, we seek assistance in this great work for our benefit.

Yesterday there was no such thing as safety committees.

Today we have representatives from all our lines of work giving their practical experience to save you and me from suffering and our families from grief.

Yesterday we thought accidents were hard luck, today we study their causes and apply remedies.

But like yesterday, we still have a small minority as in everything else, that still haven't come into the Safety spirit.

You, who are in the minority, ask yourself this:

Do I value my life, my limbs, my eyes, etc., above all else?

Do I not owe this duty to humanity?

Then, is it not my duty to do my share to eliminate accidents to myself and fellow workmen?

Remember: ACCIDENTS DO NOT HAPPEN; THEY ARE CAUSED BY SOME MAN, MACHINE OR METHOD NOT PROPERLY FUNCTIONING.

Recent Accidents

AS an operator was leaving the counter with a cup of hot coffee, she accidently collided with another operator, upsetting the coffee which scalded her right hand.

While a matron was washing dishes, a cup broke in her hand causing a severe laceration.

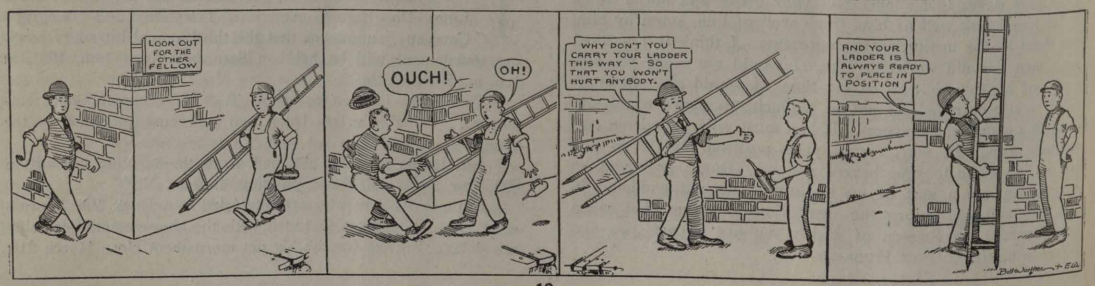
An operator in using both hands to stamp a ticket, pulled the lever of the calculagraph down on a finger of her left hand cutting a small piece of flesh away.

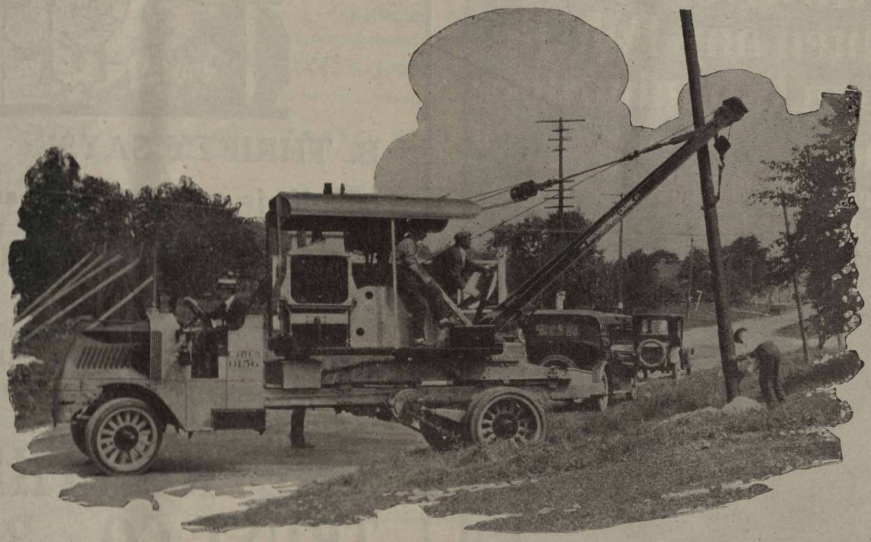
An operator while descending stairs had plug of cord in her hand, and in trying to adjust set, plug slipped from her hand and she tripped on it causing her to fall down the entire length of the stairway, injuring her left arm at the elbow.

While a frameman was soldering a jumper at the top rack of a circuit block side of I. D. F., he fell to the floor injuring his head and back.

An installer was in the act of raising the second part of an extension ladder when the first part slipped, allowing second part to fall and strike his great toe of the left foot.

ARE YOU A "BOOB"—OR DO YOU CARRY YOUR LADDER SAFELY?





THIS motor crane, mounted on a Mack 7½-ton chassis, is capable of setting more telegraph or trolley poles than could be set by three gangs of men dependent upon hand methods. When equipped with a clamshell bucket, it effects similar economies over manual operations in unloading bulk material from freight car to pile or from car to truck. For excavating contracts, which are not of sufficient size to warrant the moving of a large and cumbersome steam derrick, this portable crane is also adapted to effect substantial economies.

The crane is of the full-swinging, self-contained type, rotating through 360 degrees, and is driven by a separate 4-cylinder gasoline motor. This motor is designed with an extra large fly-wheel so as to run smoothly in spite of sudden application and release of loads. The capacity of the crane is 8,000 pounds.

The particular advantage of this crane unit is its ability to move rapidly from place to place. As the entire crane is demountable, the truck chassis may be also used for general transportation purposes.

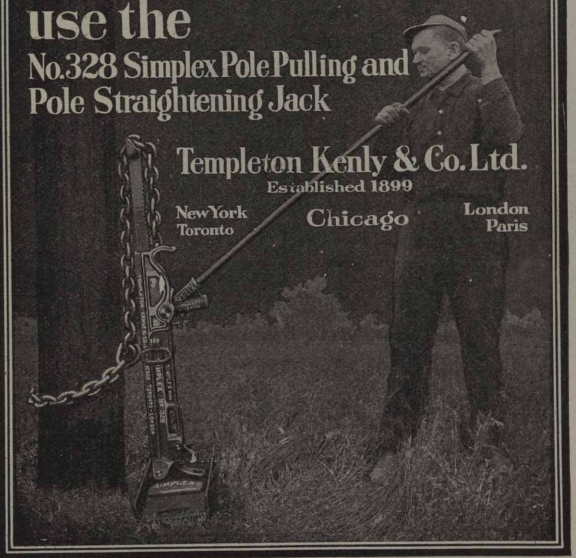
Commercial chassis 1½ to 7½ tons. Tractors to 15 tons

PERFORMANCE COUNTS

International Motor Company
NEW YORK

To pull a large Pole in 8 minutes or to straighten any Pole in less than Two minutes use the

No. 328 Simplex Pole Pulling and Pole Straightening Jack



Templeton Kenly & Co. Ltd.
Established 1899
New York Toronto Chicago London Paris

B. THRIFTY SAYS

"Thrift is common sense and business methods applied to personal or family finances. It eliminates thoughtless spending."

You CAN save if you PLAN to save. This bank wants to HELP you save. Start TODAY.

THE NORTHERN TRUST CO.--BANK

North West Corner La Salle & Monroe Streets

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $5,000,000.00

There Are Many "Just As Goods" But Only One

Reilly's Wood Preservative R.W.P.

The Standard of Efficiency

It is the greatest decay resistant for telephone poles and cross arms—the most widely used. It deeply penetrates and permanently protects the wood—no tar adulterant to clog wood pores—no volatile oil to dissolve or evaporate.

R. W. P. gives efficient protection when applied by brush or open tank method.

R. W. P. is best always—all ways

THE REILLY COMPANY, Indianapolis, Indiana

Plants: Indianapolis Minneapolis Mobile Seattle Norfolk

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

One Policy | Universal Service | One System

Volume 10 | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, MARCH, 1921 | Number 8

BELL SYSTEM'S YEAR SUCCESSFUL

Annual Report of American Telephone and Telegraph Company for 1920 Discloses Satisfactory Financial Condition and Shows Service Generally Good

The annual report of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is an interesting story of the telephone business of 1920 as seen from a national viewpoint. It is not dry statistics. Every employee should read this article about President H. B. Thayer's annual message.

WHAT has made the standards of the Bell System in instruments, apparatus and methods standard the world over, and what has given to the United States the cheapest, best and most widely utilized telephone service in the world, is clearly epitomized by President H. B. Thayer in the annual report of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, presented to the stockholders March 5th.

The facts presented are of direct interest to the millions of subscribers as well as to the 140,000 stockholders, for they forecast a continuing policy of service and business stability.

Large Savings Resulting from Central Control

It is shown that the organization structure of the Bell System has been the means of saving hundreds of millions in first cost of telephone plant and tens of millions in annual cost of operating, besides protecting the service from excessive profits that might otherwise be exacted by manufacturers, promoters of patents and others.

In calling attention to these and other savings, which have resulted from the functioning of the Bell organization, Mr. Thayer shows how the Bell System grew along the only lines possible for a nation-wide utility operating under state laws. The founders of the business saw the logical and inevitable need of many operating companies, with a nation-wide outlook and control provided by a central organization coördinating the local operating companies. They planned the business structure for the nation-wide utility which the company has become, and without which a nation-wide system could not have been achieved. Within ten years of the first public exhibition of the telephone, the working organization of the business had taken substantially the form which it has to-day.

License Contract the "Backbone of the Bell System"

Mr. Thayer describes the license contract, which governs the relationship of the associated companies and the parent company, as "the backbone of the Bell System." It is shown that although the value to the associated companies of the varied and indispensable services rendered by the parent company cannot all be accurately determined, there are some values which can easily be approximated. As an example, the report cites the use of patents, owned by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, of which the use to the associated companies is exclusive, which saved over $19,000,000 in cost of plant construction in 1920, and, in use of plant previously constructed saved over $20,000,000 in annual charges in 1920.

It is estimated that because of the services rendered the associated companies under the license contract, which services no separate company could perform for itself, they are enabled to furnish telephone service at rates at least 25 per cent less than would otherwise be possible. "Because the Bell System is a single, nation-wide system, and because the services are general services in the direction of efficiency and economy resulting in the possibility of lower rates, the apportionment of charges by a percentage upon revenue (4½ per cent) seems to be a logical one.

Stockholders' Equity $200 per Share

It is shown that although the dividends are paid on a par value of $100, there is much more than one hundred dollars earning that dividend. The amount paid into the company's treasury for stock exceeds the capitalization by $36,000,000. Because of the earnings on this sum and of other earnings left with the company, surplus and reserves of $154,000,000, or $35 per share, have accumulated. Most of this capital and surplus is invested in stocks of the associated companies, many of which have at times left all or part of their earnings in the business. The interest of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in the amount so accumulated is equivalent to $67 per share of its own capital stock. This amount added to its own surplus and reserves ($35 per share) makes over $200 in assets to earn the dividend upon each $100 par value of its stock.

Larger Earnings Needed to Attract Capital

It is emphasized that, for rate-making purposes, the value of the property itself and not the issued capital should be the basis of fixing the amount of the return, or else conservative capitalization is penalized and a premium put upon over-capitalization and stock watering. Mr. Thayer points out that the market value of money at the present time establishes 8 per cent or 10 per cent as a fair return on the value of the investment, and that a return of 8 per cent on the investment of the associated companies as a whole would warrant 10 per cent dividends because the companies' assets so far exceed their capital stock. At present, none of the associated companies pays more than 8 per cent dividends. He shows that if reasonably fair earnings are made possible for the associated companies, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which largely represents the investing public's ownership in the telephone business, would make the larger earnings which now are necessary to attract new capital at reasonable cost, and which would more nearly approximate a fair return on its own investment. "It is clear," says Mr. Thayer, "that this company is entitled to considerably higher earnings without being subject to the criticism of earning more than a fair return. To give an adequate and economical service, our earnings should be large enough and stable enough to attract money freely to our securities and to our

stock. We believe that it is for the real benefit of the public we serve that earnings should be nearer to a fair return on the investment than they have been. The interest of the public requires that our stock always be a very high-grade investment, and that the return upon it should be always enough to make it attractive at a premium, with margin enough to insure stability."

The report states that the company's main program for the year was to bring telephone service uniformly up to standard, to bring wages up to standards that would attract and hold "a skilled, loyal and hopeful army of employees," and to increase the revenue to an amount nearer to that justified by the investment of the stockholders.

More Help for the Commissions

In commenting upon the upward revisions of rates that State Commissions permitted many of the operating companies to make in order to meet the increased demands for telephone service, the report states that in practically every case there was little or no opposition on the part of the public to the increase granted. This is taken as evidence of the general realization that good and adequate service is a matter of first importance, and that giving needed relief to utilities has public support. The report recommends that in order to keep the commissions constantly informed as to the requirements of the public and the problems of the utilities, and to enable them to act more promptly on rate questions, they should be provided with additional clerical and technical help.

Large Increase in Patent Rights

The patent holdings of the Bell System increased during the year by rights under more than a thousand patents and applications for patents. It now owns or controls, or is licensed under, more than six thousand letters patent of the United States and applications therefor.

Service to be Better Than Ever in 1921

Gratification is expressed that the great effort made to restore the service where it still suffered from the after-effects of the war has met with success. Intensive methods of training and operation together with the effective and loyal work of the traffic forces made it possible to bring back the service to a substantially normal condition. "There are good reasons to believe," says Mr. Thayer, "that our continued efforts will result in further improvement in the service, and that during the year 1921 the Bell System will give the best and most uniform service it has ever given."

Mention is made of the Certificate of Merit awarded to the Company by the War Department for services in connection with the war. The citation which accompanied the Certificate is called "particularly gratifying" in that it recognized the success of the company's "efforts to keep up the standard of public service notwithstanding the sacrifices made for the benefit of the military service," and is quoted in full.

Cordial Relations Betweeen Employees

The morale of the personnel improved so steadily during the year that it now surpasses in many cases the highest of any pre-war standard. Mr. Thayer says, "Never have the relations between the management and the employees been more cordial or based upon better mutual understanding."

The total amount of payments under the Employees' Benefit Plan for pensions, sickness, accident, and death benefits during 1920, the eighth year of the plan's operation, was $3,838,797.

Progress in Development and Research

A year of unusual activity and accomplishment is reported for the Department of Development and Research, in which some 2,800 employees have been occupied with over 2,500 research and development projects, calculated to improve the service rendered by the associated companies of the Bell System or to make the service more economical. During the year over 1,000 patents relating to telephony and telegraphy were acquired or applied for as a result of the department's investigations. The report also announces continued progress in reaching a solution of the difficult problem of attaining privacy in radio telephone transmission.

Announcement is made that telephone conversation between New York and San Francisco can now be carried on as satisfactorily as between such points as New York and Boston, due to new methods of improving transmission over the longest telephone wires.

Net Increase of 563,430 Telephone Stations in 1920

Demands by the public for additional telephone service necessitated a large construction program, the execution of which during the greater part of the year was rendered difficult by the abnormal industrial conditions of the post-war period. In spite of these difficulties, the Bell System constructed the necessary plant and installed a net increase of 563,430 stations, which is the largest number of stations ever added by construction to the System in any one year. The plant has been maintained up to the usual high standards of the System, reconstruction having been done as needed, and is in good condition.

Work is progressing rapidly on the Havana-Key West cable, in coöperation with the Cuban Telephone Company, and service between Cuba and the United States is expected to be established very soon.

Facts About the Bell System

At the end of the year the number of telephone stations constituting the Bell System in the United States was 12,601,935 of which 8,333,979 were owned by associated companies of the Bell System. The increase in the total number of stations in the Bell System during 1920 amounted to 806,188. The daily average of exchange and toll connections during 1920 was 33,162,000, an increase of 2,700,000 over the daily average during 1919.

There were 231,316 employees in the Associated Bell Companies at the close of the year. The wire mileage totaled 25,377,404, of which 95.1 per cent was copper. The percentage of Bell-owned wire in underground cable, exclusive of submarine cable, was 61.8. The underground plant, including cables and conduits, represented a cost of $307,800,000. The net additions to the Bell-owned plant during the year was $147,882,100, an increase of $74,436,100 over the additions made during 1919.

Surplus Earnings $7,785,486 for the Bell System

For the whole Bell System, with all duplications excluded, the total gross income for the year was $85,264,976, from which over $37,000,000 was paid in interest, rent and miscellaneous deductions from income, and approximately $40,000,000 in dividends. The surplus earnings for the year were $7,785,486.

The capital stock, bonds, and notes payable of the Bell System outstanding in the hands of the public at the close of the year 1920 were $1,107,417,623, while the book cost of the net assets devoted to earning a return on these outstanding securities amounted to over $1,551,000,000. Actual appraisals of the telephone plant in the Bell System made by regulatory bodies for rate-fixing purposes show that the true value of Bell System property greatly exceeds this book cost.

Dividend Rate Eight per cent for Past Fourteen Years

For the American Telephone and Telegraph Company the net earnings of the year, after payment of interest and fixed charges but before dividends, were $51,821,215.66. Dividends at the usual rate of $8 per share per year amounted to $35,376,792.88. Of the resulting balance, $8,000,000 was appropriated to Reserve for Contingencies, and $8,444,422.78 was carried to the Surplus Account. The earnings of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for 1920 include, in addition to the earnings of the long-distance lines, dividends on the company's investment in stocks of its associated companies, interest on bonds and notes of and advances to associated companies, interest and dividends from investments in other companies, earn-

ings under the general service contracts with associated and other companies for the furnishing of instruments and services, and other miscellaneous revenues.

Due to delay in the granting of rate increases several of the companies earned their dividends only in part, and at the end of the year some applications for increased rates were still pending (New York City is a notable case), but with the adjustments fully in effect in the majority of cases the rate of earned return on the companies' investment as a whole is substantially better than the average rate of the year.

The company and its predecessors have paid dividends to the public at the rate of at least $7.50 per share for the past thirty-nine years, and during the past fourteen years the rate has been uniformly $8 per share.

The number of shareholders in the American Telephone and Telegraph Company on December 31, 1920, was 139,448, an increase of 18,988 during the year. To this number should be added some 20,000 employees of the Bell System, who are paying for stock at the rate of a few dollars per month. Approximately 23,000 other employees are already stockholders of record.

Has Widest Stock Distribution

Of all American corporations the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is third in the amount of stock outstanding, and is first in the number of holders of common stock, and has the widest distribution of ownership of any corporation. Of the 139,448 stockholders at the close of the year, 130,407 held less than 100 shares each; 8,741 held from 100 to 1,000 shares each; 274 held from 1,000 to 5,000 shares each; and 13 held 5,000 shares or more each (omitting brokers, holders in investment trusts, etc.). Of the holders of less than 100 shares each, 109,080 held 25 shares or less each, and 52,055 held 5 shares or less each. The average number of shares held was 32. There are more women shareholders than men. These shareholders reside in all parts of the country, and their investment has been applied to the building and extension of telephone plants in every section of the United States.

Pet Cat Telephones for Help

CRIES of a pet cat into the mouthpiece of a telephone in Chester, Pa., one day recently, brought out a big detachment of police and plain-clothes men bent on frustrating a burglary and possibly saving a life. A patrol wagon full of policemen was hurried to the scene and surrounded the house. They found the cat with one of its feet caught in an ice chest. In its struggles to get free it had knocked the receiver from the telephone, which was lying on the floor, and was crying directly into the mouthpiece.

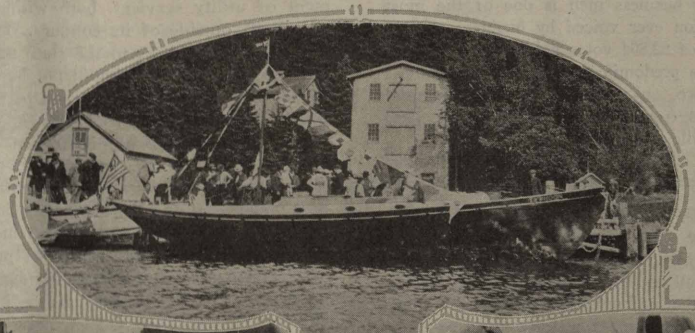
What of the Inventer of the Telephone

DR. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL has been out of the telephone business so long that to many he seems to be a figure in past history. Instead, he is a live, active man who celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday on March 3rd.

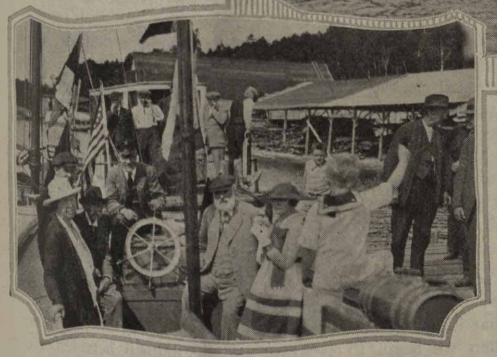
Although Dr. Bell is well advanced in years, he still takes an active part in things of importance. He maintains a residence in Washington, D. C., but spends most of his time at Baddock, Nova Scotia. We are interested in his achievements in other branches of science and are glad to note his success, though he is no longer actively connected with us. It is interesting to compare his modern well-equipped laboratory at Baddock where skilled and loyal workmen carry out his ideas, with that little Boston attic where the labors of Bell and Watson were rewarded by the birth cry of the telephone fifty years ago this month.

A recent newspaper story told of the record trip across the Atlantic and return made by the tiny forty-five-foot ketch, *Typhoon,* how the vessel and her doughty crew of four adventurers, driving through winter gales that battered huge ocean liners, beat back in safety to home shores after a four-months' cruise of 8,000 miles. In this romantic tale we note again the activities of the inventor of the telephone. It was in his Baddock laboratory that the *Typhoon* was built.

Dr. Bell glories in the seas. Motorboats, sailboats and all other kinds of water craft are his delight. Reproduced here are pictures of the "grand old man of science" as he is, engaged in his pastime of to-day.



Launching of the "Typhoon" at Alexander Graham Bell's shipyards at Baddock, Nova Scotia. This small sailboat traveled 8,000 miles in a trip across the Atlantic and back.



In the left foreground is Mrs. Bell, wife of the telephone inventor.

Dr. Bell at the wheel of the "Typhoon" enjoying his pipe and the salt air.

ILLINOIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SWAMPS "HOME RULE" AGITATION; INDIANA UPHOLDS COMMISSION

Illinois Business Men Vote 22 to 1 in Favor of State Regulation of Utilities; Say Prosperity of State Is Involved

AGITATION from political sources for a return to the old form of regulation of the state's public utilities by inexpert city councils, such as has been abandoned in forty-two states of the union as being obsolete, has received two heavy recent blows.

By an almost unanimous vote of 21,825 out of a total of 22,864 cast, Illinois business men flatly announced themselves in favor of retention of the state public utilities commission and against the form of regulation that has been called "Home Rule." This vote was recorded on the referendum submitted by the Illinois Chamber of Commerce to its seventy-five member chambers throughout the state.

The house of representatives of the Indiana State Legislature "killed" proposed legislation to abolish the state utilities commission of that state and reëstablish the old railroad commission, by a vote of fifty to thirty-four.

The action of the Indiana legislature was decisive. A bill was introduced January 18th to kill the commission and reëstablish the old railroad commission. A public hearing was held at which prominent manufacturers, merchants and business men testified in favor of state commission regulation. Mayor Charles W. Jewett of Indianapolis, made a strong plea for the commission. Governor Warren T. McCray was a strong supporter of the commission system, as was his predecessor, Governor James P. Goodrich. The committee in charge of the bill voted eleven to two in favor of indefinite postponement, but the bill was brought before the house by the minority report. On second reading, a motion to strike out the enacting clause, carried by fifty to thirty-four, and the bill was relegated to the discard.

The vote of the Illinois business men is one of the most decisive expressions of opinion ever voiced by business men in this state, the large number of 22,864 votes being cast. The result clearly demonstrates the predominating feeling of business men of the state, from Cairo, on the south, to Freeport and Rockford, on the north; and from East St. Louis, Quincy and Moline, on the west, to Danville and Chicago, on the east.

The business men of the state made a close study of the situation before casting their ballots. The matter was discussed at the annual meeting of the state chamber in Chicago on November 18, 1920, and again at an open forum held in Springfield, January 26th, at which representatives from 50 cities attended. At this meeting, advocates of a return to the old system of city council regulation of utilities were permitted to make full arguments respecting their contentions for abandonment of the present system of regulation, such as is in effect in 42 states.

The referendum submitted to the business men contained the following questions:

1.—Public utilities, because of the close relationship existing between their services and the every-day life of every person in the state, should be regulated in an equitable manner, fair and just alike to the companies and their customers.

2.—Electric, gas, transportation and telephone companies having largely outgrown local boundaries, should be regulated by a commission maintained by the state and equipped with expert technical advisers, rather than by local bodies of non-experts giving only a part of their time to this work, with a necessary duplication of expense to the public for expert advice and assistance.

3.—Utilities located entirely within one local jurisdiction should nevertheless be regulated by a state commission rather than by a local body, in order that regulation throughout the state may be uniform in principle, purpose and application; that distrimination between communities may be prevented, and that there may be no danger of local controversies such as destroy the confidence of investors, and at once halt extensions because of the inability of utilities to negotiate such sales of investment securities as are necessary to the continued development of utility services, both within the local jurisdiction and eventually outside of its confines.

4.—Appointments to the state utilities commission should be strictly non-political; should not be considered as in the nature of political rewards, and should be made by the governor under some system that will insure a non-political, unbiased and strictly business-like administration of the affairs of the commission.

British Bureaucracy in Serious Trouble

THE American telephone situation, where any person, rich or poor, may obtain service for the asking and where rates are fixed only after a full and fair hearing by a regulatory body, is quite different from that in England where the communication system is government-operated. The London correspondent of the *Boston News Bureau* in discussing the existing English situation says:

"Another evidence of discontent is the general revolt against the new telephone rates. Last week, without a word of warning, the postmaster-general suddenly doubled the rates and abolished the old popular flat-rate system.

"He had to choose between extortion and bankruptcy, and he chose extortion. His telephone department already has a deficit of $20,000,000 and it has become quite hopeless. It has over 200,000 unfilled orders. As a business organization it has broken down.

"The new rates were announced in an arbitrary way. They have not been sanctioned by Parliament—not even discussed. Government ownership of the telephone has been a tragic failure from the first. It has pleased no one, except the clerks of the post office. No one knows exactly how bad the telephone failure is, as the figures are always nine months behind. But the telephone users want a restoration of private ownership.

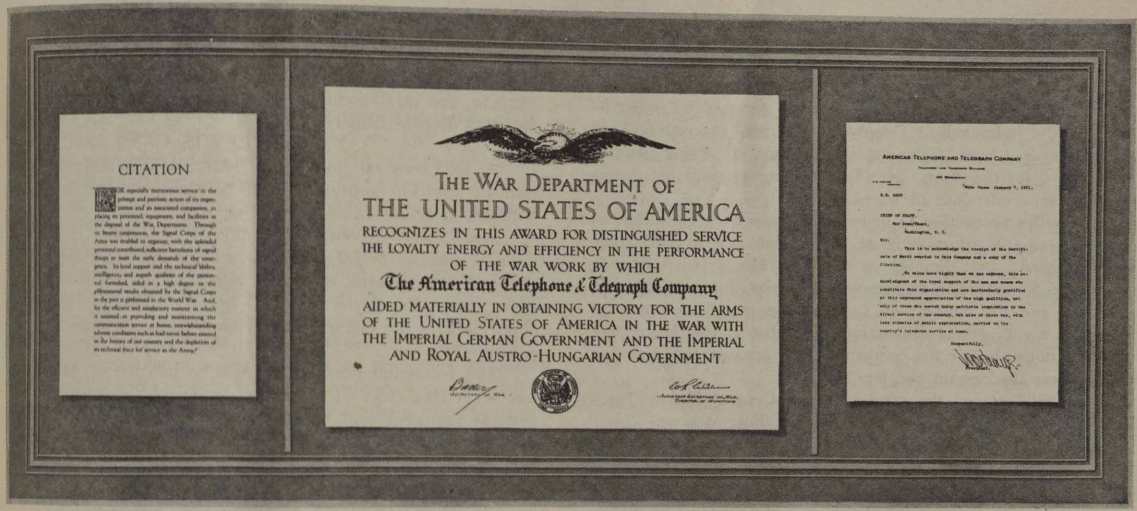
"The main cause of the telephone muddle is that when the government took it away from the private company, it discharged all managers and engineers who were getting more than $3,500 a year. This action handed over the delicate mechanism of a national telephone system to the tender mercies of non-technical clerks. The result has been an attempt to charge higher rates than those paid in Boston, New York and Chicago for a service which is one-tenth as extensive."

Only One Side to the Utility Question

"THERE is actually and fundamentally but one side to the utility question," says Paul P. Haynes, of the Indiana Public Service Commission. "The business of utilities is so completely and inextricably bound up with the public welfare that what is good for the utility is good for the public and what is not good for the public is not good for the utility. And when we begin to separate and distinguish between the public and utility, at that moment do we begin to injure both."

BELL SYSTEM "CITED"

American Telephone and Telegraph Company Receives Award from War Department for Especially Meritorious Service During War



CITATION

THE WAR DEPARTMENT OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
RECOGNIZES IN THIS AWARD FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE
THE LOYALTY ENERGY AND EFFICIENCY IN THE PERFORMANCE
OF THE WAR WORK BY WHICH
The American Telephone & Telegraph Company
AIDED MATERIALLY IN OBTAINING VICTORY FOR THE ARMS
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN THE WAR WITH
THE IMPERIAL GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND THE IMPERIAL
AND ROYAL AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

FACSIMILE OF CITATION FROM WAR DEPARTMENT TO AM ERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
The citation and Mr. Thayer's letter of acknowledgment are reproduced in type on this page.

ON this page appears a facsimile of the citation of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for its war service. In the reduction to our page width the citation and President H. B. Thayer's acknowledgment are too small to be read easily. They are copied below.

Citation

"For especially meritorious service in the prompt and patriotic action of its organization and its associated companies, in placing its personnel, equipment and facilities at the disposal of the War department. Through its hearty coöperation, the Signal Corps of the Army was enabled to organize, with the splendid personnel contributed, sufficient battalions of signal troops to meet the early demands of the emergency. Its loyal support and the technical ability, intelligence and superb qualities of the personnel furnished, aided in a high degree in the phenomenal results obtained by the Signal Corps in the part it performed in the World War. And, for the efficient and satisfactory manner in which it assisted in providing and maintaining the communication service at home, notwithstanding adverse conditions such as had never before existed in the history of our country and the depletion of its technical force for service in the Army."

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
Telephone and Telegraph Building
195 Broadway.
H. B. Thayer, President
New York, January 7, 1921.

S. D. 4603
CHIEF OF STAFF,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

Sir: This is to acknowledge the receipt of the Certificate of Merit awarded to this company and a copy of the Citation.

We value more highly than we can express, this acknowledgment of the loyal support of the men and women who constitute this organization and are particularly gratified at this expressed appreciation of the high qualities, not only of those who served under patriotic inspiration in the direct service of the country, but also of those who, with less stimulus of public appreciation, carried on the country's telephone service at home. Respectfully,

H. B. THAYER,
President.

Long Time Rate Contracts Illegal

DECISIONS of the highest courts have held that no municipality could enter into a legal franchise or contract with a utility fixing rates over a long period, it being held that no man, whether he be a city official or utility operator, has vision enough to predict over a period of ten to thirty years what fair rates for service to the public might be; that the rapid advancement in the art, economies and perfections, might soon make a rate fixed by contract absurdly high, or on the other hand an unforeseen happening, such as the late World War, might find the fixed rate so low as to entirely wipe out service and bring disaster to the community. The courts hold that the fixing of rates is a continuing process in which existing conditions must be taken into consideration.

It was found that local politics and local prejudices often entered into the settlement of utility matters, expert advice on engineering, valuation, accounting, rates and services counting for little, leaving the service-using public helpless against either poor or inadequate service or unjust rates, and suspending development and driving capital, such as would enhance all property values, from the community.

So-called "Home Rule" is a misnomer, merely being a proposal to popularize by giving it a good name, the old system that failed. At no time does it contemplate placing responsibility upon an independent and impartial commission employed to devote its time to such matters, but proposes to continue the handling of such matters in the old political channels where partisan interests are in position to exert undue potential influence.

IMPORTANT PROMOTIONS ANNOUNCED

A. E. Smith Becomes General Commercial Superintendent and A. D. Lewis Succeeds Him as Division Superintendent, Northern Division

A VERY popular promotion was made on January 15th, when A. E. Smith, formerly division superintendent of the Northern division, with headquarters at South Bend, was promoted to the position of general commercial superintendent of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company succeeding Earl Talbott, who had been occupying the position of acting general commercial superintendent. Mr. Talbott has resumed his duties as general superintendent of interest companies.

Mr. Smith's promotion to general commercial superintendent is another example of starting at the bottom and by persistent effort and hard work climbing to the top. His detailed knowledge of the Commercial department activities, his capacity for hard work and his method of fair dealing in all matters, together with a very genial disposition, make the appointment very gratifying, not only for the company as an organization but for the employees throughout the territory.

Mr. Smith entered the service of the Central Union Telephone Company April 1, 1906, as a clerk at Fort Wayne.

On April 1, 1908, after having served a short time at Garret, he was transferred to LaFayette as chief clerk to the manager. On April 1, 1909, he was appointed special agent and put in charge of a very active canvass that was starting in LaFayette. On April 1, 1910, he was made manager at LaFayette.

So far the Aprils have it.

On December 1, 1912, Mr. Smith's headquarters were moved to Frankfort, at which time he assumed the management of both the LaFayette and Frankfort exchanges. Between April 1 and November 1, 1917, he was temporarily away, engaged in the automobile business at Indianapolis. On November 1, 1917, however, he again heard the "Call of the Wild," and returned to the fold, no poorer but wiser in the ways of the world.

At that time he was appointed division commercial agent reporting to the commercial superintendent with duties that took him to every nook and corner of the state.

On April 18, 1920, at which time a re-organization of the company was affected, Mr. Smith became division manager at Muncie, and on December 1, 1920, he was transferred to South Bend as division superintendent.

A. D. LEWIS

A. D. Lewis on January 25, 1921, was promoted to the position of division superintendent, Northern division, with headquarters at South Bend, succeeding A. E. Smith.

Mr. Lewis entered the employ of the Central Union Telephone Company in July, 1907, as a clerk and stenographer in the office of the general sublicense agent. Upon the formation of the Central Group in 1911, he was transferred to Chicago as chief clerk in the office of the general agent for connecting companies.

The following year he returned to Indianapolis. Mr. Lewis has served as chief clerk to the commercial superintendent and general manager and as special agent in charge of directories and publicity and for several years was secretary and treasurer for interest companies in Indiana.

Previous to his move to South Bend and since April 1, 1920, he was general contract agent for the Indiana Bell Telephone Company.

In his younger days Mr. Lewis realized a dream which most youngsters have. He passed a civil service examination as a stenographer and was appointed to a clerical and stenographic position with the administrative staff of the governor general of the Philippine Islands and was located at Manilla. This was at the time when ex-President Taft was governor general of the Islands and Mr. Lewis has many fond remembrances of those days. After being relieved from civil service work in the Philippines, Mr. Lewis journeyed homeward, around the world visiting Japan, China and on through Europe.

Lyrics from Anderson

HERE is one of the "pep" songs used at "efficiency meetings" in Anderson, Ind. The tune is "Marching Through Georgia."

Bring the good old Blue Bell folks, we'll sing another song,
Sing it with the spirit that will start the town along.
Sing it as we always sing it "Service First" our song,
While we are 'phoning in Anderson.

CHORUS.

Hello—Hello, what number please for you?
Hello—Hello, what number please for you?
Let us have your number please, we'll ring it now for you,
While we are 'phoning in Anderson.

How the people answer when they hear the joyful sound,
Of the bells we ring for "Service First" our song,
Day and night for five and fifty hundred do we ring,
While we are 'phoning in Anderson.
Chorus.

So we'll sing a service song for good old Anderson,
Many, many times a day we answer, "Number please"
Serving everybody with the same amount of ease.
While we are 'phoning in Anderson.
Chorus.

Increase in Minimum Monthly Pension

PARAGRAPH 2, Section 5, of the Plan for Employees' Pensions, Disability Benefits and Death Benefits, has been changed to read as follows:

"The annual pension allowance for each employee retired with a pension on account of age, length of service or disability shall be as follows: For each year of his term of employment, one per centum (1%) of the average annual pay during the ten years next preceding retirement, provided, however, that the Committee may, at its discretion, base such pension upon the average annual pay of the ten consecutive years of service during which the retired employee was paid the highest rate of wages. The minimum pension shall be Thirty Dollars ($30.) per month, provided, however, that at the discretion of the Committee the pension allowance may be less than Thirty Dollars ($30.) per month, but not less than the allowance computed as aforesaid, in the case of pensions granted under Paragraph 1 (c) of this section to employees of less than twenty years of service, and in cases in which, in the opinion of the Committee, the days or hours constituting the employee's normal service have not been adequate to constitute full time service, during the years required to establish eligibility to pension in the class under which the employed is retired."

This change has been made effective from July 1, 1920, and all pensions previously granted will be adjusted on the above basis.

FAME OF NEW ALBANY WIDESPREAD

Her Factories Send Goods to Uttermost Parts of the Earth—Four Exchanges in Telephone Group

By E. V. Crutcher, Manager, New Albany, Ind.

NEW ALBANY has a population of 25,000 and is situated on the north bank of the Ohio River, at the foot of the falls. Although the youngest of the three falls cities, it is second in size. The site, originally a part of the George Rogers Clark grant, was purchased by Joel, Abner and Nathaniel Schribner, who in 1813 surveyed the land and laid out the town. New Albany is admirably situated as concerns shipping and transportation facilities and is directly connected with the rest of the United States by the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, Monon, Pennsylvania and Southern Railway systems, each maintaining a freight and passenger depot, while a belt line connects them all and in addition the Big Four, Chesapeake & Ohio, Illinois Central, Louisville & Nashville and Henderson & St. Louis. By water she is in close touch with all points on the Ohio, Mississippi and each of their many tributaries. Suburban and Interurban lines penetrate the heart of the city and afford exceptionally rapid and safe transportation with Louisville, Ky.; Jeffersonville and Indianapolis, Ind., and all intermediate points.

In proportion to its size New Albany is the largest manufacturing center in the Middle West. It has long been a reputed mart for the manufacture of steamboat machinery. The *Robert E. Lee*, the fastest steamer that ever plowed the Mississippi, Ohio or any other river had all its machinery made in New Albany. So far reaching is the fame of New Albany manufactories for the efficient manufacture of steamboat machinery, that on the Yukon River in Alaska, New Albany has furnished more machinery for steam boats than any other city in the world. Following is a list of the various manufacturing industries in operation: Large rolling mills, boiler and machine shops, furniture factories, foundries, saw mills, a wood mosaic flooring plant, veneering mills, box and basket factory, veneer cutting mills, hickory handle factory, railroad repair shops, hosiery mills, tanneries, dye works, glue factory, fertilizer plant, brass foundry, flour mills, ice factories, candy factories, brick plants, clothing factories, grain elevators, bottling works, broom factory, cooperage works, concrete block yards, wall plaster works, railroad waste factory, stove foundries, steam bakeries, table top and panel factories, hame and chain factory, sash, door and blind factory, five newspapers, job printing offices, and cigar and tobacco factories.

The products of New Albany factories, in addition to being used in every state in the union, are exported to many foreign countries.

New Albany has thirteen schools, one a high school; a business college, and a number of private schools. Also a $50,000 free public library and reading room. In addition, she has twenty-five churches, a $40,000 Y. M. C. A. building, also a large and splendid hospital.

New Albany is a city of homes—some of them costly habitations with beautiful lawns and surroundings, but in the main its homes are those of people in moderate circumstances. Perhaps in no city can so many salaried men of moderate incomes be found owning their own homes.

The environs of New Albany are charming and picturesque, not the least delightful of which are Silver Hills. An electric road extends to the summit and as one leaves the city from the foot of Spring street, the scenery presented is wildly romantic. When the road finally reaches the summit, the Ohio river is seen winding its way through a fertile valley until it is lost to view in the blue haze of the Kentucky and Indiana hills, miles away. The drives about New Albany are very beautiful—rugged scenery, wild flowers, and beautiful winding streams. The drive between New Albany and Jeffersonville is most beautiful, past the falls of the Ohio, and no doubt many have traveled hundreds of miles to view scenery not nearly so attractive.

Personnel of the Group

The New Albany group, consisting of New Albany, Greenville, Georgetown and Corydon exchanges, is under the management of E. V. Crutcher, who started with the company fifteen years ago at Louisville, Ky., and has since been manager at Bloomfield, Litchfield and Bardstown, Ky., and Mt. Vernon, Ind., from which place he was transferred to New Albany about two years ago. Miss Irene Breeden, manager's clerk, has been with the company eight years, having been local and toll operator at Leavenworth until about two years ago, when she was transferred to New Albany, at which time she assumed her present position which she is filling with credit. Miss Geneva Sandlewick, assistant to Miss Breeden, has been with the company only a short time but is doing her work exceedingly well: These two young ladies, together with Miss Lottie Goss, collection clerk at Greenville, and Mrs. Luella Wood

THE NEW ALBANY TELEPHONE FAMILY.

Bottom row, left to right—Viola Resch, Edna Chandler, Edith Sloan, operators; Irene Breeden, manager's clerk; Geneva Sandlewick, collection clerk; Helen Nunemacher, operator; E. V. Crutcher, manager. Second row—Geneva Raymond, operator; W. C. Dewitt, testboard man; Eva Livingston, Thelma Williams, Georgia Horton, operators. Third row—A. L. Crim, repairman; Clyde Ellis, H. L. Brown, cable splicers; Emma Draper, toll operator; Cleo Beeler, evening chief; Anna Smith, chief operator; William Sage, lineman. Fourth row—Paul Breeden, lineman; W. J. Blue, line foreman; John Siscel, lineman.

at Georgetown and Miss Ruth Heishman at Corydon are helping the Southern division maintain first place in collection efficiency.

The operating force, consisting of the following young ladies, is under the careful supervision of Miss Anna Smith, chief operator, who has been with the company and at this exchange for twenty-five years: Cleo Beeler, evening chief operator; Emma Draper and Alberta Williams, toll operators; Viola Resch, Myrtle Resch; Helen Nunemacher, Thelma Williams, Eva Livingston, Geneva Raymond, Georgia Horton, Edna Chandler and Edith Sloan, local operators. These young ladies are alert to their duties and responsibilities and are untiring in their efforts to please the public.

Walter J. Blue, line foreman, has under his supervision the line crew consisting of William Sage, Paul Breeden and John Siscel. These men do all outside construction work and installations, and under the leadership of Mr. Blue are doing exceedingly good work. Mr. Blue started with the company at Mt. Vernon, Ind., as manager's clerk about seven years ago under the supervision of the writer, and he is making good in every sense of the word.

W. C. Dewitt, testboardman, and A. L. Crim, troubleman, take care of all local and toll switchboard, station and line trouble, and both are on the job at all times, clearing trouble promptly.

H. L. Brown, cable splicer, and Clyde Ellis, splicer's helper, take care of all the cable work. Mr. Brown has been with the company about fifteen years, is an old head at cable work, and does his work in a most efficient manner.

Important Meeting at South Bend

ON February 18th, a meeting of general and division department heads and managers, was held at South Bend for the purpose of discussing plans in connection with the general financial and industrial situation and the program of work for 1921. The meeting was presided over by A. D. Lewis, division superintendent.

A. E. Smith, general commercial superintendent, addressed the meeting on the general financial situation, stressing the necessity for the development of proper public relations and the need for making the best possible use of our existing plant. Mr. Smith laid special emphasis on the need for care in expenditures and the elimination of all unnecessary expense in order to improve our general financial showing.

F. A. Montrose, general superintendent of plant, discussed the need of proper engineering of plant extensions and replacements and called attention to the importance of careful maintenance of existing plant as an essential to the furnishing of satisfactory telephone service and as an aid to deferment of replacements which would be expensive at this time. He also discussed the need for economy and individual employee efficiency.

C. R. Woods, general superintendent of traffic, spoke on operating problems, calling special attention to the need for revising existing working schedules to meet changed conditions and particularly to keep step with the increasing operating efficiency of the force.

C. A. Cora, commercial engineer, presented some interesting facts and figures on the increased costs of construction at the prevailing high prices for material and labor and money wage, showing in a concrete way that it is impossible for the company, without substantial rate increases, to make a fair return on investments made in new plant under prevailing conditions.

The various points brought out by the speakers were discussed and every one attending the meeting left with a clearer picture of the difficulties with which the company has to contend and the urgent need for every employee taking a personal interest in all matters affecting the company's operations. The value of employees discussing matters affecting the company's interests, with their personal friends and in that way generally acquainting the public with the company's problems, was especially stressed as it was felt that with over 4,000 employees intelligently and consistently spreading information among their friends and associates the amount of publicity and good will which would be obtained would be of incalculable value. Those attending the meeting were:

A. E. Smith, general commercial superintendent; F. A. Montrose, general superintendent of plant; C. R. Woods, general superintendent of traffic; A. D. Lewis, division superintendent; C. A. Cora, commercial engineer; H. B. Coldwell, traffic supervisor; I. V. Green, plant supervisor; E. T. Bonds, South Bend, manager; G. H. Rowlett, plant chief, South Bend; A. M. Taylor, traffic chief, South Bend; W. W. Edens, chief clerk, division superintendent's office; I. A. Thrush, manager, Auburn; B. B. Earley, manager, Bluffton; C. A. Pettis, manager, Culver; E. L. Taylor, manager, Fort Wayne; C. E. Spaulding, manager, Hartford City; C. L. Knipple, manager, Huntington; A. R. Otis, manager, Kendallville; E. E. Knipple, manager, Marion; M. Blinn, manager, Peru.

And the Party Was "As Advertised"

THE pictures of the LaFayette toll operators are the result of the following notice which was posted in the rest room at LaFayette:

Attention Plug Pushers

On Wednesday evening, February 23rd, at 8 o'clock, you are requested to make your appearance at the home of Miss Edna Dougherty for the purpose of welcoming back to our midst Miss Edith Price, Supreme Plug Pusher, who has been absent for the past thirty days.

This is to be a strictly Stag (?) party. No one of the masculine gender is to be present. If you think you have the qualifications to make a good man try stealing a pair of your brothers' or fathers' *long* trousers—(Boys' trousers not permitted) and be sure they fit. Of course, some of you will have to be girls and those of you who have been taking a correspondence course in movie acting will find this a great opportunity to try your luck at vamping the opposite (?) sex.

The entertainment will be varied and full of PEP, so come prepared for a good time. Refreshments will be served. If any one has a private still be sure and get in touch with the entertainment committee so that glasses can be provided and taxicabs ordered to take you home.

Any one caught bringing trained MICE for the entertainment of the other guests will be summarily dealt with; rats in your hair, nevertheless, will be permitted. If you have any boyhood pranks you wish to play, go as far as you like, the more the merrier just so you don't burn the house down or get into the cellar by mistake and tamper with father's PRIVATE STOCK.

We want this party to be a rousing success (not a carousing) and with the help of everyone this occasion can be made one long to be remembered. So do not have any engagements on this particular date with mere man for any entertainment that he could possibly provide for you will pale into insignificance compared with what you will witness and enjoy at this party.

Everybody will meet at the Main street office at 7:30 p. m. and go out to the house in a body as a great many of you would not know where to go.

Employees Association Entertain a La St. Patrick at Evansville

LOCAL No. 43, Employees' Association at Evansville, sidestepped regular business on their March meeting night to allow the young ladies of the Plant department to carry out a St. Patrick's program of entertainment and contests. The hall was appropriately decorated in St. Patrick colors and the contests, such as lobster races, clothes pin contest, etc., were very laughable.

Division Superintendent George G. Hall was among the guests present and he gave a very interesting talk on public relations, efficiency and coöperation. He showed how each and every employee, either while at work or away from it, could materially help the company solve the problem of satisfying the public, by being courteous, and efficient, by explaining our problems and by making the public feel that their patronage was appreciated and that our policies are to give maximum service and a square deal. He explained how public relations is one of our biggest problems to-day and was glad to note that the employees' association had already realized this and had taken the initiative in pushing the matter.

The young ladies on the entertainment committee had not overlooked a very important item, "Eats," as there was an elegant sufficiency of St. Patrick Neopolitan ice cream, cake, candies, etc. In the cake-eating contest, Plant Supervisor O. D. Green won the prize, which was "more cake and all you can eat now." He complained the next morning of not sleeping very well.

A very unique stunt pulled off was the singing of a four-verse song, composed by Miss Emma Yunker, by all of those present. The song is printed below:

Our Local 43

Oh, Plant department, dear,
For you we cheer and cheer,
Rah! Rah! Rah!
Our plant chief is our friend,
So is our superintend,
And for our "Daddy" Hall we'll say
Hip! Hip! Hurray.

Oh, line foremen so gay
For you we ever pray
No accident to meet.
For all your helpers brave
We're all anxious to save
For we're good sports but hate to make
Accident reports.

Then come the cablemen,
Installers and groundmen,
Storekeepers two.
The mechanics are alive,
So are the clerks five
And on our central office men
We can sure depend.

And then the chairmen two
Always faithful and true
We'll all agree.
When meeting nights come round
All are sure to be found.
And for our Local 43
We will sing with glee.

Sympathetic Girls Aid Immigrant

MISS LOUISE VAN EVERA, toll chief operator at South Bend, was recently called upon to assist in locating some one who could speak the Finnish language. The call came from the chief operator at Cassopolis, Mich., who was working in the interest of two Finnish girls, Rauha and Aune Astedt, making their way from Finland to Floodwood, Minn.

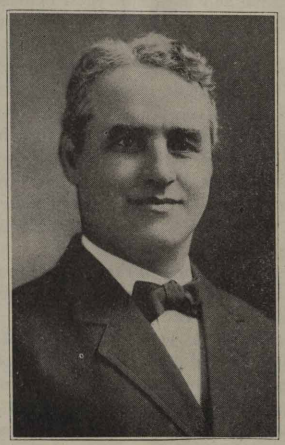
The older sister, Rauha, having been ill in the hospital before starting, again became ill on the train and died just before reaching, Cassopolis. Here the body of the dead girl was taken to the Connelly undertaking rooms and the sister was taken to the home of Sheriff Wyman where she was cared for by Dr. Cunningham, the shock having been so great that she too became ill.

Miss VanEvera called Notre Dame University, and the various factories in South Bend finally locating George Nystrom of the Singer Manufacturing Company, who volunteered his services as interpreter for the Finnish girl, staying in Cassopolis and finally accompanying her to her destination.

Many thanks were extended to Miss VanEvera by the chief operator and the sheriff of Cassopolis for the service rendered.

Sudden Death of W. G. Stedman

WARREN G. STEDMAN, commercial agent at South Bend for seventeen years, died suddenly at his home Wednesday morning, January 12th. "Sted", as he was known to everyone, was very popular with all who knew him. He was called the encyclopaedia of everything historical or personal around South Bend. He knew the time and place of everything and also the individuals of prominence for the past fifty years. It was always his pleasure to be doing something for someone, especially newcomers. He would say, "They are strangers here and I can help them find and do so and so." As one employee said of him, "Anyone that did not like 'Sted,' something was the matter with him." That tells more than any words could. We all miss him, and our sympathy goes out to the family. To those who have always lived amidst his sunshine the loss must be great.



WARREN G. STEDMAN

In Indianapolis, Too

ON Wednesday, February 16th, all of the managers of the Central division traveled to the Hoosier capital for a conference.

The meeting was opened by A. S. Barnett, division superintendent. Frank Wampler, vice president and general manager; A. E. Smith, general commercial superintendent; C. R. Woods, general superintendent of traffic, and F. A. Montrose, general superintendent of plant; also Mr. Cora, Mr. Whitham, Mr. Talbott, Mr. Watson and several others from Indianapolis were present.

Mr. Smith gave an interesting and instructive talk along the lines of increasing revenue, reducing expenses and increasing efficiency. Means to promote public relations were discussed and it was suggested that a record of personal calls on subscribers be kept.

Mr. Woods gave an interesting talk, impressing the necessity of accuracy in keeping peg counts, as from these counts large expenditures for equipment and schedule requirements are made.

At one o'clock the meeting adjourned and a raid was made on the Hotel English for lunch.

At the afternoon meeting, Mr. Montrose discussed methods of inspections and furnished some interesting figures, as to the cost of temporary and permanent construction.

Mr. Wampler gave a short talk, impressing the necessity of giving satisfactory service to the public, so satisfactory that the public will buy it, and at a profit.

Mr. Cora gave some interesting figures of costs, comparing

the present day cost of installing telephone systems over that of years ago.

Mr. Whitham discussed the problems involved with the connecting companies and outlined future plans in placing part of this work in the hands of the managers.

After the meeting adjourned, a get together session was held with lots of pep, and a fine steak dinner was enjoyed. Old times were discussed, old stories told, making this a real ending of a perfect day.

Powers of Employees Benefit Fund Committee

SOME employees have the idea that they may leave the service of the company at any time and the Employees' Benefit Fund Committee can easily reëstablish the continuity of their service when they return. As a matter of fact the committee has no such discretion or power and an employee who, without giving the matter the least thought, resigns from his position, breaks his service in such a way that it cannot be patched up by the Employees' Benefit Fund Committee. When he returns to the service of the company, if he does return, he cannot be given credit for his term of employment prior to the date of resignation, whether it be one month or ten years because the Employees' Benefit Fund Committee is not given the authority to bridge such a break. As a matter of fact it would not be fair to the employees who "stick to the ship" if the "fly-by-night" employees could go and come as the impulse strikes them and still hold their service credit.

If you are interested in knowing how little discretion and power the Employees' Benefit Fund Committee has in the matter of bridging service breaks, read carefully Paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 under Section 9 of the Plan for Employees' Pensions, Disability Benefits and Death Benefits. In fairness to the great number of employees who loyally and constantly serve our company, ample recognition and protection is afforded by the "Plan."

The Employees' Benefit Fund Committee meets each week for the purpose of considering claims. The terms under which accident and sickness disability benefits can be authorized are clearly set out under sections 6 and 7 of the Plan. It is the duty of the officials of the company to supply the committee with definite information and proof as to disability, and the function of the committee to authorize the amount and period of compensation payments, being governed entirely by the provision of the "Plan." The committee depends upon the officials of the company to furnish it with information and to make recommendations with regard to the cases which are being allowed compensation under the "Plan."

The rules and regulations set out in the Plan for Employees' Pensions, Disability Benefits and Death Benefits were framed with the end in view of thoroughly protecting the employees' fund and assuring a uniformity of action among all Bell companies. With these ends in view, each Employees' Benefit Fund Committee has been placed under the guiding law and regulation of the "Plan" and has been given full and complete instructions under which to act in all situations. Very little is left to the discretion of the committee. An employee in most cases may inform himself in advance as to just what action his case will get when it comes before the committee, if he will carefully read the provisions contained in the Plan for Employees' Pensions Disability Benefits and Death Benefits.

Each employee has the right to have submitted to the committee any claim he may wish to make for benefits under the plan. However, an employee in making such claim should understand the provisions of the plan and not include requests which the plan itself clearly indicates cannot be granted.

The fund set aside for the purpose of paying disability benefits, *belongs to the employees* and it is the duty of each and every employee to see to it that the fund is not imposed upon. Under the spirit of the plan, accident and sickness disability payments shall continue only during disability. An imposition upon the fund would be an imposition upon every employee who has a right to the use of the money in the fund. Your rights and privileges in this regard are clearly indicated in the Plan for Employees' Pensions, Disability Benefits and Death Benefits.

Remember—every year added to your record of *continuous* employment, increases the value of your benefits under the "Plan," but once the continuity of your service is broken, you lose *all* credit for service prior to the break. The "Plan" is the "law" and the committee can only function as the "law" directs. Read the "Plan."

Auburn Employees Enjoy Chicken Supper

THE Auburn girls were recently furnished with a kitchenette in connection with their rest room. They are quite proud of it and made a "bluff" at the boys of the plant force, that if the boys would furnish the chicken there would be a regular feed. The chickens were produced forthwith--no questions asked but Will Browand knows. The supper was a "howling" success and the feed was immense, so were the appetites of Pfefferl and Walters. After these fellows had eaten about fifty biscuits each, they were informed that the biscuits hadn't "raised," but their boiler plate constitutions withstood the test.

If we were to describe the wonderful "eats" no one would believe it, but the bunch were there and they got away with it, and all were surprised to learn what great cooks operators really are and the enjoyable times which can be had just among ourselves.

Managers Confer at Evansville

ON February 17th, a one-day conference was held in Evansville attended by all the managers in the Southern Division, the division supervisory forces and the general department heads from Indianapolis. Some of the problems confronting the company at the present time were discussed and tentative plans for the future outlined. A. E. Smith, general commercial superintendent; C. R. Woods, general superintendent of traffic; F. A. Montrose, general superintendent of plant, and C. A. Cora, commercial engineer, in the order named made interesting talks.

The value of such conferences is obvious and the division employees regretted that there was not sufficient time in one day to cover all points that would naturally be of interest in a general discussion.

Mitchell Telephone Company Plans Improvements

S. M. ISOM, president of the Mitchell Telephone Company, has announced the purchase of the Stone building at Main and Court streets, at Shoals. It is planned to move the exchange to this new, modern building about May 15th.

The Mitchell Company expects to fit and equip the new quarters with modern improvements and will be able to handle increased business at that exchange. The company is also arranging for considerable reconstruction work in connection with the outside plant.

Utilities Publicly Owned

THE public utilities are truly public. Recent figures indicate that in Illinois, alone, there are now over 400,000 securities owners, a tremendous increase as compared with the 275,000 owners existing at the close of the war.

Next to government bonds, securities of the public service companies are more widely owned than any other class of investment. People in every walk of life own them, "butcher, the baker and candle-stick maker," as well as "doctor, lawyer, merchant and chief." Among the owners are many trust funds.

NEWS NOTES AND PERSONAL ITEMS

Indianapolis Exchange

Washington

Miss Marie Windhorst, chief operator, gave a delightful dinner party to the supervisors of her office in appreciation of their good work and diligence. It was given at Vance's country place and was very much enjoyed, if one might judge by the amount of chicken that disappeared during the course of the dinner. After dancing until a late hour the girls enjoyed the luxury of coming home in taxicabs at the expense of Miss Leona Bashford, the evening chief operator.

Miss Marie Jewett has been promoted to a supervisory position.

Miss Ina Shore and Miss Mary Murray have been transferred to this office from Randolph.

Mrs. Dusendchon and Mrs. Van Cleave formerly of the Washington office, better known to the girls as Carlota McCormick and Norma Wilbur, visited the office Monday afternoon, February 14th.

Miss Lou Pollard, supervisor, is to be married soon and will reside in Fort Wayne.

Miss Ola May has announced her engagement to Alfred McIvane and busily engaged in making Polly Prim aprons.

Drexel

Miss Dorothy Behler, who has been spending a few weeks in South Bend has returned.

Miss Matilda Albin recently changed her name to Mrs. Jack Wall.

Miss Helen Slattery and Miss Ida Meaise visited friends in Elwood.

Miss Augusta Lichtsinn, assistant chief operator, visited Miss Dorothy Behler at South Bend recently.

Miss Margaret Satterlee, who has been confined to her home, because of an injured foot, expects to return to her work soon.

Miss Edith Timmerman has just finished another beautiful pastel picture "Woodland." It is her intention to present it to the next bride in Drexel office. Too bad this is not leap year.

It is hoped that Mr. Davis has a large supply of five-year service pins on hand as nine Drexel girls are entitled to them. They are Augusta Lichtsinn, Cora Lane, Marie Driscoll, Dorothy Behler, Audrey Unland, Gertrude Langer, Beulah Bulmahn, Margaret Driscoll, and Sylvia Light Ott. Miss Fern Craig and Miss Pearl Carroll have just completed ten years' service. Miss Edith Timmerman who had been in the service fifteen years last month was presented with fifteen American Beauty roses and a large bunch of violets in honor of the occasion.

Webster

The Misses Mary and Ruby Miller, have been transferred to Detroit, Mich., their future residence.

Miss Nora Dugan, Webster chief operator, was the recipient of a dozen roses, on Valentine Day, from her girls.

Miss Gladys Ricketts and Miss Esther Glidden have been promoted to supervisory positions.

Miss Elsie Shouse was married some time in January. It was quite sudden and we failed to get the name of the lucky man or the exact date. She has resigned her position.

The girls of Webster office gave a Valentine dance on Friday evening, February 18th, at the Library Building at Spades Park. The hall was prettily decorated. A large crowd attended, and everybody reported an enjoyable time.

Irvington

Mrs. Daugherty has been promoted to senior operator.

Mrs. Katherine Brown, matron, and Miss Mabel Mitchell, operator, who have been ill for several weeks are convalescing and expect to return to the office within a short time.

Miss Delia Blake and Marie Johnson have been promoted to senior operators.

Randolph

Miss Edna Jones, who left us to go to the Sunny South, has re-joined our family circle.

Mrs. Olive Watson, who was one of Randolph's supervisors, is now supervising a fine baby boy.

Mrs. Elizabeth Green, training school instructor, presented the girls with a beautiful fern for their rest room. It was greatly appreciated.

Miss Mary White, who has been in South Bend for a few weeks, has returned.

Miss Bessie Purt has gone to her home in Everton, Ind.

Miss Lena Schaks, assistant clerk, has been promoted to a supervisory position.

Miss Ruth Beatty has been ill at her home in Columbus, Ind.

Mrs. Cora Miller, matron, is very ill at the home of her daughter in Elwood. Mrs. Johnson is filling the position of matron until Mrs. Miller's recovery.

Central Division

New operators who have been added to the Frankfort force are Misses Lola Snodgrass, Elizabeth Ross, Okel Hagerty and Esther Fickle.

Miss Edith Guntle, Frankfort local operator, spent a week-end in LaFayette. Miss Bernice Bryan, clerk, spent a week-end in Kokomo.

We were all glad to see Miss Gertrude Prickett, Frankfort local operator, return to work after a four weeks' illness with scarlet fever. We are also very glad to have Mrs. Phillips, chief operator, back with us again after a several weeks' illness.

Miss Mary Lipp, supervisor, has been promoted to instructor at Frankfort.

Mrs. Bertha Cox has been made evening chief operator at Frankfort. Mrs. Cox worked for the company several years ago and has recently returned to its employ.

Miss Gladys Griffith has been promoted to information operator at Frankfort.

Miss Della Ashley and Miss Dorothy Skeen, former operators, have been reëngaged at Frankfort.

Mrs. Isabelle Wetzel has returned to work at Frankfort after a three weeks' illness.

Miss Vesper Jones, Frankfort toll operator, has resigned. She was married to Ira McQueen January 12th. They have established their home in Kokomo. Mrs. McQueen was remembered with several beautiful presents.

Miss Goldie Parker and William Henson were married January 31st. After a short trip to southern Indiana Mrs. Henson returned to work in Frankfort.

Miss Gazielle Waldo, chief clerk at Frankfort, has returned from a visit with Mrs. R. V. Lilley of Aurora, Illinois. Mrs. Lilley will be remembered as Miss Frances Hutchinson, formerly chief clerk at Frankfort.

Thirty-three of the operators at Frankfort met in the rest room Thursday evening, February 24th, for an informal meeting. Mr. Alexander, manager, and Mrs. Phillips, chief operator, were both present. Mr. Alexander gave an interesting talk and following this, the operators discussed various ways and means for bettering the local service. Light refreshments were served later.

An informal Valentine party was given on February 15th at the home of Miss Elnora Bergsma, toll operator at Main office, LaFayette. Invitations were extended to all operators and their "gentlemen friends" and thirteen couples responded. The singing must have been excellent, judging from the fact that the neighbors did not send in a call to police headquarters. After everyone had danced long enough to appreciate them, refreshments were served in the form of ice cream and cake. After the refreshments had been served a small surprise package was given to each guest which resulted in much fun.

Three new operators have been added to the LaFayette force, namely, Miss Adelaide Dobelbower, Miss Sadie Meekins and Miss Edna Wright.

Miss Carrie Lank, formerly chief operator of Oxford, has now taken a position as toll operator at LaFayette.

Miss Addie Hayes, toll clerk of LaFayette, spent a week-end in Chicago and almost forgot to come back.

Miss Edith Price, chief operator of LaFayette, is now back "on the job" after a leave of absence on account of the illness of her mother.

Miss Grace Boyer, traveling supervisor of Indianapolis, has been spending a few days in LaFayette. While there several parties were given in her honor.

Miss Jessie Irving, former local chief operator at Terre Haute, has accepted a similar position at Shelbyville, Ind. Miss Irving's pleasing personality won her many friends, all of whom join in wishing her success in her new position.

LA FAYETTE OPERATORS' PARTY TO WELCOME BACK MISS EDITH PRICE.

Top row, left to right—Irene Lumley, Hazel Drake, Mary McCormick, Florence Dougherty, Henrietta Cassman, Anna Schrader, Adeline Hayse, Miss Boyer, Marie Velten and Marie DeVanney. Bottom row, left to right—Velda Ramey, Edna Dougherty, Frances Carter, Elnora Bergsma, Mildred Brookie and Edith Price.

Among the Terre Haute girls who have assumed the title of "Mrs." are: Esther Sparrow, Sarah Nicoson, Marie Steinsberger. Misses Nicoson and Steinsberger are housed in tiny bungalows where they can get a "little sun and air." Miss Sparrow decided to move "far from the madding crowd," so with bag, baggage, birdcage and last of all, husband, moved to Columbus, Ohio. They all leave with the good wishes of their co-workers.

Miss Grace Dunn, night chief operator at Terre Haute, is quietly enjoying a two months' vacation at her home. We sincerely hope she will soon regain her health and return.

Miss Lenora Landers, toll chief operator at Terre Haute, gave a glowing account of the good time she had while on a visit to Chicago. She was elaborately entertained by the Forbes sisters, former Terre Haute girls who have prominent parts in the "Ziegfeld Follies." A delightful New Year's party was given in the Cameo Room at the Hotel Morrison. Miss Landers' school chum, Miss Mildred Davis, who has a very pleasing voice, took part in the unique entertainment that was presented.

A few weeks ago A. M. Smith talked from Crawfordsville to Wilmington, Delaware. The call was completed in fifteen minutes. Mr. Smith was very much pleased with the prompt service and splendid connection.

Miss Mabel Knox, one of the Crawfordsville supervisors, visited some of the operators at Indianapolis last month.

Miss Isabelle Lavin, toll operator at Crawfordsville, has resigned.

Miss Gladys Agee, toll operator at Crawfordsville, returned after three weeks' illness.

Miss Mayme Arnold, toll operator at Crawfordsville, was married to Owen Kincaid on February 12th. The wedding took place at Lafayette, Ind., at the home of the groom's sister. Upon her return to Crawfordsville Mrs. Kincaid resumed her duties with the company.

Several of the Crawfordsville operators composed a theater party and saw "Buddies" at the Strand.

So much has been said in Crawfordsville about carrying umbrellas that some people prefer walking in the rain to carrying an umbrella.

Miss Faye Shuler, one of the toll operators at Crawfordsville, was married January 28th to Albert Hester. They are living at Elwood, Ind.

The former Greenwood manager, who is now manager at Crawfordsville, came over to attend the basket ball games at Greenwood the other day and "of course brought his umbrella." While very much interested in the game between Greenwood and Whiteland he began waving his umbrella in the air, and when Whiteland was declared the winner of the game, Mr. Fee thought he was attending a prize fight and threw the umbrella into the center of the playing floor. He gave one frantic grab and one big leap after his property, the cherished umbrella. Someone was heard to ask, "who is that damn fool with the umbrella?"

Two cable splicers have arrived at Vincennes from Evansville, Ind., and expect to have the toll cable working in a short time.

Supervising Foreman E. S. Denny spent two days last month in and around Paoli inspecting telephone lines.

J. R. Goldring, of the Engineering department, Indianapolis, was in Vincennes last month in connection with furnishing relief in cable facilities.

Vincennes was visited by a sleet storm January 25th. Not a great deal of damage was done.

E. B. King of the Engineering department, Indianapolis, spent a couple of days in Vincennes last month in connection with the testing of underground toll-line cable.

Clarence Johnson (Skinny), of Indianapolis, is looking after the testing of the underground toll cables at Vincennes, and is now classed as the twenty-four-hour man.

Miss Muriel Hollingsworth, local operator at Vincennes, has resigned and returned to her home at Evansville, Ind.

Miss Mabel Pruesner, information operator at Vincennes, resigned and was married Christmas day. Her name now is Mrs. Clayton Snapp.

Miss Gertrude Mueller, formerly a Vincennes supervisor, but for the past year with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company at Cleveland, Ohio, paid the Vincennes office a very welcome visit during a three weeks' vacation spent at the home of her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice A. Hoffman, of Vincennes, Ind., are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl. Mrs. Hoffman before

her marriage was Clara Hauger, formerly chief operator at Vincennes.

Mrs. Mae Welborn, a former operator, but now a resident of Chicago, paid the Vincennes exchange a visit during a recent trip back home.

Miss Flora Boyd, toll operator at Bloomington, has been unable to report for duty this last month on account of sickness.

Misses Leona Robinson and Chloral Young, local operators at Bloomington, have returned to the fold after a week's visit at De Funiack Springs, Florida. We wonder what the attraction is in Bloomington.

Miss Mallie Taylor, of Bloomington, spent the week-end in Indianapolis as a guest of Miss Isabelle Hewitt.

Bloomington employees all extend sincere sympathy to Miss Estella Bowers, who lost her father.

Miss Allean Hodson, Mrs. Elmer Parks and Mrs. Lula Robertson are at the Bloomington office again. They just couldn't stay away.

Miss Nora Lee Sparks is a new employee at the Bloomington office.

Miss Elsie Cooper, information operator at Bloomington, surprised us all by changing her name to Mrs. Dwight Haflich on January 30th. Miss May Taylor followed suit by changing her name to Mrs. John Patton. Madame Rumor says we can expect two or three more at an early date. Help!

Miss Lylas Calahan of the Bloomington Commercial department gave a miscellaneous shower at the home of Mrs. Lovell Burch for Mrs. Dwight Haflich. Mrs. Haflich received many pretty and useful presents.

Miss Thelma Cornwell, local operator at Bedford, was married at Indianapolis Saturday, February 19th.

If you need any information at Bedford ask Jack Lanahan, equipment foreman. He is the new information operator.

Miss Edith Sharr, chief operator's clerk at Bedford, entertained several telephone girls and boys at her home on East street, Tuesday night, February 22d.

Robert Drake spent a week-end in Lafayette recently.

Dalton Wallar, manager at Bedford, spent several days in Indianapolis last month.

Eastern Division

MISS MARIE LAND, local operator at Newcastle, is taking a leave of absence on account of her health.

L. L. Monticue, manager; I. D. Ward, plant chief; Miss Helen Cunningham, chief operator, and Mrs Katherine Robbins, toll supervisor, all of the Newcastle office, attended the East Central Indiana Telephone convention at Noblesville, February 9th In the evening they attended the theater at Indianapolis. George Johns of the Muncie office, joined the party.

Misses Thelma Woods and Marguerite Alexander, local operators at Newcastle, received from Coffin Sisters, Milliners, of Newcastle, a year's subscription to a popular woman's magazine and a two-pound box of candy in appreciation of service given.

Mrs. Helen Cunningham, chief operator, Newcastle, had a birthday February 8th. She received a bouquet of carnations and a box of candy from the girls.

Elizabeth Fish, toll operator at Newcastle, very delightfully entertained with a Valentine party at her home on Broad street, Thursday evening, February 10th. Those present were L. L. Monticue, manager, and wife; I. D. Ward, plant chief, and wife; the Mesdames Katherine Robbins, toll supervisor; Mable Cramer, Blanche Taylor, Edith Stover, toll operators; and the Misses Helen Cunningham, chief operator; Harriet Dunn, local supervisor; Jetta Locker, clerk; Helen Sherlock, Mildred Taylor, Bessie Johnson, Olive Jackson, Minnie Bond, Marguerite Lines, Georgia Johnson, toll operators; and W. R. Judkins, wire chief and Earl Elliott, central office repairman. Cards, music and dancing were some of the features of the evening. At ten o'clock a delicious three-course lunch was served.

The girls of the Newcastle office received a large Valentine cake and Valentine greeting which said, "For our courteous telephone girls, from Mrs. Harry Coffin."

The local girls of the Newcastle exchange were delightfully entertained Monday evening, February 14th, at the home of Miss Ethel Rees, on Circle street. Dancing and games furnished the amusement and Miss Edna Rees, sister of Miss Ethel Rees, gave a special dance. Later in the evening a delicious lunch was served to the following: Misses Helen Cunningham, Harriet Dunn, Ruby Kentner, Hazel Wilson, Ruth Chappelle, Marguerite Alexander, Agnes Cronk, Hanna Ashton, Lola Taylor, Thelma Woods, Helen Baase, Finetta Jackson and Arista Wright.

Northern Division

MISS DELLA TUDOR, local night operator at Bluffton, was married to John Barwiler on February 1st. The newlyweds will reside at the groom's home in Elkhart, Ind. Miss Tudor has been an operator at the Bluffton exchange for the past two years and although we lost one of our best operators with her resignation we want to congratulate her very heartily and wish her well in her new life.

Mrs. H. E. Turpin entertained the operators of the Bluffton exchange at a very pleasant shower last month in honor of Miss Della Tudor, who was married recently to John Barwiler. Miss Tudor was presented with a very pretty array of silver. The evening was spent in games and dancing and at a very late hour a delicious luncheon was served to the following guests: Della Tudor, Verna Sands, Ruthell Vore, Ethel Drewette, Margaret Dehaven, Bessie Rolli, Edna Turpin, Alice Tudor, Esther Tudor, Cecile Trenary, Mrs. Peter Barwiler, Anne Barwiler and Sue Barwiler.

Miss Esther Bauman, of Berne, Ind., has accepted a position as operator at the Bluffton exchange.

Miss Eloise Hornaday has been appointed local night operator at Bluffton, to succeed Della Tudor.

On January 17th, the house occupied by B. B. Earley, local manager at Bluffton, was badly damaged by fire. The fire had gained much headway before it was discovered. The upper story was completely destroyed and what furniture was not destroyed by fire was ruined by water. Mr. Earley is praying that the winter weather will last indefinitely because his supply of summer clothing—"ain't." The Earleys expected to move into their remodeled home about March 1st.

Miss Dortha Elzey is a new student at the Bluffton exchange.

A number of Kendallville operators attended the basket ball game between Auburn High school and Kendallville High school held at Auburn, Friday evening, February 12th. Three special cars were provided to care for the Kendallville crowd. All reported a fine time and Kendallville came home with the honors.

Doris Walter of the Commercial department, at Kendallville, entertained ten operators at her home on Sheridan street, Thursday evening, February 3rd. Games, contests and a spelling bee were enjoyed by all. Music and dancing also added to the evening's entertainment. A special dance was given by Helen and Wanda Hearn. Refreshments were served.

Wanda Hearn, toll operator at the Kendallville exchange, was granted the privilege of playing on the girls' City basketball team, Saturday evening, February 5th, at the Kendallville High school. City team *vs.* High school team. "Who Beat?" Ask Wanda. 'Nuf sed.

Misses Coates, Reaves and Mackin have returned to South Bend after a three weeks' training course at Indianapolis.

Misses Bealer and White have returned from South Bend to Indianapolis.

Miss Blanche Schrader, local operator at South Bend, has returned to duty after several weeks of illness.

We have with us Mrs. Williams from Fort Wayne. We hope she will like South Bend.

Janetta Brown has been transferred from South Bend to Toronto, Canada.

Misses Burnes and Scipski, local operators at South Bend are still on the sick list. We all hope for a speedy recovery.

Miss Lois Anderson, toll chief operator at South Bend, has gone to her home in Fowler, Ind., on account of ill health. All her friends hope for a speedy recovery.

Mrs. "Kitty" Williams, Fort Wayne instructor, was in South Bend attending school, but it is reported that she has also taken several rides in a coupé of a well known light make.

Miss Pauline Ratcliff, toll operator at Fort Wayne, spent a recent week-end in Sulphur Springs, with her parents (she says). She reported for duty Monday morning with her hand tied up and said she was in an "auto accident." But her friends are wondering if she wasn't "holding hands" in Kokomo, or somewhere.

Miss Frances McGurk, toll operator at Fort Wayne, spent a week in Springfield, Ill., visiting relatives.

Miss Julia Rentchler, toll operator at Fort Wayne, has been ill.

E. W. Scherer has been transferred to Fort Wayne as toll wire chief, succeeding F. C. Morrill. The popular saying among the Fort Wayne operators is, "Hurrah, we have a single wire chief at last."

Mrs. Margaret Bosley, chief operator at Fort Wayne, was very much surprised on February 5th, her second wedding anniversary. She received many pretty gifts made of paper.

Everyone around the Fort Wayne office is wondering why Margaret Bosley and Alice Bennigin did not go to see "Way Down East."

William Martin, Fort Wayne testman, has resumed his duties after a week's absence due to having his tonsils removed. Everyone is glad to see his smiling face around the office again.

Clyde Hill, state wire chief, of Indianapolis, and A. D. Lewis, division superintendent, of South Bend, were visitors at the Fort Wayne exchange.

Miss Valette Klingman, toll operator at Fort Wayne, has been playing basketball to reduce her weight, although we have noticed no difference yet. She has been complaining of a sprained ankle. We are all hoping she has better luck at the next game.

Misses Agnes and Elnora Ball, of Auburn, spent a week-end with Mrs. Melvin Penrod of Bremen, Ind. Mrs. Penrod was formerly a toll operator at Auburn.

Mrs. Amos Adams, toll operator at Auburn, spent a few days at Montpelier, Ohio, visiting relatives.

Charles Smith, equipment foreman, spent a half day in the Commercial office at Auburn, saying wild things about the Muncie gang for going through his traveling bag so carefully.

A. C. Beuzel, clerk for E. G. Wallace, foreman, found his fate in nearby Garrett, Ind., and is now at home to his many friends, being hapily located on South VanBuren street, Auburn. This is the third bride captured by members of "Pop" Udell's construction gang in this territory. A fine country. They raise good ones.

"Pa" Bonds, manager at South Bend, sojourned in Evansville with the South Bend delegation of the Rotarians during the Eleventh District Conference for the State of Indiana, which began Monday, February 21st. "Pa" took the instruments belonging to the Tenderfoot Band of his office with him, and he is taking other things with him that have a history in this office, but we can't mention what these are. But we'll bet our last summer's straw that "Pa" will not have as many friends among his Brother Rotarians when he returns as he did when he left; that is, of course, if he has good luck.

Miss Mable Nafe, of the South Bend commercial office, has assumed the duties of payroll clerk for the South Bend district.

James Forrest is a recent addition to the South Bend commercial office, being transferred from the Marion exchange.

James I. Edson, our little unassuming individual who holds sway over the Contract department in the South Bend commercial office, seems to be getting considerable extra mileage or radius of late (notice we say *late*, because he goes out after the evening meal to take care of this class of service). However, he seems to get results. He also attends several night school (?) classes, including history, music, widowhood, nursing and many other more or less interesting subjects.

Miss Helen M. Rennoe is also a new recruit in the South Bend commercial office, having accepted the position vacated by Jessie Mingo, departed—for Sunny California.

Misses M. B. Stowell, Mary Peach and Helen M. Rennoe have all returned to their respective positions in the South Bend commercial office after recovering from slight cases of sore throat, colds, etc.

Twelve of the Plant department of the Muncie exchange spent February 22nd in Marion where they dined on roast pig. "Riley" Hatfield, plant chief, proved himself a good host and royally entertained the boys from Bluffton, Kokomo, Huntington and Muncie. It was rumored that Plant Chief Smith ate one-third of the pig but the report could not be substantiated. None of the boys would "squeal" on him. During the afternoon some contests were held. Among these was the making of a hand connection in iron wire with one pair of connectors and one pair of pliers. The prize, a pair of connectors given by Mr. Hatfield, was won by Huntington.

Southern Division

CUPID has again visited Evansville office, this time taking three of our girls. Miss Pauline Huthsteiner was married to William Byrd, of Terre Haute, January 11th. Miss Nellie Hicks was married to Arthur Mann, January 25th, and Miss Ruth Tieman was married to Gellan Clark, January 28th.

Miss Louise Lerch has undertaken night work at Evansville.

Miss Valeria Grant, toll supervisor at Evansville, has been promoted to evening toll chief operator.

Miss Ruby Goss has recently returned to her work in Evansvills after an illness of two weeks at her home in Cynthiana.

Miss Velma Alley, former information operator at Evansville, has resigned her position. She doesn't say, but we have a hunch that she will soon become Mrs. instead of Miss. Nevertheless, we all "miss" her.

Miss Edna Zapp, local supervisor at Evansville, is on leave of absence; we hope she will be with us soon, as her smiling face and pleasant disposition are missed by all of us.

A supervisor test was made at Evansville by Mr. McCluskey, traffic supervisor. Miss Margaret Manger led, with Miss Blanche Lechner second in percentage.

Mr. Van Sykes, toll testboardman at Evansville, has fallen back on the old motto, "Love me love my dog." "Tim" is the mascot of the telephone company.

Mrs. Edith Straud has become day chief operator and collection clerk at Marengo, owing to the resignation of Madge Harvey.

Miss Clella Kemp, of Corydon, has accepted the position of relief operator at Marengo.

George Robinson, formerly of Corydon, has been appointed manager at Marengo, succeeding Ben W. Curtis, who is now manager at Mt. Vernon.

Mrs. Mattie Smith, of Corydon, who for seven years has been an employee of the Southern and Indiana Bell Telephone companies surprised her many friends Wednesday, February 16th, when she resigned as night operator at Marengo, to be-

come the bride of George Kraft, a farmer of New Middletown. Mrs. Kraft began work for the telephone company as bookkeeper and day operator, and later at her own request was transferred to the position of night operator where she performed faithful service for five successive years. Mr. and Mrs. Kraft are at home to all their friends at their farm on the Corydon and New Albany pike.

The Peruiad

CANTO IV.

TO the Readers of the NEWS:

It can't be done. All hope of getting on the good side of this gang at Peru is about as remote as the Kaiser's chance of ruling the world. Not so very long ago "Ty" Cobb called a meeting of all plant employees and after the business part of the meeting was over (we all played cards) it was decided to have a rabbit supper, "Ty" promising to get the rabbits and "Ez" Owings promising to make all other necessary arrangements. As we have seen no rabbits yet and the hunting season is closed you can see why there is no chance of harmony in the ranks.

Speaking of harmony reminds me of a joke I heard yesterday. Mr. M. Blinn, our new manager (we haven't known him long enough to tack a less dignified title on him) asked "Ty" if there was any chance of organizing a quartet among the boys. "Ty" says, "Sure, Irish Castell, 'Ez' Owings and myself are real good singers." Now, I don't think that "Ty" has lost his mind (for he never has shown any sign of having anything like that) but when he accuses "Irish," "Ez" and himself of being able to harmonize I don't know whether he is kidding himself or Mr. Blinn. The result remains to be seen.

Speaking of Mr. Blinn, I have discovered that he is crazy about fishing, too. Believe me if he is as dippy about that sport as our worthy plant chief, "Ty" Cobb—well, the least said the easiest mended.

"Jap" Phillips has been found out. He is the weakest-kneed fellow on the job. In cleaning out the storage batteries it was necessary to carry several buckets of sediment from the third floor of the telephone building to the store room and the next day he could not work.

"Tubby" Fagan is the hardest man to get away from a stove that you ever saw. He had his winter suit made to measure (yes, he is single), and at the time the measurements were taken "Tubby" had on his "B. V. D.'s." When he went to put on his "heavies" the suit was too tight, therefore "Tubby" says he is most fond of the fire.

"Tommy" McDowell is "peeved" at "Chawles" Yeaman. They were installing a P. B. X. at the Square D Company and Tommy says Yeaman keeps him busy when they are in the departments where the girls work and of course he has no chance to look around.

"Blackie" Black got mixed up in his locations the other day. He called at a subscriber's residence to repair a telephone and went to the front door. When the lady of the house came to the door and saw that it was only a telephone man she bawled him out for not going to the rear door and ended by telling him to go to a warm climate. And "Blackie" came right straight back to the store room. Blackie now reports he called the next day at the same place and was admitted through the front door.

"Dutch" Kutch is talking of getting married and settling down, so we will let him dream on. He will wake up some day and take it all back (that is if he does get tied up).

Well, folks, one of our characters is missing—"Ivy" Green. No longer does his bald dome shine among us. Well, here's luck "Ivy." Our good will goes with you.

I ain't got no more to write about (that is, anything that could be printed) unless I repeat that it will take a peace commission to get on the good side of these birds.

Your very much-abused Co-worker.

A Few of the Accidents Reported Recently

DID you report that dangerous condition you saw yesterday? Don't wait until to-morrow to do it, or it may be too late. Small neglects are apt to cause serious accidents.

A traffic employee suffered an injury to her elbow when she suddenly struck her arm against a peg-count button. The injury necessitated absence from duty for a short time.

A cable splicer, while unsoldering jumper wires, hung a hot soldering iron on a wire suspended from the ceiling. The iron being in his way, he pushed it from him and in doing so knocked a drop of hot solder from the iron. The hot solder struck him in the region of the right eye, resulting in a severe burn.

A lineman tramping dirt around a pole, stepped backwards on a small rock which turned under his foot causing him to fall. As he fell down a slight embankment, the spur on his left foot was injected in the ball of his right foot, resulting in a severe injury and a considerable loss of time.

A mechanic while tightening a bolt on a car suffered a bruise and a cut to the little finger of his right hand, when the wrench with which he was working slipped and his hand struck a sharp piece of iron on the car.

A laborer was assisting to unload a truck. The helper on the truck let down the end gate permitting a wheel barrow to fall out. The wheel barrow fell on the laborer's toe, resulting in an abrasion of the right large toe and several days loss of time.

A frameman, while removing a connection from the terminal rack with a pair of long-nose pliers, suffered a severe contusion of the right eye, when the pliers with which he was working slipped off the wire and caused him to strike himself in the eye.

A traffic employee slipped on the stairs and fell for a considerable distance, resulting in contusion and laceration of the right leg and foot.

A repairman was working in the operating room when a head set started to fall from a desk to the floor. He attempted to catch the head set and in doing so suffered a puncture to his right thumb, resulting from an indelible pencil standing upwards in the upper pocket of his coat.

THE COÖPERATION OF ALL EMPLOYEES IN OUR EFFORTS TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS IS EARNESTLY REQUESTED.

Prospective Rate Increase Provokes Wrath in England

WHILE New York and many other American cities are or have been scenes of hot argument over increases in street railway or subway fares, Great Britain has its bone of dispute in an increase of telephone rates.

The business interests and general public have suffered an attack of what some call "telephonitis" as a result of an announcement by the postmaster general that he would increase the telephone charges on April 1st to present subscribers and immediately to new subscribers.

These increases are based on a report of a select committee of the House of Commons and call for an annual rental of £8 10s, against the old charge of £5. The present fee of three pence (six cents) at a public call box will remain for short distances, but longer distances will be proportionately increased. These charges have to be made to meet an estimated charge of £10,000,000 for this year, or an increase of 147 per cent over pre-war rates.

The volume of criticism which the first official statement called forth has since grown considerably and not only have res-

olutions of protest been sent to the government from every chamber of commerce in the country, but combined action is being taken by the various chambers with a view to some alleviation from what is called the "iniquitous" imposition of higher charges for a service which is admittedly inefficient.

Some are even advocating a boycott, but conservative opinion inclines to the belief that this would seriously injure the service in future.

A deputation, representing the press of the empire, protested to the postmaster general but received little encouragement. The postmaster pointed out that wages in the department have trebled and the cost of plant more than doubled. The expenditure of the department in 1913-14 was £5,952,000 and in 1920-21 aggregated £14,600,000.

It is claimed by the business community that since the government took over the telephone service from the National Telephone Company, which paid a dividend of six per cent, the service has grown increasingly inefficient and expensive, and the strongest efforts are being made toward a postponement of the proposed increases until the whole matter has been inquired into and debated in parliament.

The chief cause of contention is the abolition of the old flat rate of £5 yearly with unlimited calls and the imposition of a sliding scale of charges which will mean a heavy addition to the bills of commercial houses throughout the kingdom.

American Firm Installs Huge Cable Project in Sweden

THE Swedish steamer, *Stureholm*, bore to Stockholm the first installment of what is probably one of the most important electrical shipments ever made from this country to Europe. Twenty-four carloads of underground cable apparatus made up the shipment.

The shipment is part of the gigantic underground cable system which the Swedish Government intends to install between Stockholm and Goteborg. It will be 320 miles long. When it is completed, it will be the greatest underground cable line in Europe, and second in the world only to the 450-mile line now operating between Boston and Washington. It will be capable of carrying two hundred conversations simultaneously from Stockholm to its other terminus.

To complete the big Swedish project, it will be necessary to manufacture a total of 425,000,000 conductor feet of cable, 25,000 loading coils and eight repeater stations with 300 repeaters. If this all were connected in series it would give an amplification sufficient to enable one to talk over a cable circuit, 15,000 miles long, on a non-loaded open wire circuit 125,000 miles long, or a loaded open wire circuit 300,000 miles long, or about twelve times around the earth.

A. H. Griswold, assistant chief engineer of the International Western Electric Company, has just returned from Sweden where he has been making arrangements for the installation of the big cable line. When interviewed, he said that it would require about a year and a half to put the system into operating condition. The work will require about a thousand workmen in addition to a large staff of engineers.

An idea of the magnitude of the new Swedish line of communication can be gleaned from the fact that 6,500,000 pounds of lead and 3,350,000 of copper are being used in its manufacture.

The shipment of the apparatus from the works of the Western Electric Company at Hawthorne, Illinois, where it is being rushed to completion, will consist in all of 1,861 reels of cable, 260 loading coil cases and other miscellaneous material totalling about 7,200 tons.

LUCKY STRIKES

By W. M. K.

Contributions for this column are solicited. They should be sent to W. M. Konelrik, Indianapolis.

Such immodesty. A few of the girls, just a few, in the general office, are showing their ears again, and you should see them cover them up with their hands when the men come around.

Our Album

Isn't it an awful thing,
To face the tragic truth
As you see it in the tintype
That was taken in your youth?
Now here is one of A. E. Smith,
That was taken "by" his pup.
And the neighbors used to say, (aside),
He'll be a big help, when he grows up.
(Rotten poetry, but you get the point.)

Sixteen Rules for Family Use

No, these are not original.

A card, on which were printed these every-day familiar rules, was once published by a w k tel. co. Take 'em or leave 'em.

1. Neighbors will kindly note the number of this telephone, and tell all their friends where it may be found.
2. This telephone is yours; we only pay the rent for it. "It is more blessed to give than to receive."
3. Please ring the door bell loudly upon calling and retiring, as our maid needs exercise.
4. Our meal hours are 7 a. m., noon and 6 p. m. Kindly arrange to disturb us at meal times.
5. If this 'phone is not in a suitable position we will have it moved.
6. Please scribble on the walls, as they need decorating anyway.
7. Callers will kindly stand in line, and not wipe their feet, as it might spoil the door mat.
8. Long distance calls are our specialty. Kindly do not offer to settle.
9. Loud and long conversations desired at all times, especially at midnight.
10. Make all the noise you can, in order to keep the baby awake. He has no right to sleep anyway.
11. Please do not destroy the telephone directory, as it and the Bible are the only books we own.
12. Do not hesitate to ring us up at midnight about anything. We stay awake for that purpose.
13. Do not consider us for a moment if you wish to use the 'phone. We will wait indefinitely.
14. The public telephone, close by, is only a bluff. Use this one always.
15. Our family is prohibited from using the 'phone except between 6 and 7 a. m., Sundays.
16. These rules apply to everyone except you.

Hall of Fame

(*Indianapolis Star, February* 10, 1921)

"Among the well known telephone men of the state who attended the Telephone Association meeting at Noblesville was L. L. Monticue of New Castle."

That's right, speak for yourself, John.

Executive Office, Chicago

C. E. Miller, Correspondent.

THE first sign of spring was at one time the "first robin," but that was before the days of "Andy Gump." Anyway, W. G. Lytle has already flivered to Indianapolis, and W. T. Anthony has hurried a money order to Springfield for a new license plate. Surely, spring cannot be far distant.

J. P. Spencer and Harold Rammon of the Traffic department have been transferred to the Illinois Bell Telephone Company.

L. S. Hallam and Henry Schomaker have been transferred to the Indiana Bell Telephone Company at Indianapolis. We wonder how Evanston can get along without Mr. Hallam.

W. L. Eastman is in New York attending the machine switching maintenance school.

Richard Purvis Best is the proud possessor of two teeth. He is the younger son of Paul Best of the Traffic department.

A. O. Budina is a new addition to the Building department as an architectural engineer.

E. A. Rossrucker is back with us having spent some time with an attack of grippe and ptomaine poisoning.

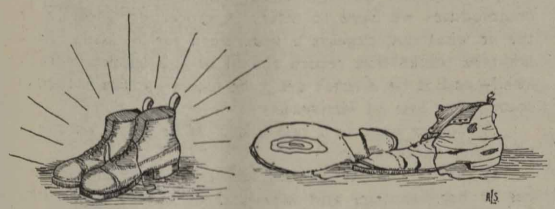
A. L. Sommers has suffered a severe attack of throat trouble, and was prevented from participating in the ski contest at Cary, Illinois, this year.

J. A. Holman has been transferred to the commercial superintendent's office at Cleveland.

Sam Brodsky has been on the sick list.

J. C. Potter is recovering from a minor operation. Mr. Potter was injured several years ago in college athletics, and it was found necessary to perform a slight operation upon his nose.

One of the many questions settled at the offices by the boys this month was the question of shoes—broad toe, square toe,



pointed toe, etc. The round table started out on fish stories, until C. D. Hoover insisted on telling a dog-fish story. Naturally the outside plant representatives had to give up, and so diverted the subject to shoes.

—

Cigars, Cigars—More Cigars

L. G. Bischoff is the proud father of a seven and one-half pound girl baby named Mary Joan, born January 28th at Indianapolis. According to Mr. Bischoff, Mary is "short, but fat, dimples in each cheek, dark hair, blue eyes, active when awake, but sleeps 21/24 of the day."

Say—Bischoff—the boys are still waiting for those cigars, even though you insist upon spending most of your time at Indianapolis.

—

Miss Estabrook has been at home a few days, while her mother underwent an operation.

Miss Weik has returned after several days' illness.

L. J. Leidig and family have the sympathy of the entire office in the death of their three-year-old daughter, Betty. While Mrs. Leidig was starting to cook the noon-day meal and had stepped from the room but a few minutes, Betty pushed a chair to the stove and attempted to remove a salt holder, when the flames lighted her clothing. Although badly burned, Betty lived and for three weeks it was hope upon hope that she would recover. Burial was at Steelton, West Virginia.

Miss Ruth Anderson, head of the Stenographic department, has been absent for the past month due to a nervous breakdown. The employees have remembered her with flowers, and hope for her speedy recovery. At the time of this writing she is reported to be feeling much better.

Suppose You Retired from Business Now

By O. F. Lewis

EDWARD BOK, for thirty years editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal,* has retired from business, while still in full working vigor.

Why?

Just because he wanted to "play," and because he refused (as he said) to "drop in the harness."

"Play" may mean frittering away precious hours in profitless and even unhealthy pastimes, dangerous to self, family and to society.

But to Mr. Bok, "play" means cultural diversions, more time for good friends, fine sportsmanship, good health, and for the satisfaction of his stored-up longings and dreams of many years, years when business would not give him the leisure time to play.

We fool ourselves, often, and are content with talking about business as the game of life—a desperately grim game, and so we go on with it, and "drop in the harness."

Mr. Bok is very wise—but he can afford to be. He retires. What of hundreds of thousands of us who cannot yet afford to retire?

We can also be wise, within the limitations of business. We can play, in our leisure time, sensibly, profitably. Play is to-day being preached as never before. It is hailed as a great national tonic, a medicine. Walter Camp urges one kind of play—regular health exercises. To Sir Edward Grey, fishing and hunting are indispensable.

Field Marshal Haig withdrew in the midst of intolerable pressure on the western front, from time to time, and played golf on the quiet links of France. We loved Theodore Roosevelt for his sportsman's adventures.

But all these men did something themselves when they played.

They weren't contented simply to sit down and watch a Ruth or a Dempsey, or to follow a Chick Evans about the links, or gaze upon a Tilden. They played actively themselves!

Labor-saving devices, shorter hours, and the closed saloon are producing more leisure time in all of our lives. In a city of 125,000 there are in each day a half million leisure hours.

How will they be spent? For America's good? In what kinds of play—or diversions—or satisfactions of hobbies—or what?

A national organization, called Community Service, with headquarters at 1 Madison avenue, New York, has actually been organized to assist communities all over the country to put into the leisure hours of life abundant chances *for all the people* to enjoy life with play and profit.

Countless communities now almost starve for decent, varied, helpful amusement and the inspiration that comes from the fellowship of play.

Have you read Sinclair Lewis' "Main Street," the story of a middle western community? Strange that play, the most natural thing in the world, should have had to wait so long to begin to come into its own in the life of the sensible, normal man!

The following sentence of thirty-three letters is the shortest known to contain all the letters of the alphabet: "A quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog."

Bell Telephone News

Published Monthly by the

INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

EDGAR S. BLOOM, *President*
C. H. ROTTGER, *Vice-President*
FRANK WAMPLER, *Vice-President and General Manager.*
THOMAS R. KEYES, *General Auditor.*
G. A. KOSITZKY, *Chief Engineer*
A. R. HENRY, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
OSCAR PETERSEN, *Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.*
WALTER HANSEN, *Assistant Treasurer.*

AMORY T. IRWIN, Editor
EVERETT E. FRIGANZA, Assistant Editor.
W. R. BURLING, Advertising Representative.

BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING - - - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—Two Dollars a Year in advance, to all persons except employees of the Telephone Company.

Wisconsin Supreme Court Upholds Commission Method

THE Supreme Court of Wisconsin, in a decision just rendered in the case of the Superior Water, Light and Power Company against the City of Superior, discusses at some length the reasons why regulation of public utilities through a state commission became a necessity if service was to be protected for the consumer. The decision reads:

"The public utility law was enacted as a remedy for a well-recognized evil.

"The relations existing between the respective municipalities and their public utilities were most unsatisfactory.

"THE IMPOTENCY OF THE MUNICIPALITIES TO DEAL WITH THEM SO AS TO SECURE ADEQUATE AND SATISFACTORY SERVICE FOR REASONABLE CHARGES WAS ABUNDANTLY DEMONSTRATED.

"The offices of the municipality lacked the training in the technique of the public utility business which was essential either to protect the interests of the citizens or deal justly with the public utility company.

"Whether the relations between the municipality and the utility company were that of open war or supine acquiescence on the part of the city to the demands of the company mattered little to the consumer.

"Unreasonable demands made by the city as a result of a lack of information concerning the public utility business were as fruitless of just results as meek submission to the ultimatums of the utility.

"The situation resulted neither in justice to the consumer nor stable business conditions to the utility.

"So it was determined to take from the municipalities, which were not equipped to fix standards of service which might reasonably be demanded under the circumstances and determine reasonable rates therefor, the regulation and control of public utilities and vest that power with the railroad commission, which body, through its staff of experts, could acquire the information necessary to fix and enforce appropriate standards of service and just and reasonable rates which should adequately compensate the utility for the service rendered.

"The legislation has been welcomed by the public and the public utility companies alike.

"It has never been suggested that the purpose of the legislation was other than for the promotion of the public interests. That its effect was not to oppress the public service corporations is abundantly shown by the fact that during the four years (from 1907 to 1911) in which the law was elective, many, if not the great majority, of those corporations voluntarily surrendered their existing franchises and submitted to the provisions of the law.

"It is believed that fourteen years of experience has vindicated the law as a measure of great public benefit, although recently, when abnormal industrial and commercial conditions have given rise to a general increase in rates of service, mutterings against the law, or its administration, may be heard.

"But it should not be forgotten that SUCCESSFUL REGULATION MUST BE FEARLESS AND FAIR, and accommodated to the exigencies of changing conditions.

"WHENEVER THE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY appointed to arbitrate between the public and the utility IS INFLUENCED BY PUBLIC SENTIMENT RATHER THAN CONSIDERATION OF JUSTICE, THE PURPOSE OF THE LAW WILL FAIL, not because of its infirmities but because of its weak and servile administration.

"Critics should appreciate that private capital devoted to public service is entitled to a fair return, and that IT REQUIRES MORE COURAGE AND CHARACTER TO RENDER JUST THAN POPULAR DECISIONS."

Have Only One Revenue Source

THE utilities have but one source of revenue. That is the rates received for their services. If these rates are not adequate—if they are not enough to pay the costs of operation and maintenance plus a return to the owners, the stockholders, that is sufficiently liberal to attract capital, the growth and extension of these properties cannot go on; they are crippled by impaired credit. Then their service begins to deteriorate and goes from bad to worse; and when that happens, it is the community deprived of service that suffers most. Hence it is the extreme of shortsightedness when a community—no matter what the nature of the impelling motive—forces its utilities into circumstances that impair its credit.

The United States is not a "Christmas tree." We get what we pay for, and we expect pay in return for our labors or the commodities we have to offer. A grocer, dry goods man, doctor or what not, expects a just return for his labors. He fixes what he thinks that return should be—his business is not regulated—and if he doesn't get it he closes up shop and goes into some other line of business.

A worker expects a fair wage. If he doesn't get it he quits and takes another job.

A thrifty man or woman, who through denial saves part of his or her earnings and invests them, expects a good rate of interest for the use of his or her funds which make possible benefits for all of the people. If they don't get it, they won't lend.

Every business has to pay the prevailing market price for any materials it uses or the prevailing scale of wages to employees. If it doesn't, it gets neither. They go to some other industry where they will receive their price.

The utility industry can buy no cheaper than can any other, whether the commodity be coal, oil, steel, iron, copper, wood or the many other products that enter into production of electricity, gas, transportation or communication. It must pay its workers the "market" price, for of all industries its employees must be efficient and satisfied.

But, unlike other businesses, the utility cannot fix its own selling prices; its rates are fixed by some outside authority. Hence it is to the interest of a community that its utilities be treated with utmost fairness, lest its utility service be damaged.

The Government owes the railroads $350,000,000, but won't pay. Yet some people like the Government's business methods so much that they would have the Government own and operate the railroads and almost everything else.—*Forbes Magazine* (N. Y.).

Is there room at the top? Note how many of our biggest men are shuffling off this mortal coil.

PUBLIC UTILITIES; THEIR NATURE AND FUNCTIONS

By Edward P. Leonard, La Grange, Ill.

FOSTERED because necessary, public utilities have emerged almost overnight, as the most astounding social reality of the past fifty years.

Despite the view of some that the phrase is a big name which stands for a huge octopus, public utilities in reality are merely the unifying agency between man and the forces of nature. People need water and lighting facilities, they require telephone, telegraph and power service; and they must have a means of transportation. Hence the introduction and evolution of the so-called public utilities.

Modern Life Would Stop Without Utilities

Public utilities have at their foundation the mutual advantages which accrue through the delegation of various duties and responsibilities upon certain individuals. In earliest biblical times we find evidence of such delegated authority and the conclusion is inevitable that such was the origin of the present system. The principal mission of these selected individuals was better supervision, direction and regulation of community affairs for mutual and public benefit. The chieftain would gather his council of advisers around him and in this grouping we see tentatively represented the full organization of the modern public utility.

Present-day life is dependent upon the maintenance and the continuance of the public utility system. Without the thousands of utility organizations civilizations would be stagnant.

Imagine everyone of us tilling the soil for our own food; pumping our water from wells; lighting our homes at night with candles or with kerosene; weaving our own clothes; all articles for our own existence produced by ourselves. At what stage of the civilizing process would we be under such conditions? We would be back in the primitive days of the wilderness which little knew the future progress. Instead we work together, and thereby for each other; and by dividing the work centralize our efforts—thus improving our existence and reaping benefits otherwise unattainable.

300,000 Owners, 193,000 Employees, 800,000 Dependents

There are 300,000 separate owners of the public utilities securities in Illinois. These companies have 193,000 employees. The estimation that 600,000 others are dependent upon these workers means that probably 800,000 persons in the state are getting their livelihood directly from the work attendant with the production of these services; while another group of employees whose labor is dependent upon the materials and supplies purchased by these companies brings the total number of persons financially interested in public utilities up to 1,500,000. The wages alone of the workers employed in the utility industry amount to more than $230,000,000 annually.

Illinois possesses ninety electric railway companies with 3,841 miles of tracks, representing an approximate investment of $456,-200,000. These railways in Illinois carry more than two billion car riders every year. Chicago, alone, has enough electric railway tracks to stretch from Lake Michigan to the city of New York and out into the Atlantic Ocean 400 miles.

Illinois now has more than 500 separate telephone companies owned by about 80,000 security holders, the majority of them residents of the communities where the companies give service. Over 1,200,000 telephones are in use, or about one to each five inhabitants. As for Chicago, it alone numbers more telephones within the city confines than the total number used in the combined countries of England, France, Italy, Spain, Greece, Portugal and Norway. Chicago daily handles an average of 3,000,000 messages.

Communities Would be Isolated Without Utilities

These facts indicate the amazing necessity of public utilities in the prevalent social life among the communities of the state for continued prosperity. It is an appalling thought to imagine the state suddenly cut off from these services. Think of the community within the state denied the means of transportation and communication. It would be more isolated and remote than a county in Borneo. If business were denied the use of power and telephone service the opinion is inevitable that everything would come to a halt.

Greater in social import, imagine each home within the community denied the use of light and water services, to say nothing of the telephone service. Something like an actual test was afforded by the short suspension of street car facilities some months ago in Boston, Denver and Chicago which cities lost fifty per cent of their trade and seventy-five per cent of their labor and wages at those times.

In general, the greater the undertaking of the public utility, the greater the benefit to the consuming public. By acquiring efficiency of production the public utility is enabled to offer commodities of a better grade and lower cost to the communities in which these services are diffused. The public reaps the benefit of coöperative organization.

Companies Must be Prosperous

The greater the public support the greater the service which a utility is enabled to render. A financially impoverished utility cannot serve the public satisfactorily. The public utility business is not shrouded in mystery. Its principal problem is the problem of any commercial enterprise. Its product must be sold at a price which shows a margin over costs and it must continuously expand its facilities to meet the growth of the community served.

Serve Public Direct From Producer to Consumer

Public utilities dealing in transportation, water, gas, electricity, telephone and telegraph services are practically the only agencies which serve communities directly from producer to

Suppose you stepped to the telephone, lifted the receiver, and found the wires dead; you turned the switch of the electric light and no light came; you turned on the jet of the gas stove and no gas came; you started for home, looked for a street car, and none came; you tried to get out of your desolated town, and found the railroads had quit running!

Did you ever stop to figure out how dependent we have become upon these things in our modern civilization; how we have come to expect them to be at our beck and call; expect someone to provide these things for us and to complain when they fail us in the slightest?

In the "star reporter" contest just ended in the School of Journalism, University of Illinois, the students attempted to ferret out just how dependent we have become on these services, in the giving of which the great sum of $1,250,000,000 has already been spent in plants In Ilinois, 300,000 men and women owning the securities which produced the money. Edward P. Leonard, a twenty-year old student living at LaGrange, Ill., won second prize. His story is told on this page.

consumer with no middleman. The gas plant is stationed at one end with a direct connection with your burner; the water works at one end with direct connection with your faucet; there is direct contact from your electric light or motor to the power house; the receiver and transmitter of your telephone connects you direct with the world.

Since they will be the first to reap the benefits inherent to great public undertakings, the people must encourage, foster and support the public utilities, giving them every opportunity to develop so that the prosperity and happiness of the people may be enhanced. The one fetish, the sole aim and purpose, the single ideal and ambition of the public utility is reflected in a single word—service.

Four Los Angeles Operators Get $2,000 Reward

ALERTNESS while at the switchboard last month netted four telephone operators at the Hollywood exchange in Los Angeles more than $500 each. The money was given the girls for furnishing the information that led to the arrest of Lloyd and Jack Carr, the abductors of Mrs. Gladys Witherell.

Mrs. Witherell, a wealthy and prominent woman in Los Angeles, was induced to go with a strange man in an automobile when told that a woman friend had been seriously injured in an accident and had been calling for her. It was learned later that the stranger rushed her to what she supposed was the place of the accident. There he picked up another man and hurried out of the city. Mrs. Witherell struggled to be free, but the men chloroformed her and took her to a cabin in a lonely canyon.

A few days after the kidnapping her husband and her father received letters demanding $50,000 for her release. Letters received later stated that $20,000 would be sufficient and that further information would be sent to Mr. Witherell. Meanwhile the police and a private detective agency were searching the city and nearby country, but did not find a clue. It was thought that the kidnappers would be afraid to use the mails any more and would finally telephone. Every telephone office in Los Angeles was instructed to watch for calls for the Witherell residence.

Early one night, a week after the kidnapping, Miss Bertha Heere, operator at the "B" board in the Hollywood exchange, received a call for the Witherell number. She made the connection as usual, but while doing it informed Mrs. Alma Bryant, the night chief operator, of the call. Mrs. Bryant listened long enough to learn that the kidnapper was telephoning. Meanwhile Miss Georgie Pond, another operator, called Main exchange whence the call came and learned the location of the telephone the kidnapper was calling from. Miss Bessie Schaeffer, in another position, had called police headquarters when the Witherell call came through. The very second Miss Pond got the address of the calling number, Miss Schaeffer repeated it to the police. Mr. Witherell talked with the kidnapper fourteen minutes apparently trying to get the ransom reduced. The police arrived at a drug store in a fast machine just as Jack Carr, the kidnapper, stepped out of a booth. He took the police to the cabin and Mrs. Witherell was freed and taken home.

Private detectives, police officials, the mayor and newspapers of Los Angeles heaped praise upon the four operators for their clever work. All agreed that the $2,000 reward offered for information should go to the girls. When the story was spread Mayor Snyder started an additional fund by donating $25. Police Commissioners Wilson and Barry each added $25 and when this story was written contributions were still being received from citizens. A. J. Witherell, father-in-law of the kidnappers' victim, sent each girl a huge bouquet of flowers.

Newspapers and Utilities Suffer Most

NEWSPAPERS and public utility companies suffer most during the era of high costs, due to their inability to raise their own charges, is the statement of Marshall V. Robb, secretary of the Indiana Public Utility Association, in announcing the association's survey of the two industries.

Mr. Robb states that Indiana newspapers were able to increase their circulation rates only 38.76 per cent and advertising rates only 44.76 per cent, while labor costs went up 104 per cent and there was an increase in fuel costs of 113 per cent and an average increase of materials of 96 per cent.

The public utility companies obtained rate increases averaging 44.22 per cent, but faced the same percentage of increasing costs that confronted the newspapers.

"Our association made a survey of the general field of industry but found no other businesses as hard hit as the newspapers and public utilities," states Mr. Robb. "Practically every other line of business was able to double its selling price or to treble it, if necessary, but newspapers and public utilities could not do that. They must operate and render public service every day. They could not shut down when the margin of profit was wiped out as other industries did."

Business Service Should Sustain Greater Cost, Says Commission

IN a recent opinion allowing the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company to increase certain rates in its Ohio territory, the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio expressed itself as to putting the burden on business rather than residence service in the following language:

"The commission is inclined to adopt the method of distributing the increased cost suggested by the engineer. From many investigations, it has become apparent that in recent years the use of the business telephone has so multiplied as to become a large factor in the cost of operation. More and more business is transacted by telephone, so that a business telephone is almost constantly in use, while the residence telephone, except in cases where it is abused by the chronic telephone visitor, is much less frequently used. The business telephone is also a medium of carrying on gainful enterprises, while the residence telephone is largely for convenience, rather than for profit."

The commission stated that the representatives of the municipalities opposing the schedule contented themselves with the assertion that this was not the proper time to increase rates. Answering the contention that prices are falling, the commission called attention to testimony in many recent cases to the effect that prices are not falling for telephone companies.

Harding a Success; His Partner Lost

WHEN President Harding was a young man he bought the *Star* newspaper of Ohio for £60.

He then decided upon installing a *telephone.*

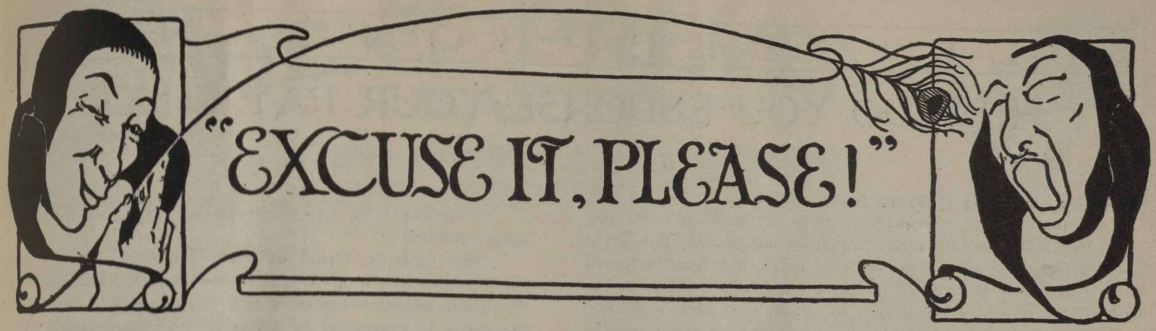
His partner, also a young man, disagreed heartily, and, no doubt, offered many excellent arguments to support his position.

Mr. Harding insisted. An impasse being created, the future President bought out his partner for a cash consideration and agreed to pay him 36 shillings a week regular salary.

In these days it is difficult to appreciate the significance of such an act. The joys and miseries of *telephoning* were hidden from the human mind at that time. Yet—the youthful Harding was showing something of the character that was eventually to place him in the presidential chair.

Where is his partner now? History has discarded him.

Let those who oppose reform and who try to sidetrack all methods of improvement ponder long and thoughtfully over the story of the man who would have a telephone—and the man who wouldn't.—*London Express.*



You Couldn't Fool Him

Patrick, lately over, was working in the yards of a railroad. One day he happened to be in the yard office when the force was out. The telephone rang for some time before Pat came to the conclusion that it ought to be answered. He approached the instrument cautiously, and slowly put the transmitter to his mouth, as he had seen the "boss" often do.

"Hillo, there," he called.

"Hello," answered some one at the other end, "is this eight-six-ought-four-eight?"

"Aw, g'wan; phat d'ye think Oi am, a box car?" replied Pat.

Clipped.

—

A Gusty Day

A Fond du Lac operator was ringing a number on a rural line when a subscriber answered and said, "operator, there isn't any use ringing during a wind like this as the wind blows the rings right off the line."

—

There Was a Reason

"Why do you turn out for every road hog that comes along?" said the missus, rather crossly. "The right of way is ours, isn't it?"

"Oh, undoubtedly!" answered he, calmly. "As for our turning out, the reason is plainly suggested in this epitaph which appeared in a newspaper recently:

"Here lies the body of William Jay,
Who died maintaining his right of way;
He was right, dead right, as he sped along,
Bue he's just as dead as if he'd been wrong."

—Boston Transcript.

—

Doctor—"You cough easier this morning."

Patient—"I ought to; I practiced nearly all night."

Truthful

A young foreigner was being tried in court and the questioning by the lawyer on the opposite side began.

"Now, Laszky, what do you do?"

"Ven?" asked Laszky.

"When you work, of course," said the lawyer.

"V'y, work—"

"I know," said the lawyer, "but what at?"

"At a bench."

"Oh!" groaned the lawyer. "Where do you work at a bench?"

"In a factory."

"What kind of a factory?"

"Brick."

"You make bricks?"

"No; de factory is made of bricks."

"Now, Laszky, what do you make in that factory?"

"Eight dollars a week."

"No, no! What does the factory make?"

"I dunno; a lot of money, I think."

'Now, listen! What kind of goods does the factory produce?"

"Oh," said Laszky, "good goods."

"I know, but what kind of good goods?"

"The best."

"The best of what?"

"The best there is."

"Of what?"

"Of dose goods."

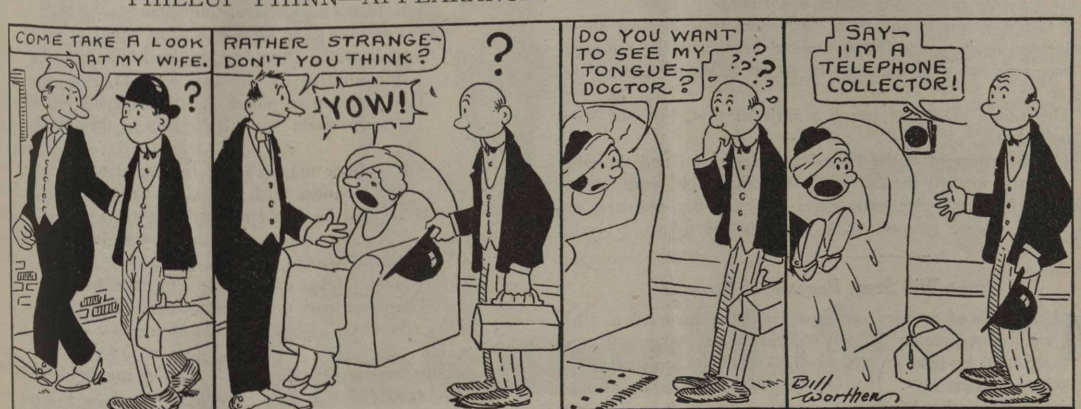
"Your honor," said the lawyer, "I give up."

—

Where It Goes

America consumes more red dye than any other color. This, as you are aware, is the color chosen for government tape in Washington.—*Baltimore Sun.*

PHILLUP PHINN—APPEARANCES SOMETIMES ARE DECEIVING.



HOW DO YOU ENDORSE YOUR PAY CHECK?

THERE is hardly a payday passes but that one of our paymasters receives a request to stop payment on some pay check which has been lost, stolen or misplaced. Too often the information is also given that the check has been endorsed in what is known in banking terms as "in blank." That is, the name of the payee, or the person to whom the check is drawn, is simply signed on the back of the check and does not specify an endorsee. This has happened so often we wonder if you realize just what this means to you who lost the check. It means you have signed away all your rights and interest in that check. You have in effect made it the same as a $20 bill, the property of and cashable by anyone into whose hands it may fall.

So never endorse your pay check until when you are having it cashed. Then it is all right to endorse it by just signing your name on the back.

If you are personally depositing to your own credit in a bank, endorse:

"For Deposit Only, John Jones"; or "Deposit to Credit of John Jones."

If sending it through the mail to your bank, endorse:

"Pay to First National Bank for Deposit Only, John Jones."

If sending it by mail or otherwise to your wife or to another party, endorse:

"Pay Only to Order of Mary Jones (or the name of the party whom you want to receive the money), John Jones."

Then whoever cashes it will insist on identification, and if the check is presented by someone other than the one you intended, payment will be refused.

Always endorse your check as your name is shown on the face. Write plainly and do not delay depositing or cashing it longer than you can reasonably help.

Your banker will appreciate it if you will always place your endorsement on the left-hand end of the check and leave a blank space of two inches above your signature, as they often pin bunches of checks together and when endorsed too close to the top they must unpin when checking endorsements.

If you should lose your check, notify your pay center at once and they will be glad to protect you against loss as far as they are able, which is easily done if you have taken proper precaution regarding the endorsement.

George Hobart's New Location

GEORGE HOBART is a veteran traveling auditor of the Bell System and is known to telephone people from one end of the country to the other. It was with a great deal of interest and some perplexity therefore that readers of the *Chicago Daily Tribune* recently noticed the following paragraph in the department of the *Tribune* headed "A Line of Type or Two" which is conducted by "B. L. T.":

YES, YES, GO ON!
(From the Pas, Man., Herald.)
Mr. George Hobart, who died at Nelson house last year, has arrived at his desination.

C. S. Bigelow, traveling auditor of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company located in Chicago, was among those mystified by the item and he immediately sent it to the office manager of the accounting department in New York, where Mr. Hobart was supposed to be located, and asked for his present address. Imagine Mr. Bigelow's surprise and satisfaction to receive the following reply from none other than Mr. Hobart himself:

"What a Hell of a question!

"My present address is Brimstone Alley, corner of Sulphur Avenue, five minutes from the Foundry, where I work.

"The climate is remarkably even—about 900 in the shade—we call it a very mild, open winter down here.

"I feel it is a question of a very short time, before all of us traveling auditors are happily united here, and the temperature may reasonably be expected to go up another hundred degrees or so.

"The fumes made me cough a little at first, but one soon gets used to it.

"The management at the Foundry is very kind and thoughtful. We are worked in shifts of 98 hours each, with eleven seconds off for lunch—ice water extra—9 years' pay deducted for every drink. Come soon—I think you will like it."

Chicago Will Stage Pageant of Progress

MILLIONS of visitors are expected to be attracted to Chicago next summer to see the Pageant of Progress Exposition to be held on Chicago's $5,000,000 Municipal Pier, July 30th to August 14th. It probably will be the greatest event in Chicago since the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. Governors of a dozen states in the Middle West have promised to coöperate in making the exposition a success.

Although the Pageant of Progress Exposition is designed primarily as a business exposition, plans are being made to present a program of amusement and entertainment. Athletic sports both on land and water, an Indian village, bands and groups of singers, and naval maneuvers by the naval militia of all the lake states are among the entertainment features already being arranged, and many others will be added.

Two Heads

Two men went into business—
Competing dealers, nothing less;
One hailed from college and was said
To have a fortune in his head,
Because he won some medals that
Proved he excelled in Greek and "Lat"
And "Trig" then later Calculus—
In short, his marks were marvelous!

The other?—Well, the less that's said
About the workings of his head
The better; sure, you understand—
The man! the grip within his hand!
And how his shoulders, big and broad,
Surmounted by two eyes unawed
That seemed to pierce you through and through,
Would claim one's friendship as their due!

The college man worked late and long
But business with him went wrong,
It seemed he could not strike it right.
The man of strength slaved with his might
Without success, and also thought
That all his efforts came to naught—
Then suddenly both met success
By PARTNERSHIP in business!

(Thus proving that TWO HEADS can be quite different, and yet agree!)

—F. Benjamin Faucett, in *Forbes Magazine* (N. Y.).

ACCIDENT PREVENTION
SAFETY
FIRST-LAST-ALL THE TIME

Member National Safety Council

Recent Accidents

AN EMPLOYEE was raising an extension ladder and when the top part had been raised about eight feet it fell back, striking him over the right eye.

An employee removed the cap from a Ford radiator and attempted to place water in it. The fumes of alcohol ignited from a cigarette he was smoking, burning his face.

A lineman was struck in the eye by the end of a length of wire he was attempting to throw over another wire.

A lineman was holding a rock drill while another employee was striking the drill with a hammer. The hammer glanced off the drillhead and struck the lineman on the instep of the right foot.

A lineman and installer were carrying a limb of a tree they were trimming when one stumbled, and the other stepped on his right foot, the spur of his climber entering the side of the foot.

An installer was cleaning the lugs on the main frame when the soldering iron he was using slipped off and struck the knuckles on his right hand, burning them.

An employee attempted to crank a Ford when the engine "back fired", causing the crank handle to strike the man's wrist, causing a sprain.

Three employees were raising a pole when one of them stumbled over some loose brush lying in the mud and stuck the gaff of his climber into the foot of one of the other employees.

While an employee was inspecting a terminal box on a subscriber's premises he climbed over some loose lumber and stepped on the edge of a board. He turned on his ankle, spraining it.

An employee was cranking a Carter power pump and the engine "back fired". The crank handle struck his wrist, spraining it.

A janitress turned quickly to speak to another employee and in so doing slipped and fell on the floor, fracturing her right arm.

Working on a subscriber's premises, an installer attempted to attach a cleat to the ceiling while standing on a bedstead with rollers under it. The bedstead slipped, causing the installer to strike his finger with a hammer.

An employee was walking in the aisle between the main distributing frames while lights were not turned on. He bumped against the step of the ladder and bruised his lip.

While an installer was working on a subscriber's premises nailing drive rings into the ceiling he lost his grip on the hammer and it fell, striking his mouth and breaking a tooth.

While standing beside the operator of an addressograph machine another employee attempted to pick up a paper clip from under the platen of the machine. The platen came down on his finger and crushed it.

An employee in the Traffic department, while walking down the hall of the main office building, stepped on what she thought was a piece of apple peel, causing her to slip and fall, resulting in a sprain of the ligaments of the left foot. She lost considerable time and suffered severe pain as a result of the injury.

A repairman riding a motorcycle across railroad tracks, suffered a contusion of the left knee when the machine skidded on the tracks. He was severely injured, requiring hospital services.

Boys Will Be Boys

AN accident occurred recently to two of our boys, due to scuffling. One boy is seventy-five years young, the other young fellow is only sixty-four years old. I do not like to think that there was any malicious intent in the mind of the young man who started the scuffling. I would rather think that both men were thinking of their boyhood days—of the time they fell off the second floor of the new building and ran for fear that somebody would catch them. The result of this scuffling was rather painful to one, because he let go of the other fellow too soon and fell, injuring his back. The other fellow did not feel any too good, as he was conscious of the fact that their foolish little scuffle resulted in an injury to a fellow employee. I think I express the sentiments of both when I say: AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN A WEEK IN THE HOSPITAL.—*William W. Patterson, Member Accident Prevention Committee, Illinois Bell Telephone Plant Employee's Association.*

FROCKS OF PRONOUNCED SMARTNESS ARE SIMPLE IN DESIGN

Dark Colors Emphasized in Impressive Models—Serge Still Holds Commanding Place—Straight Sports Type Heads List of Attractive New Skirts

Dress 8453

Dress 8996
Braiding 12425

Dress 9255
Embroidery 12608

Dress 9276

By Maude Hall

AS far as clothes for general wear are concerned, women who appear the smartest this season are those whose frocks are designed upon the simplest models. In planning fashions for the new season, period modes have been quietly disregarded and the new offerings are the expression of good dressing reduced to such a fine art that chic effect, comfort and smartness are achieved without the aid of the styles of any other age than the present.

A subtle simplicity pervades the realms of dress and millinery. Hats worn with the attractive new frocks are designed upon simple lines, though they are developed in brilliant tones that afford glittering contrast to the dark hues of the frocks which they accompany. A great deal is said about dresses for general wear and the materials in which they properly must be developed. Despite the fascinating array of silks and woolens with new and interpretative names, serge still holds a commanding place. It is used alone and with the most grandiose of its rivals and always with the quiet good taste indicative of good breeding. For

Patterns for Designs

The designs shown on these pages are supplied by The Pictorial Review, New York. Patterns may be secured from any Pictorial Review agency.

serge is an aristocrat of the fabric family.

A cleverly simple frock of check serge is shirred at the waist, where the long kimono blouse and skirt are joined under a sash of black satin. The dress is made to slip on over the head and the front of the waist may be slashed at the center and rolled back to form a collar, or worn low with a convertible collar. The sleeves are three quarter length and are opened at the back to disclose a facing to correspond with the sash and collar.

For daytime purposes also are the light weight duvetyns intended. The latest offerings are more durable than the original fabrics of that weave, and come in charming colors, brown, tan, dark green, Burgundy and henna being especially smart. Woolen homespuns and wool jerseys are also to be seen in a number of smart frocks. One youthful design in two-toned jersey closes on the left shoulder and under the left arm. At either shoulder in front are groups of small tucks, which run as far as the base of the square neck-line, where they are released. Across the front of the dress, self-straps are stitched, secured at either end with small buttons. Large pockets, short sleeves and a sash girdle of jersey complete the little details that count so tremendously in the smart appearance of the design.

A dress of this type is ideal for development of the new cottons. Just now ginghams are to the fore, as some of the greatest dressmaking establishments of New York and Paris are featuring them in models for tropical use. In all of these ginghams, the variety in the shades of blue is interesting, color being one of the items of greatest interest. The blue featured includes the brilliant royal shade and the lighter tones of turquoise, cornflower and sky blue. While there are many in solid color, there are also delightful striped and checked gingham. Decidedly novel is a new form of trimming for gingham and other checks in tub fabrics. Little squares of duvetyn are cut out and pasted on the designs which fit into the crossbar of the fabric, giving an effect similar to a heavy cross-stitching. Of course, the new trimming has not the laundering qualities of cross-stitch embroidery, but it is to be the same old story of cleansing by scientific processes rather than by soap and water, for the fashionable "tub" materials.

Lesson in Home Dressmaking

Long-Waisted Dress of Blue Tricotine with Blue and Gray Decorative Scheme

A MODEL that is the embodiment of girlish grace is this long-waisted dress of dark blue tricotine, with vest of gray satin and braiding and sash of self-color. The waist, with turn-down collar, closes on the left shoulder and under the left arm. The front is cut away to show the inset vest, then outlined with braid. The sleeves may be three-quarter length or long and close-fitting. Attached to the waist is a two-piece skirt. The sash is slipped underneath the outer waist and tied at the left side. Medium size requires 3⅜ yards of 54-inch material, with ¾ yard satin, and ⅞ yard lining for underbody.

The model is reduced to the simplest possible terms for the benefit of the home dressmaker. To cut the skirt and waist so that all the seams possible will be omitted, fold the tricotine in half. Then, along the lengthwise fold, place the front and back gore of the skirt and outer front of the blouse. Above the outer front of the blouse, lay the sleeve, with large "O" perforations along a lengthwise thread. The outer back is also laid along a lengthwise fold of the goods, and the vest should be arranged in the same way, so that it will be seamless. The underfacing of the collar is placed on the tricotine with large "O" perforations along the lengthwise thread. Ribbon may be used for the sash. In cutting the lining, the back section of the pattern has the tripple "TTT" perforations resting along the lengthwise fold, while the front has its straight edge parallel with the selvage edges.

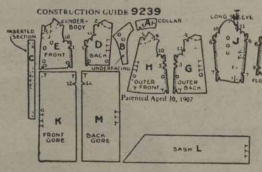
For a foundation, first make the underbody. Close underarm and shoulder seams as notched, then hem the front. Take the gray satin vest next, and hem the upper edge. Adjust to position on right underbody front with center-fronts, single large "o" and double small "oo" perforations even. Be sure to indicate perforations and make notches when cutting the goods. Finish left side edges of vest for closing.

Next, close both underarm and shoulder seams of the blouse and gather lower edge between "T" perforations. Face the opening and stitch with braid. Face the collar and sew to neck edge as notched. Close center-back seam of underfacing indicated by small "o" perforation. Adjust to position underneath front of waist, and over the collar with center-backs and corresponding edges even. Roll collar as pictured.

Arrange outside on underbody and stitch gathers at lower edge to position. Baste armhole edges together. Bring the lower front edge one inch away from center-front. Plait sleeve, placing "T" on small "o" perforations above and tack. Close seam of sleeve as notched and sew in armhole, easing in any fulness between the notches.

To make the skirt, join gores and gather upper edge. Sew skirt to lower edge of waist, taking the inserted vest underneath the skirt, with center-fronts, single and double small "oo" perforations even. Arrange the sash around the waist underneath the outer blouse, draw ends out through an opening at left under-arm seam and tie at left side.

The home dressmaker will be especially pleased with the results of her efforts to make this beautiful dress. It is one of those designs which, while not especially difficult to make, are exceedingly pretty when made. The model calls for tricotine but some other fabric may be substituted if desired.



Thomas Quality

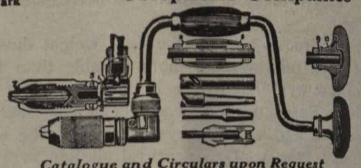
To the Engineer who has to do with Insulators, the name **Thomas** represents a quality in porcelain dependable and as yet unsurpassed. His judgment, no doubt, is based on his experience with the past performance of that product and also his knowledge of the valuable Advisory Service which goes with every **Thomas Insulator**

The R. Thomas & Sons Co.
East Liverpool, Ohio
U. S. A.
New York Boston Chicago London

V & B TOOLS

Trade Mark

V & B Hammers and Braces are standard equipment of most Telephone Companies

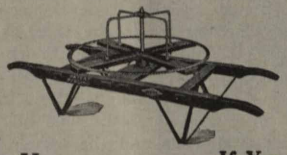


Catalogue and Circulars upon Request

Vaughan & Bushnell Mfg. Co.
2114 Carroll Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

HIGH GRADE CONSTRUCTION TOOLS OF ANY KIND

Do You Use Reels?



We Are Reel Experts

If You Have Reel Troubles *Advise Us*

If You Need Reels *Write Us*

THE DICKE TOOL COMPANY
DOWNERS GROVE, ILLINOIS

POLE SHADBOLT DINKIES

EQUIPPED WITH OUR PATENTED SELF-LUBRICATING AXLES
USED BY THE A. T. & T. CO. THROUGHOUT THE U. S.
Western Electric Company SALES AGENT

LET US SEND YOU PHOTOS SHOWING HOW WE HAVE SOLVED
Unusual Transportation Problems

SHADBOLT MANFG. CO. 1 Cumberland St. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

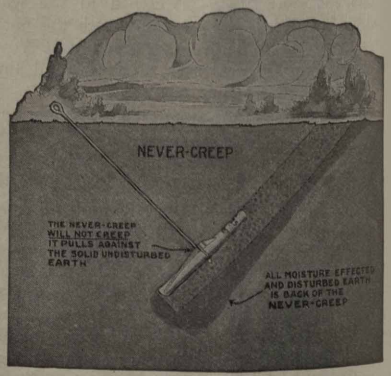
FOR YOUR LINEMEN'S PROTECTION

Safety Straps
Body Belts
Tool Bags

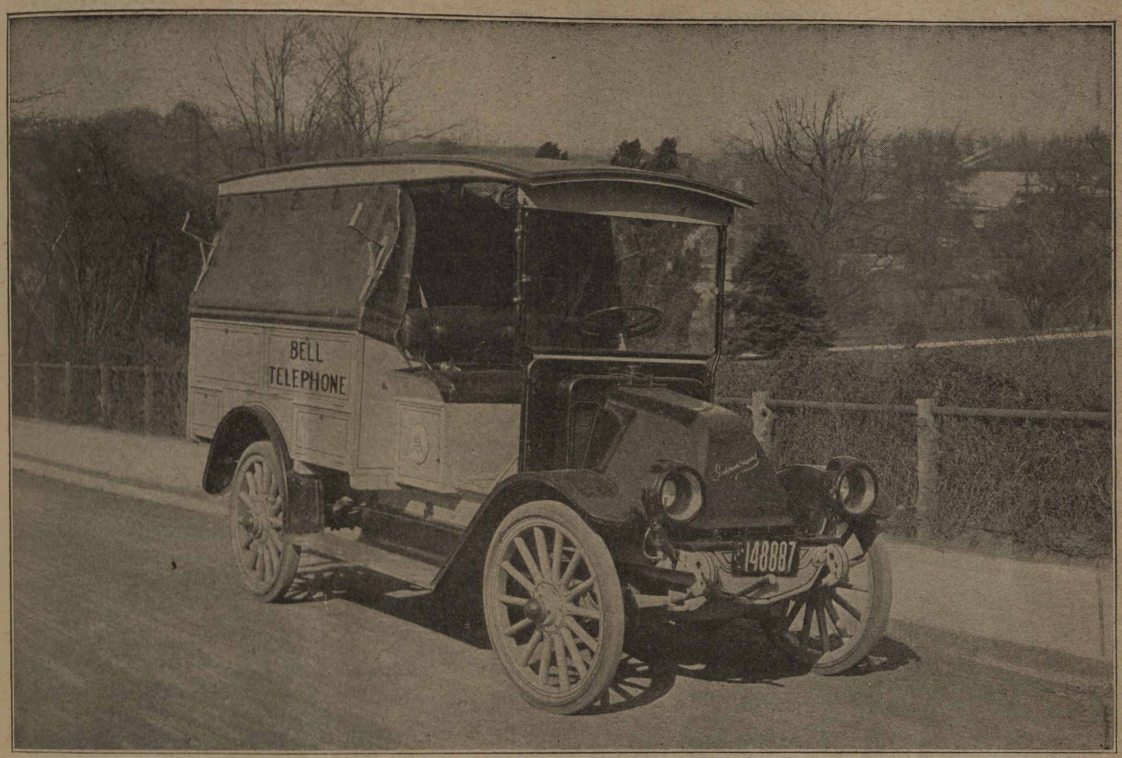
Made by the only Specialist in Leather Goods for Electrical Workers in the U. S. A.

THE R. H. BUHRKE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

The NEVER-CREEP is the LIVEST Dead-Man ever buried



CHANCE COMPANY
Centralia, Mo.



Woven in with Telephone Service is International Truck Service

THE substantial merits in International Motor Truck design and construction have made themselves known over the length and breadth of this country. Wherever there is hauling and shipping, the steady swing toward International haulage tells its story.

Hundreds of International Motor Trucks have rendered so trusty a service in the telephone world for so long a period that they have come to mean an essential factor in the everyday efficiency of telephone men. Investigation among drivers at once proves the popularity of this motor truck, which is among the leaders in total truck sales in all lines of industry.

Note that this Company maintains, besides 92 branches, a network of service-equipped distributors and dealers. International capacities range from ¾-ton to 3½-ton. Write the address below for all the facts in regard to this line of motor trucks and the completeness of International service.

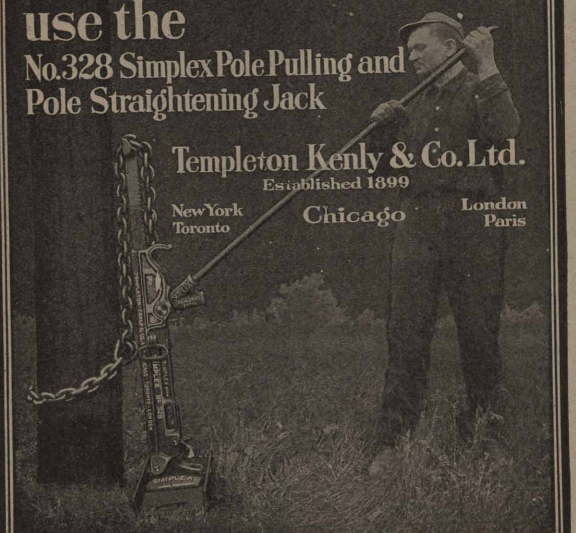
International Harvester Company
Of America
(INCORPORATED)

CHICAGO USA

92 Branch Houses in the United States

To pull a large Pole in 8 minutes or to straighten any Pole in less than Two minutes use the

No. 328 Simplex Pole Pulling and Pole Straightening Jack



Templeton Kenly & Co. Ltd.
Established 1899
New York Toronto Chicago London Paris

"THE HOME OF B. THRIFTY"

Successful Men—

have invariably made their first step toward success by starting a Savings Account. From this start they have gradually extended their financial operations.

Our Savings Department is open from 9 A.M. *to* 8 P.M. *on each* SATURDAY

Our Thrift Bureau is in charge of experts in personal and home economics. If you have the desire to succeed let them help you plan a budget. The rest is easy.

The NORTHERN TRUST CO.--*Bank*

Capital and Surplus - $5,000,000

N. W. CORNER LA SALLE & MONROE STREETS

There Are Many "Just As Goods" But Only One

Reilly's Wood Preservative **R.W.P.**

The Standard of Efficiency

It is the greatest decay resistant for telephone poles and cross arms—the most widely used. It deeply penetrates and permanently protects the wood—no tar adulterant to clog wood pores—no volatile oil to dissolve or evaporate.

R. W. P. gives efficient protection when applied by brush or open tank method.

R.W.P. is best always—all ways

THE REILLY COMPANY, Indianapolis, Indiana

Plants: Indianapolis Minneapolis Mobile Seattle Norfolk

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

One Policy | Universal Service | One System

Volume 10 | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, APRIL, 1921 | Number 9

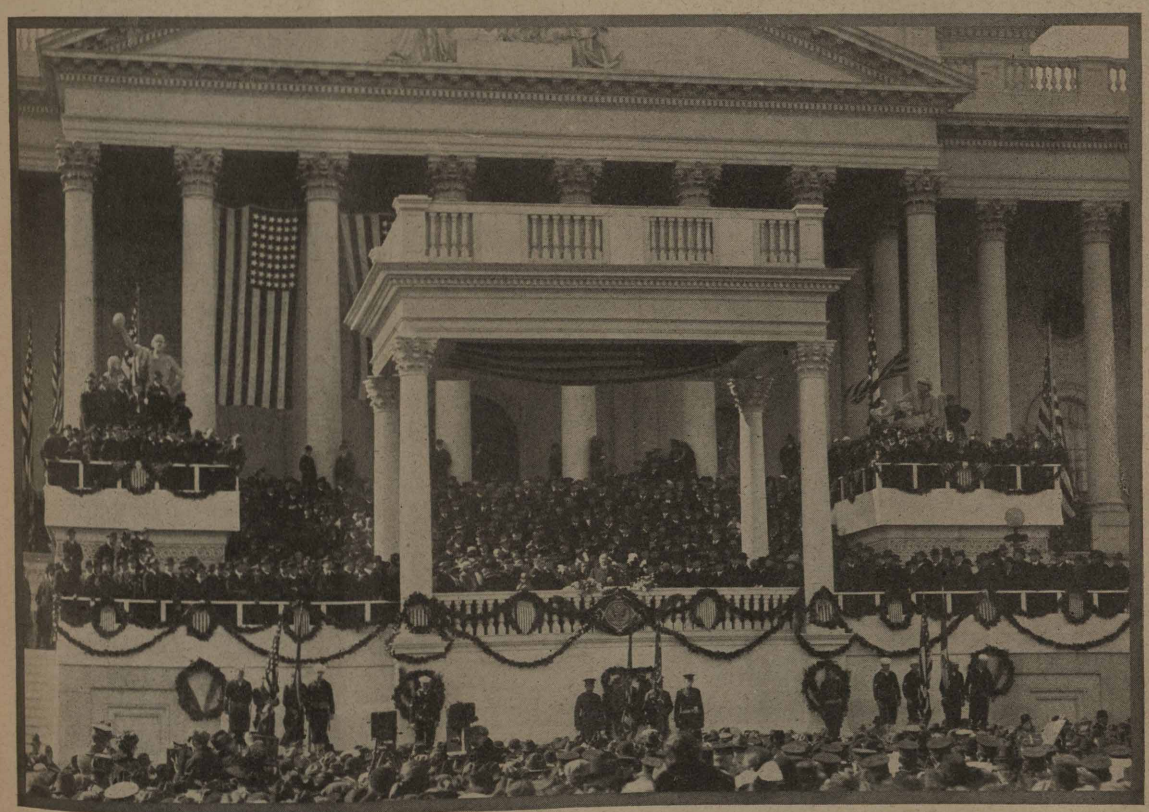
A TELEPHONE ACHIEVEMENT RANKING WITH THE OPENING OF THE TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE

With Aid of Bell Loud Speaker President Harding at Inauguration Was Heard by Largest Number of People Who Ever Heard One Man's Voice at the Same Time

FRIDAY, March 4, 1921, the day on which Warren G. Harding became the twenty-eighth president of the United States will go down in history side by side with Monday, January 25, 1915, the day on which was opened the transcontinental line, and other momentous dates in the annals of science and human progress. For on that day the human voice, with all its nuances, and without distortion, was clearly heard and understood by an enormous crowd of 125,000 people, a crowd that completely filled the plaza in front of the Capitol and overflowed into the park beyond.

This was made possible by the Bell Loud Speaker, in what has been called the most important telephone demonstration up to the present time. This is a device used in amplifying the human voice in public speeches, and which has been developed to the great state of efficiency demonstrated at the inauguration only after years of research and patient work on the part of Bell engineers. It represents the supreme achievement in voice dissemination.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the whole demonstration at the Capitol was the fact that no machinery or equip-



PRESIDENT HARDING DELIVERING HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS FROM THE STAND ERECTED BY ENGINEERS OF THE BELL SYSTEM. THE TRANSMITTERS ARE CONCEALED IN THE RAILING IN FRONT OF THE SPEAKER. THE HORNS ARE CONCEALED IN THE ROOF AND THE AMPLIFYING APPARATUS IS UNDER THE STEPS OF THE CAPITOL.

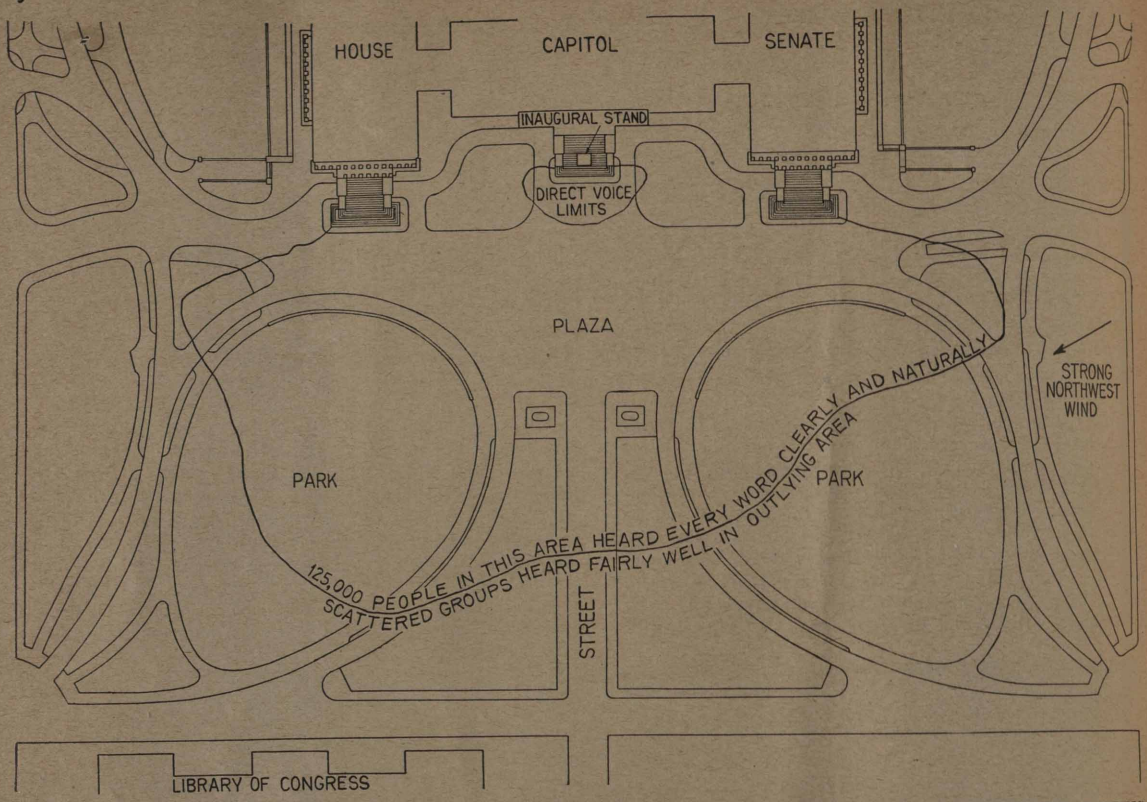
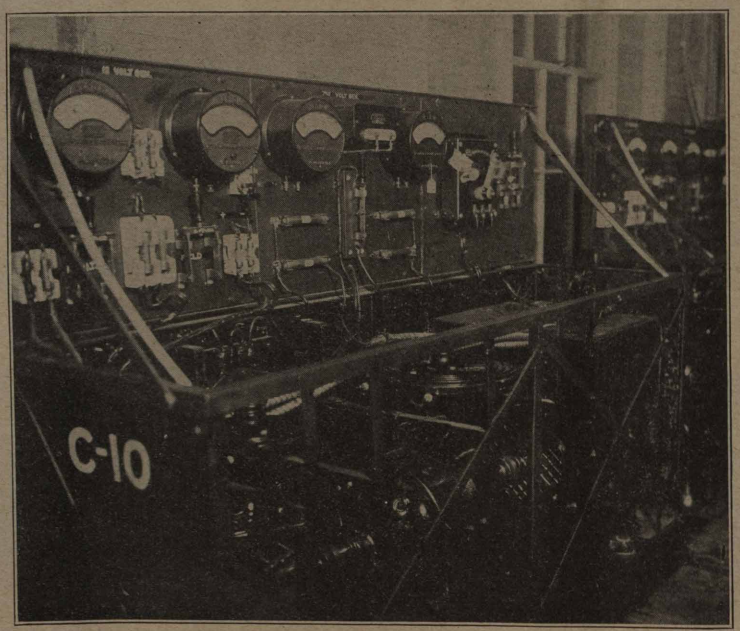


DIAGRAM SHOWING AREA COVERED BY VAST CROWD WHICH HEARD THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT HARDING.

ment whatever was in evidence. As early as 8 a. m. people began to gather on the plaza, and as they had seen in the newspapers that arrangements had been made whereby the president's voice was to be carried even to the most extreme edge of the crowd, they naturally looked around for the apparatus whereby this was to be achieved.

They saw nothing of it. The only thing unusual was a sort of Greek temple effect on the steps of the Capitol. Even this, to a person not familiar with the Capitol, seemed to be a permanent part of the structure, so perfectly did it harmonize with the surroundings.

But in the top of this stand—erected for one day only—were cleverly concealed the horns that were to carry the new president's voice to the vast crowd that was expected. And under the steps of the Capitol was the complicated machinery to be used in amplifying the president's voice millions of times.

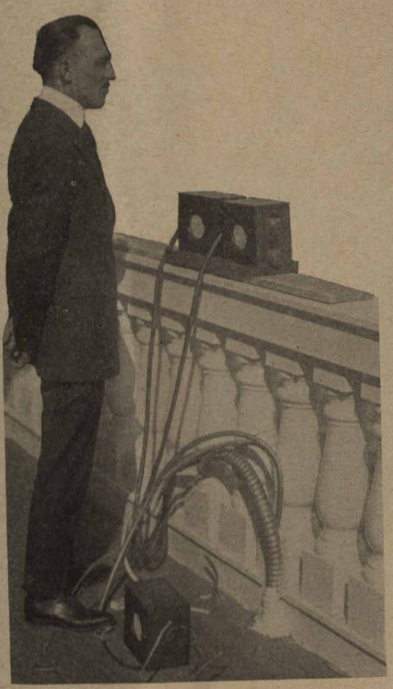


A SECTION OF THE AMPLIFYING APPARATUS.
—Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

The size of the crowd increased rapidly. All streets led to Capitol Hill on that day. Although there was to be no parade, thousands of people lined up on Pennsylvania avenue, waiting to see Mr. Harding and Mr. Wilson ride by, on their way to the Capitol. And when the inaugural party had swept by, there was a grand rush by these remaining thousands through the Capitol

grounds to get to the plaza. They swarmed in from all sides, increasing the crowd already there to amazing proportions.

In other years, many people in Washington for the inauguration didn't bother to go to the Capitol at all—they were content to see the parade. But this year, people seemed to understand, would be different. They came to the Capitol in full confidence that they would be able to hear as well as to see; and they did. For forty-five minutes they listened with rapt attention and appreciation.



ONE OF THE TRANSMITTERS WHICH ON INAUGURATION DAY WAS CONCEALED IN THE RAILING IN FRONT OF THE PRESIDENT.
—Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

Such a crowd as filled the plaza on that beautiful, sunshiny day in March, overflowing the grounds of the Capitol and congesting the nearby streets! Think of a space about two blocks long and about a block wide and imagine this space packed so tightly with humanity that it is almost impossible to lift an arm, and you have some idea of the crowd. A group of army officers measured off the space in squares that they knew had been occupied by a certain number of people. From this they computed the crowd at 125,000, which is certainly the largest number of people that has ever listened to any orator, anywhere. Americans all; come to their capital city to see and hear their chief executive.

Finally there was a stir, and the members of congress emerged from the Capitol and took their places on platforms to the right and left of the stand. Slowly the platforms were filled and finally Mrs. Harding descended the steps and took her place in the stand. Applause greeted her appearance and she smiled and waved her appreciation.

Suddenly there came a ripple of applause from the Capitol doorway. It grew and spread down through the stand and over the thousands of people. Warren G. Harding, soon to be made president of the United States, was descending the steps with a broad and pleased smile on his face. The band started to play and as he came to the rail a great cheer arose, and he smilingly bowed his acknowledgment.

Below stairs all was in readiness and with the first words of the oath the amplifying apparatus was cut into service. With his left hand on an open Bible on the desk, and with his right hand raised, Mr. Harding repeated the words of the oath and concluded with an earnest and ringing "So help me God." He then picked up the book and kissed the open page. The Bible was the one used by George Washington at his first inauguration, and the passage on which Mr. Harding's hand rested during the oath was: "And what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"

His voice came from the horns with great clearness and carried over the great crowd. The effect was impressive. The thousands stood at attention and the silence was profound. Not a sound sought to compete with the voice from the platform, save only the rustling of the garlands draped about the balustrade.

The president began the reading of his inaugural address and immediately it was seen that he was being heard by all present. In previous years, those who were not fortunate enough to get within a hundred feet of the inaugural stand couldn't hear the speaker—they merely saw him and noted his actions. But this time they heard and understood. Whenever President Harding made a remark that called for applause, the applause came from all parts of the crowd at the same time. And in this the president was having an experience unknown to former presidents. Heretofore, the applause started always at the front, by those who actually heard, and travelled back. Another result of the crowd's ability to hear was the fact that there was very little moving around, and few departures.

A woman in the crowd was heard to remark: "It must sound funny near the stand where you can hear both voices." But nobody heard both voices. The reproduction of Mr. Harding's voice by the Bell loud speaker was so perfect that those in the first rows could not tell where the natural voice left off and where the amplified voice began. If one could have walked away in a straight line from the platform, he could have detected no break in the tone and but small variation in the volume. On the outskirts of the crowd, the sound was as clear as in the first row. It was a perfect demonstration of the new art of voice amplification.

When President Harding had departed the doors of the control room were thrown open and people were permitted to pass through and view the intricate equipment used to carry the president's voice. Ushers from the commercial office of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company at Washington were provided to show the people through, and signs were placed on the various pieces of apparatus to give their names and functions. Hundreds of people entered and viewed with great interest this wonderful electrical development that bids fair to have some far-reaching effect on the lives of the American people—a development that is destined to have a part in the spread of truth and righteousness. It marks, as somebody observed, the renaissance of American oratory.

And right here is perhaps the place to introduce into the story a description of the apparatus. The plant consisted of a system of motors, generators, wires, transmitters, amplifiers, and other electrical equipment, weighing several tons and filling three rooms. And it was most delicate machinery, requiring the utmost care in its operation. A drop of water at a given point, or a piece of metal the size of the head of a pin, would have put the whole plant out of business.

And it might be mentioned that these were not ordinary transmitters, but remarkably delicate and sensitive instruments, adjusted to an infinite degree, carefully shielded with copper, which, grounded, carried off any tiny current that might interfere, and these ultra-sensitive transmitters picked up every variation of the voice with exact fidelity.

The transmitters picked up a minute part of the energy created by the president's voice. This was carried by wires from the transmitters to the intricate apparatus in the control room, and stepped up through eight successive states of amplification. In each stage the energy was led into a glass bulb, called a vacuum tube amplifier, the function of which was to receive the energy, amplify it and send it on to the next amplifier in line until it had been amplified billions of times and became strong enough to go out in voice form through the horns in the top of the stand. The tones which left the horns followed the tones of Mr. Harding's voice with exact fidelity, but with a force of a million voices.

Provisions were made for the possible breaking down of the apparatus. Every piece of equipment was in duplicate;

LOOKING INTO THE FACES OF THE 125,000 PERSONS WHO HEARD PRESIDENT HARDING'S INAUGURAL BY MEANS OF THE AMPLIFIER. THIS IS THE LARGEST CROWD THAT EVERHEARD ONE MAN'S VOICE AT ONE TIME.

there were two transmitters on the stand; two sets of amplifiers —two of everything but the group of horns. Throughout the address, men stood at the apparatus, their hands on switches, ready to throw the current into the emergency equipment if necessary. But the need did not arise.

On the stand, just in front of the transmitters, which were set in the railing, was the speaker's desk, a beautiful piece of work, patterned after the speaker's desk in use in the House of Representatives years ago. On the ceiling of the stand was stretched an American flag, the one that flew from the Capitol when war was declared and when the armistice was signed. The desk and this flag were presented to the president after the ceremony. The transmitter, together with the amplifying tubes and certain other portions of the apparatus, will have a place in the A. T. and T. museum, to be shown future generations as the equipment that carried the inaugural address of President Warren G. Harding.

These tests demonstrated that more people could have heard President Harding had there been more people present, for the sounds carried beyond the space occupied by the crowd. Indeed, the sound was carried for a radius of six blocks from the Capitol steps, and could even be heard on the steps of the congressional library, more than 1,000 feet from the inaugural platform.

The offer of the use of the apparatus at the inauguration—the gift of the Bell System to the people of America—was made to the inaugural committee by A. E. Berry, president of The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, and the general arrangements for the demonstration were looked after by Mr. Berry and other C. and P. officials.

Preparations for the demonstration were begun three weeks before the inauguration and were carried out by the Long Lines department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, with the coöperation of the department of Development and Research and that of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company and the Western Electric Company.

J. G. Truesdell, supervisor of telephone layout and transmission, was in charge of the installation and operation for the Long-Lines department. G. K. Thompson, personal representative of Vice President J. J. Carty, and A. B. Clark had charge of the development work involved, with the coöperation of H. A. Frederick, of the Western Electric Company.

The inauguration stand was designed by the Long-Lines department and built under the direction of the C. and P. The installation of the equipment was also done by the C. and P., under the direction of G. L. Weller, of the Engineering department.

On the night of the inauguration the men who had worked so faithfully were given a dinner at the Columbia Country Club, and it proved an affair long to be remembered. Speeches were made by E. K. Hall, vice president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, President Berry, Vice President Buehler, General Manager Stryker, Executive Assistant Godwin, of the C. and P., and G. L. Weller of the Engineering department of the same company, and Messrs. Thompson, Truesdell and Pomeroy of the A. T. and T. and H. A. Frederick of the Western Electric Company.

Health may be inherited from our parents, but it must be retained by ourselves.

NOTED SCULPTOR TO DESIGN THEODORE N. VAIL MEDALS

Will Be Awarded to Bell Employees Who Carry Out Mr. Vail's Ideals in Their Daily Responsibilities

WITH the establishment of the Theodore N. Vail Medal, a glance into the significance of medals may be of some interest to employees of the Associated Companies of the Bell System.

Medals have a romantic history; in fact, the history of medals is the history of the world, for since the first medals appeared, the medal has been a distinctive device for commemorating famous personages and events.

That, it may be well to emphasize, is the purpose of any medal; it is purely commemorative. The Theodore N. Vail Medal, for example, commemmorates the active and beneficent career of the great organizer and administrator of universal telephone service, while serving as a recognition to employes who preserve and promulgate his ideals.

In the competition for public interest, the small size of the medal gives it an advantage over many other arts. This is an age when the small work of art is popular—the short story, the small statue, the miniature portrait. The small arts always have been known to flourish when civilization is at its highest points. Hence the popularity of the medal, which combines, in a small space, the character of sculpture and the feeling of painting, in addition to a deep historical and sentimental significance.

Medals usually are round, this shape permitting them to be handled easily, and also because a circular edge contains no angles or prominent features to detract from the design. The bolder the relief of the design of a medal, the greater the symbolic strength given to it.

The manufacture of medals has become something of an art in itself. Medals may be "struck" or they may be "cast." "Cast" medals are made by making a plaster mold from the original wax model and pouring the hot metal into the mold. "Striking" is the modern method, and it permits a medal to be made from a larger original model, which is of great advantage to the artist in making the original. Steel dies are made from the wax model by a reducing machine, and the heated metal compressed between the dies by a screw press. The Theodore N. Vail Medal will be made in this way.

As to the modern application of medals in America, the subject is familiar enough to be widely known. We have, as examples, the several American military and naval medals, awarded to members of our forces who gain honors in the field. Another conspicuous example of military medals is the Victoria Cross, the highest military award for the British forces. The wearer of the Victoria Cross, regardless of rank, commands the greatest respect of fellow soldiers.

The well known Carnegie Hero Medal was instituted in 1904 to reward persons or their families who risk or sacrifice their lives in an effort to save others. Such acts are brought to the atention of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission either through direct application or through the public press.

Other modern medals are the Thomas A. Edison Medal, awarded by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers for meritorious achievement in electricity, and the Franklin Medal, similarly awarded by the Franklin Institute. Alexander Graham Bell and Vice-President J. J. Carty are two telephone men who have been awarded both these medals.

In addition, of course, there are countless medals commemorating men and events; medals for inauguration of presidents, for centenaries, for world's fairs and for other notable happenings.

There are, therefore, the medal for valor, the medal for loyalty and faithful service, the purely commemorative medal, and the idealistic medal. The Theodore N. Vail Medal is of an idealistic nature; it idealizes Mr. Vail's contribution to the public service, and recognizes members of this organization founded by Mr. Vail who demonstrate his ideals.

It is obvious, therefore, that the Theodore N. Vail Medal will and should occupy a distinctive place among medals. It is not a medal for heroism alone; it does not encourage or reward unnecessary or foolhardy risks. It is not for faithful service alone; for that we have the service emblem. It is not for service otherwise rewarded—such as inventions or developments in the telephone art.

The Vail Medal is particularly for those Bell telephone people who carry out Mr. Vail's ideals in their daily responsibilities of providing telephone service for the American public. Such exemplifications call for the display of quick wit, clear thinking and above all, a sturdy and willing spirit of service to the public in any and all emergencies.

To award this medal for mediocre or commonplace acts would obviously impair its distinction; it is therefore to be reserved for the highest exemplifications by employees of the Bell System of the precepts and performances of the great man it commemorates.

Adolph A. Weinman, a noted New York sculptor, is now designing the model from which the Vail medals will be made.

Cobb on Carelessness

"I AM quite sure that, if complete sets of comparative statistics were available, it would be shown that carelessness has been responsible for the loss of more lives, for the maiming of more human beings, and for a more stupendous total of human misery than was ever caused by any other agency.

"Pestilence we may guard against; famine we may alleviate; wars perhaps some day we may prevent; but against the criminal recklessness of the individual thoughtlessly endangering his own safety or the safety of some innocent victim, the world, until lately, had neither adequate protection nor sought for any."—*Irvin S. Cobb, Rebel Ridge, Ossining, N. Y.*

Careless America

"AMERICA is the most careless country in the world. Loss caused by accidents in the United States, looked at from an actuarial (insurance) standpoint, amounts to four and a half billion dollars per year. What we must do is to make everyone appreciate how readily accidents may be prevented by the exercise of care by adults and the teaching of safety to children in the schools. The community effort you are making in this district through the Safety Council of the Association of Commerce will do a tremendous good in this respect and I feel certain will substantially improve Chicago's casualty record."—*Dr. Frederick S. Crum, of Prudential Insurance Company, Addressing Safety Supervisors' School.*

KEEPING YOUNG AT FORTY

By Walter Camp

(Reprinted from Collier's, of June 5, 1920, by permission.)

WHEN you next go to the Zoo, or the circus, see whether you can find a lion or a tiger exercising with a dumbbell in each paw! Has your dog ever surprised you by working at the chest weights when you took him with you to the gymnasium where you obtain your weekly exercise? Of course he hasn't. Caged and domesticated animals do not "exercise." Yet lion and tiger and dog keep fitter than you do. Even the caged lion is more powerful, proportionately, than we are. He comes nearer to being as strong, even though he is caged, as his wild brother, than do we to being as strong as a savage, or as our own primitive ancestors. You can see what the tame animals do if you study them carefully; and a little later on you will see how to turn their example to account.

We are caged animals, even though we don't see the bars that imprison us, just as much as are the beasts on exhibition in the Zoo. And captivity, whether it is enforced by superior strength or just by the force of circumstance, brings about all sorts of changes in the habits of daily life. Departures from natural, primitive customs are necessary. We don't live to-day, we don't use our bodies, as our Stone Age ancestors lived and used theirs. And so we, as well as the caged animals and the domesticated ones, let a good many of our muscles fall into disuse.

Our Stone Age progenitors were self-contained, self-sufficient, self-supporting. They had to be. If they didn't care for themselves, they died. If they didn't provide themselves with food, they starved. If they didn't guard themselves against predatory animals and enemies, they were killed. No one else did any of these things for them.

In the Stone Age men hunted and fished for their food. There were no great slaughtering and packing organizations to pour a supply of meat into butcher shops. No fishing fleets sailed out of Gloucester. Wild beasts of prey hadn't been driven back and back into isolated and desolate portions of the world; they roamed everywhere. There was no police force, guarding their homes and families while they worked, no professional army, to take care of the predatory elements of society. Life itself depended, often, upon the ability to run a hundred yards in eleven seconds, a mile in less than five minutes; to walk all day and all night; to leap across a twenty-foot chasm; to wrestle to a finish with a bear or a man.

Times have changed. It is first-page news for the newspapers when a man actually has to fight, with his bare hands, to save his life, when he is attacked by a wild animal, or when he is so cut off from the mechanism of everyday civilized life that he has to revert to ancestral type and kill his food before he can eat it. Feats that were once matters of routine living have become symbols of rare athletic prowess.

TAKE A TIP FROM THE TIGER AND STAY YOUNG.

Our Muscles Play Us False

Men are paid enormous salaries by the Ringling Brothers for doing, with flying rings and trapezes, what our ancestors had to do among the trees of the jungle to escape from wild beasts that had treed them. Only the rarest and most exceptionally gifted athlete, fitted by long and arduous training, can do to-day things that in the Stone Age were common to every man who had survived and attained maturity.

And yet we have, with very minor modifications, exactly the same bodies, the same sets of muscles, the same nerves, as served our ancestors. We have developed our minds to an astonishing degree. We have gone far beyond them in using our hands; we can do things, quite casually, that would have seemed like black magic to them. Inevitably, we have stopped using, or almost stopped using, a good many muscles that they were always calling into play. Those muscles, with disuse, become more or less atrophied. They are weak and flabby; when we do need them we find they play us false. And we do need them; we need all the muscles we have. They have functions, you see, that we don't think about, because they are, to some extent, automatic. And we can, up to a certain point, get the essential work done in other ways.

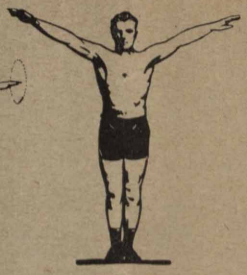
Stand Up! How Did You Do it?

Sit down, for half an hour, in an armchair. When you rise, how do you do it? Do you get up easily and naturally, lifting yourself by the muscles of your trunk? I doubt it—if you are hovering somewhere in the neighborhood of your fortieth birthday. I suspect that you push yourself up with your hands and arms, resting them on the arms of your chair. It's easy to do that—but it's a bad sign.

Suppose you have to pick up a bag or a bucket that is at your side. Don't you move your feet, turn your whole body into another plane, before you bend to pick up that object? Can you twist around, as a child would? The chances are that you don't, whether you can or not. We all tend to turn and make all our motions in straight lines, in single planes. Throw your dog a bone or a piece of sugar, so that it will lie just behind him. He will

(Continued on page 10.)

4—Grind

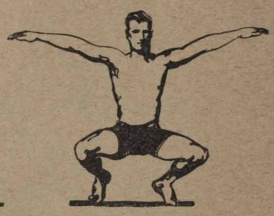


5—Grate

6—Grasp

7—Crawl

8—Curl



9—Crouch

THE DAILY DOZEN

THE following directions are reprinted, for your convenience, from Collier's of June 5. The first three exercises are intended for use wherever the Daily Dozen is taken in groups with a leader. They are to improve the carriage and poise, and especially to develop quick coordination. The men are sent through the motions upon orders of the leader, who will sometimes make a false motion to see if the men are following orders or merely watching him. This practice can also be followed even where there are only two taking the exercises together, each acting alternately as leader. The remaining nine exercises are for use individually or in groups. If you find they fatigue you, cut down the number of repetitions of each movement.

1. HANDS: Stand erect, arms hanging at sides, heels slightly separated, feet pointing straight ahead.

2. HIPS: As before, but with hands on hips.

3. HEAD: Arms up, hands meet with fingers just touching each other at back of head.

4. GRIND: Arms outstretched straight from shoulders—called the "cross" position. Turn palms upward; make six-inch circles with hands, five times forward, five backward; keep arms stiff.

5. GRATE: Arms at "cross" position; palms down. Lift arms very slowly to angle of about forty-five degrees, inhaling; bring them down slowly to shoulder position, exhaling. Repeat ten times.

6. GRASP: Let fingers of both hands meet at back of neck. Bend neck back. Bend body forward very slowly from waist, keeping head up, neck bent back; eyes fixed on an object at the height of a man's eyes. Come back slowly to first position; then bend backward. Repeat ten times.

7. CRAWL: Stand at "cross" position. Raise right arm; let left drop at side. Then let left crawl slowly down toward the knee, at the same time curving right arm over head until fingers touch left side of neck, Return to "cross" position and let right hand crawl and left curl over head. Five times with each hand.

8. CURL: Stand at "cross" position. Clench fists. Begin to inhale deeply while lowering arms and bringing them slowly forward, bent at elbow; curl arms around until fists come under armpits. Bend head and shoulders backward as inhalation is completed. Loosen hands and push straight forward, beginning to exhale. Bend forward from waist, exhaling and letting hands come back across hips; continue movement until, as you remain bent, the arms are raised behind you. Begin to inhale again as you return to "cross" position, ready to repeat. Ten times.

9. CROUCH: "Cross" position, feet 18 inches apart. Raise on toes; keep arms out. Squat slowly down as far as you can, inhaling. Come up slowly exhaling, and letting heels touch floor as you rise. Five times.

10. WAVE: "Cross" position. Raise arms, bending wrists until fingers touch above head. Bring both arms against head with snap movement. Moving *only from waist,* bend forward slightly, then to right, then backward, then to left, and continue until you are making a circle with your clasped hands extended above head. Repeat five times in each direction, reversing circle after first five.

11. WEAVE: "Cross" position, feet apart. Raise right arm, keeping eyes on it as it goes up; bend left knee and lower left arm until fingers touch floor between feet. Back slowly to "cross" position and reverse. Five times for each hand.

12. WING: "Cross" position. Exhale, bringing arms straight out before you. Continuing exhalation, swing arms down and back, bending forward slowly from waist. Continue bending forward, pushing arms back and letting breath out as movement is completed. Keep head up and eyes forward. Now inhale as you go back slowly to "cross" position. Repeat ten times.

10—Wave

11—Weave

12—Wing

A COPY OF THIS PAGE WILL BE SENT TO ANY EMPLOYEE. ADDRESS REQUEST TO EDITOR, BELL TELEPHONE NEWS.

(*Continued from page* 8.)

turnand twist himself about to reach it; he will not, unless he must, change his position.

As a rule most of those muscles we neglect are not, in themselves, vitally important. But when they fail us we discover that they count a good deal. It's because we don't exercise them that we put on fat in awkward places—men and women both. Or, on the other hand, that we lack flesh. I was in Atlantic City not long ago, and a woman who was walking along the Boardwalk stopped to admire a gown in one of the shops. Her husband stopped, too, and she pointed to it, admiringly. He did a fiendish thing. He looked at the gown and then at her.

"My dear," he said, "you don't suppose, do you, that you'd look like that if you wore that gown?"

That was cruel—but it was true. She was the sort of woman who cannot, with good effect, wear a low-cut gown. The bones of her chest stood out gauntly; her whole figure was ungainly And it need not have been. Her thoracic cavity was too small—although it was in her power to increase it, to put a coating of good flesh and muscle over those prominent bones. And it is in the power of any woman, as of any man, to get rid, slowly but surely, of unnecessary flesh too. In matters of appearance, in matters of comfort and of grace, proper use of the neglected muscles will work wonders.

Some Neglected Muscles

These things may seem trivial. After all, the man or woman of mature years can get along, even though he or she is handicapped in appearance or in grace of movement. But there are related matters that aren't trivial at all. Probably the most important single thing in everyday life is the proper functioning of the bowels. And how many of us are troubled, more or less chronically, with constipation? How many of us are more or less habitual users of laxatives and consequently, at intervals, of purgatives? How many of us have to depend upon such artificial stimulation of the bowels if they are to do their vital work of elimination?

The cause is to be found in the disuse of those muscles in our trunks. They are essential bits of the mechanism of the engine that keeps us running. And they are precisely the bits we neglect—partly because we can't see them. We take splendid care of our arms and legs. Nine-tenths of all the exercise we get involves our limbs. And those muscles are the ones that needn't concern us, because the routine of even our caged life provides them with work enough from day to day. You know that, if you have a motor car, you can, at a pinch, run on the rims, if your engine is all right. But if your engine has broken down, four brand-new tires and a couple of spares, strapped on behind, won't take you a mile nearer your destination.

Now, in this matter of the bowels, your diet is important, of course. It should be balanced. There are foods that cannot be easily eliminated; there are others that facilitate matters. But when all is said and done, the action of the intestines is largely muscular. You won't have smooth, regular, unstimulated activity in that quarter unless your muscles are supple and strong. You may have recourse to an osteopath instead of to laxatives. But what he does for you is to stimulate those muscles into motion, artificially the same; it is like the artificial respiration that is used to restore life to a man dragged from the water.

You may think that all this sounds familiar; that it is platitudinous to call attention to the restrictive influence of civilization. That is an old story. True enough. It is. It is the argument of every inventor of a new system of exercise. Exercise, a product of civilization, seeks, when you analyze it, to provide a substitute for the work our ancestors did that kept their bodies up to concert pitch. Amusement, recreation, are, in a sense, by-products of exercise, as exercise is used by men in their prime, or past it.

But in nearly all exercise, in walking, in golf, or tennis, bowling, handball, amusement and recreation are the only really valuable products. So far as exercising the muscles that really need work is concerned, they are a delusion and a snare. The vitally important muscles, the ones that civilization atrophies, get no more benefit from a round of golf, as a rule, than they do from the work you do in an ordinary business day. That isn't quite true, but it is true enough for all practical purposes.

Again that is a truism. And because the fact has been so generally recognized we have scores of different systems of calisthenic exercises, carefully, and often skillfully, devised to bring into play the little-used muscles of the body. There are few men more than thirty-five years old who have not, for a time at least, more or less sporadically followed some such routine of exercise.

You may do it with a class, under a leader. You may do it at home, using a chart. You may have dumb-bells or Indian clubs; may even have a set of chest weights. Whatever the system, the chances are that it takes, if you follow it faithfully, half an hour of your time, that it bores you to distraction—and that it does you mighty little good!

Swedish Drill Will Tire You

A little more than two years ago, at the time when we were approaching the peak of our war effort, when we were training millions of men, the commandant of one of the great naval training stations wrote me a letter. He was disgusted with the Swedish drill in calisthenics his men were getting. He said that if his men followed it out conscientiously and faithfully it tired them out, left them without energy and zest for their other work, and that any man who wasn't disposed to be conscientious could go through all the motions and do no work at all. His purpose, he told me, was to cast it out from his station altogether.

Before that time, I had, like most men interested in physical training, accepted the basic principles of such calisthenic drills without much thought. That letter made me think. I studied the system and saw that the commandant was right. The exercises imposed altogether too great a strain on the men who performed them literally. They made too great a demand upon the stock of vitality. They made for staleness, overtraining—and I have coached too many football teams not to know how carefully that condition must be guarded against.

You, to, Are a Caged Animal

I had the purpose of that calisthenic drill in mind; it was, reduced to its lowest terms, to provide a substitute for the normal activity of man in his wild or natural state. The analogy of civilized man and the caged lion in the Zoo struck me. I went to Bronx Park to see what the lion did about it; to study his way, which would be a natural way, of solving the problem.

I watched those animals. And they all did approximately the same thing. They seemed never to worry about their legs. But they were always stretching and twisting and turning their bodies—their trunks. They used the floors of their cages and the bars to get resistance, and they pushed and twisted and turned as they did it. I took note of my dog, too—another caged animal, corresponding more to me, of course, than to the lion in the zoo.

Call your dog, when he is lying, asleep, on the sofa. He gets down, readily enough. But he won't come to you until he has stretched. His front legs go down first and he stretches forward, then back. It is the same with a cat, or any other animal—except a beast of burden, like a horse or a mule. And a wild animal may stretch in that fashion, but he has less need to do so.

Now, those stretchings and turnings and twistings aren't without aim or purpose. It is entirely possible to analyze them, to detect a definite rhythm, to see that, as a matter of fact, they exercise, simply and naturally, and without strain, all the muscles that, in captivity, tend to fall into disuse. Your dog stretches whenever rest has stiffened his muscles. And if a

caged animal can do that, so can a caged man. My business was to use such exercises as we had and to devise just a simple, easily remembered, easily performed schedule of such movements.

That is why I worked out the Daily Dozen. It was, in the first place, to give that naval officer a substitute for the Swedish calisthenics he was preparing to throw out because they didn't do what they were supposed to do. They were supposed to tone up the bodies of those men in training, to make them supple and limber, to keep them on edge and fit.

These exercises, based on the stretchings of caged animals, had to be simple. Complicated exercises involve too great and uninteresting a mental effort; most men will not take the trouble to memorize an elaborate set of movements. And they are right, too!

I found that twelve simple movements would cover everything required. I divided these into four groups of three exercises, and I named them alliteratively. Here are the twelve names:

Hands, hips, head. Grind, grate, grasp. Crawl, curl, crouch. Wave, weave, wing.

It takes ten minutes, or less, to go through the whole dozen. Each exercise is performed ten times, except the crouch—five repetitions of that are enough. It may be a little easier to learn the Daily Dozen with a leader and to work with a group; it isn't at all necessary. Any man or woman can learn how to go through these movements by reading the description of them. They are described in detail on page 9.

These exercises will call for effort from all the muscles of your trunk; for arms and legs they will do little or nothing.

Some of these exercises will take it out of you at first. If you are short of wind, if you are carrying a little extra weight about the middle, they'll tire you. If any of them impose too much strain, if you're too tired when you have done them, cut down the number of times you do them and work up to the maximum slowly and gradually.

Salvation Isn't Won in a Day

On the other hand, if you are in good condition, you may think these exercises are too easy. During the war Swedish instructors came in some of the groups to learn the Daily Dozen. Their tendency was to laugh at them; to think them child's play. It seemed to them that these exercises were useless. I remember one hard-shelled old chief petty officer. He had no use for them at all. But he went through them for two weeks, religiously, as a matter of discipline. And then he came to me. He had lost half an inch about his waist line! And he was the most surprised man I ever saw.

"I was hard as nails!" he said. And he had been, too. "I don't see how it does it—but if it can do that to me I'm for it, sir!"

No matter what your condition, though, you won't get quick returns from the Daily Dozen. They won't help you to undo the effect of years of neglect in a few days. Nature does not work that way. If you're much overweight, you won't see the flesh roll off your frame.

Good-by, Headaches!

But you will begin, pretty soon, to get definite results. The muscles in your abdomen will become supple and strong, until, ultimately, there will be a sort of corset of muscle about your waist. Your thoracic cavity will grow larger, because some of these exercises, particularly the curl and the wing, the grind, the grate, and the grasp, will make you breathe deep. They will strengthen the muscles about your shoulders, too, and across your chest and back. These are the exercises that will make the prospect of wearing a low-cut gown less of a nightmare for certain women.

The exercises go straight at the causes of a number of annoying little ailments, not serious enough to send you to a doctor, that keep you from feeling as well as you might from day to day. A good many headaches, for example, will yield to a few repetitions of the grasp. If they arise from eyestrain or from too great a concentration of the blood in the head, that movement will serve almost as a specific. The fixed stare at a certain point, as you bend forward, will rest some of the eye muscles and exercise others you seldom use.

Generally speaking, you often feel stuffy and logy after you have applied yourself closely to mental work. Your tendency, when you get up, after a long session at your desk, is to stretch —just as your dog stretches when you call him to you. We don't carry that tendency quite far enough. A few of these exercises freshen one wonderfully when one is in that state. They restore and redistribute the physical powers.

Officials may be obliged to attend several important conferences or directors' meetings in rapid succession. They need time to readjust their outlook between such meetings. But when that time can't be had, one will find that five minutes alone, going through this set-up, serves the purpose splendidly. In the same way, if one has to eat a meal on top of a long period of mental work, the exercises should be done first. Otherwise digestion suffers.

It is true that the Daily Dozen was devised in the beginning as a setting-up drill for picked young men—the boys who were in training during the war. But its greatest value is for men who are no longer young; for men who, when they have passed their thirty-fifth birthday, are beginning to realize that their bodies aren't as fit as their minds.

I applied it to middle-aged men, and men past middle age too, for that matter, during the war—men who simply had to do more work than they were in the habit of doing. They had to meet a crisis, a grave emergency. Their working capacity had to be increased.

Now, for a certain length of time, they might have gone on living in their accustomed way, doing more work. But they would have done so at the expense of their reserve of vitality; they would have been riding for a fall—heading straight toward a complete breakdown. My problem was to enable them to do more work without encroaching upon that absolutely essential reserve of vitality. That is as important to you as its cash reserve is to a bank. Unless you have it, you go down the first time anything goes wrong.

I want to go back, just for a moment, to the analogy I always have in mind. Consider the training of a football team. You can train those men down to the finest possible point; you can condition them so that they haven't a pound of superfluous weight. They start their big game on edge. In the first five minutes some one muffs a punt; an opposing player snatches up the ball and runs for a touchdown.

The overtrained team is beaten from that moment. It needs something that has been trained out of it—its reserve. Whereas no such sudden disaster can crush a team that has retained that store of extra power. In the emergency it is able to come back—to discount and offset that unexpected reverse.

The Dollar-a-Year Man

When cabinet members in Washington, dollar-a-year men caught up in the war machine, business executives whose work was vital to the success of the conflict, asked me to help them to get through the extra work required of them without breaking down, I knew that we had to guard against depletion of their reserve power. In the Daily Dozen, I soon found, I had something that would actually increase that power. They grew progressively more fit as we went along.

They went through the dozen exercises once a day. They had a cold bath and a rub down before breakfast—but the rub was a luxury, not a necessary part of the process. They drank a good deal of water, but not with their meals. They stopped smoking before breakfast—such of them as had that habit Otherwise, they did as they pleased.

Bell Telephone News

Published Monthly by the
INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

EDGAR S. BLOOM, *President*
C. H. ROTTGER, *Vice President*
FRANK WAMPLER, *Vice President and General Manager*
THOMAS R. KEYES, *General Auditor*
G. A. KOSITZKY, *Chief Engineer*
A. R. HENRY, *Secretary and Treasurer*
OSCAR PETERSEN, *Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer*
WALTER HANSEN, *Assistant Treasurer*

AMORY T. IRWIN, Editor
EVERETT E. FRIGANZA, Assistant Editor
W. R. BURLING, Advertising Representative
BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING - - - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—Two Dollars a Year in advance, to all persons except employees of the Telephone Company

"Who Saved the Woman's Life?"

IN the yearly report of the Visiting Nurse Association under the heading "Quick Work" this interesting story is told.

A settlement worker telephoned to the association that a man had come to their office complaining that all of the neighbors were after him and had talked so incoherently that they wished a nurse would call at his house and investigate. The nurse went at once and found that his wife had supposed that he had gone to work. After advising his wife that she might call them up for assistance if she needed help, the nurse left her card and telephone number.

About three o'clock in the afternoon a much agitated voice called by telephone the office of the Visiting Nurse Association and said that her husband was at home threatening to kill her. The clerk telephoned the county agents' office at once for a doctor who arrived in a short time and removed the man to the Psychopathic Hospital where he was found to be dangerously and probably hopelessly insane. The nurse's quick action probably saved the life of the woman.

But what about that little card with a telephone number on it? What part did it play in this story?

From beginning to end our telephone operators like good fairies were guarding the life of the mother and her babies. The settlement called the office; the nurse gave the number to be called in emergency; the mother called the number; the clerk called the county agency; the agency called the doctor: the doctor saw the man and telephoned for an ambulance and the man was taken to a safe place.

Isn't it splendid to be able to help in every emergency—to be coöperators as well as operators?

Mr. Monroe on the Utilities

THAT the public utility business in the country is fundamentally sound and that the public utilities of Chicago in particular form a desirable investment were brought out with great clearness by Charles A. Monroe who was the speaker at the regular weekly meeting of the Electric Club, March 8th. Mr. Monroe, in addition to being vice-president of the Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company, is vice-president of the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois and a director of several other public utility corporations.

Mr. Monroe showed that the principle of state regulation of public utility rates and service as opposed to municipal regulation is now so well established that there no longer exists the menace of pernicious political interference with the business of these companies and their service to the public. The establishment of a State Public Utilities Commission in forty-two of the states of the union has removed the companies from dependence upon local city councils and placed them under the supervision of permanent regulatory bodies with scientific engineering assistance at their command, and this insures the utilities immunity from the evils of local political regulation. The utility commissions have been conservative in their valuations, placing them so low that no court could possibly put them any lower, if court appeal should become necessary. This means, in effect, that rates sufficient to produce a reasonable return on the securities are practically guaranteed.

Mr. Monroe took up in detail the situation with reference to the principal utilities of Chicago showing that each one of these is fundamentally a sound investment.

What it Did to France

"STATE ownership of the railways, postal service, telegraph and telephone lines was said to result in huge deficits, and the eight hour labor law which was said to cost the railways an extra 1,000,000,000 francs ($200,000,000) annually, was bitterly criticised. M. Cheron said the government loses 600,000,000 francs alone ($120,000,000) through operating the telephone system.

"The vast army of civil servants, numbering 700,000 for a population of 37,000,000, was violently attacked by M. Cheron, who demanded that hordes of government employees be dismissed."

Those well meaning but ill-informed persons who still advocate operation of utilities by political organizations are invited to ponder on these paragraphs, which are quoted from the report of the speech of M. Henry Cheron, chairman of the finance commission when he submitted the commission's report to the French senate.

Telephone Service Is, and Should Be, Nationwide

THE telephone is, more than any other, a nation-wide utility. Telephone service to be adequate cannot be limited by any political boundaries narrower than the boundaries of the nation. It must reach across the continent and connect not only the cities and larger communities, but the cross-roads settlements and the scattered farms. No individual part of the development can be considered only with reference to itself, but each part must be considered in its relation to the whole. Does it add a proportionate value to the service of the whole? It is easy to understand that the development of the service anywhere adds to the value of the service everywhere. No subscriber to telephone service knows in advance the stations or locations he may at some time want to reach. Every increase in potentiality of service increases value.

Public Utilities

DID you ever feel like ordering the gas company to take out your meter and shut off all connections and then telling the light and power people that you are absolutely done and won't stand for it any longer, and then demanding that the telephone company give you an explanation, and then going to the water works boards and telling them, to their face, just what you think? So have we. Funny, isn't it, that when you get there you find them to be absolutely human beings just like the rest of us critters. And also you find that they are so busy trying to give the best service possible, under the conditions, that you don't feel like taking their time from their work to have them listen to your "bawling out."

When a public utility service is running without friction and giving ideal satisfaction we do not often realize the great part it plays in our daily comfort. When things go a little wrong we realize it at once. Hence, we raise the kick. And it isn't always well to disregard those kicks, either. Progress comes from sensible and intelligent dissatisfaction. But such progress is for construction and not destruction.—*Editorial, Evening Gazette,* Xenia, March 4, 1921.

"USE THE WIRES TO SELL YOUR TIRES"

B. F. Goodrich Company Gives Valuable Sales Hints to Dealers

One dealer declares his telephone is worth $5,000 *a year as a salesman.*

The law of averages says that forty per cent of car owners need tires right now—go get 'em by telephone.

A Milwaukee Goodrich dealer sold $4,500 *by telephone during* 1920.

Get a "telephone line" on your prospects—it's a mere matter of seconds between you and a sale.

One South Bend Dealer averaged one sale to four calls.

Your telephone always gets a hearing—adds a personal touch that can't be denied.

Read the story of the Goodrich Company's telephone campaign.

"A 'live wire' salesman but is he working. It's your telephone! There's no use of it standing there idle ninety-five per cent of the time when you can turn it into a real salesman."

With that emphatic and striking message, the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, of Akron, Ohio, one of the largest of the tire manufacturing concerns, urges its dealers to "use the wires to sell your tires."

"Your telephone gets a hearing practically any time or place," the advice to dealers continues, "you can do a large part of your selling right from your place of business; and if you have a stenographer or an energetic helper, they can do a lot of follow up work for you and keep looking up lists of new prospects who can be pulled into your store or garage by a little suggestion over the telephone."

The Goodrich company began a widespread campaign to urge dealers to sell by telephone, realizing that wide awake and energetic sales methods must be used to build up sales during a period which had been none too brisk.

In a specially prepared sales-by-telephone publication, the Goodrich company, which has tested the sales by telephone idea with remarkable results, gives this advice:

"The sell-by-telephone plan is one of the best things we have seen for a long time—it's sure fire if you give it the right show. For example, one dealer made eight sales in one day out of twenty-nine calls—another sold twenty-one out of sixty-seven."

The sales by telephone drive began January 17th, when Goodrich dealers everywhere put their "telephone salesmen" to work on what the tire company declared "should be the biggest selling drive that ever tinkled your cash register."

Here are some of the sales talks to dealers used in the telephone drive:

"Dealers want to realize this too—selling conditions in the tire business have changed. Competition is keen—buying is done more carefully—and the live dealer, the man who goes TO his trade instead of waiting for it to COME to him is going to reap the biggest harvest.

"In what way can you get a quicker hearing, advertise yourself to more car owners, or get more motorists in the habit of thinking of you than over the telephone?

"Like all good things there is a best way to go at this Telephone Sales campaign. You don't want to be too abrupt, there are different ways of approaching different classes of men, so—

"We have laid it all out for you here—made it easy. Just in a suggestive way of course, for you often will know best how to approach certain of your trade. But it will pay you to look over the approaches which follow—we have suggested actual conversations—put the words right into your mouth if you want to use them."

One of the sample telephone conversations offered for the dealer's use is given under the heading, "If he's an old customer try it this way:"

"Is this Mr. Kingsbury?"

"This is Fred Jackson talking of the Maxwell garage on North Adams street.

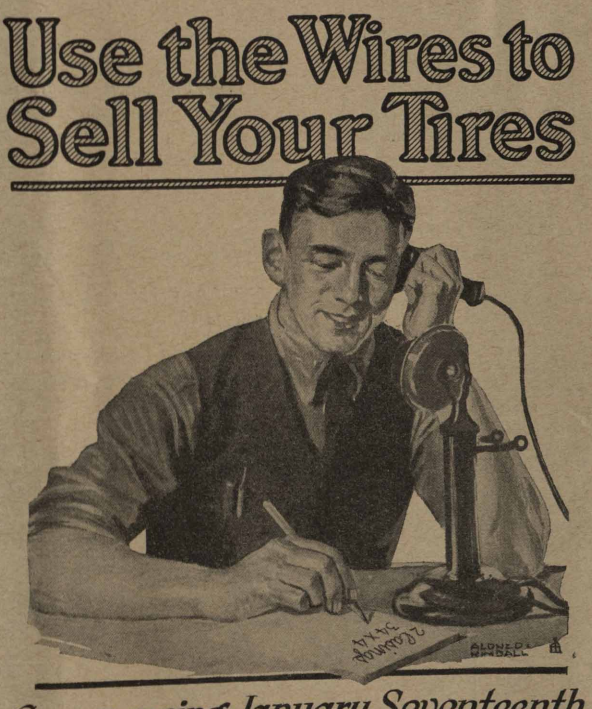
"I've been calling up my customers, Mr. Kingsbury, to get a line on their tire needs.

"You'd be surprised at the number I've found who've been putting off buying until they're literally running on ribbons. When I point out to them that it's mighty poor economy to run on casings like that, most of them buy.

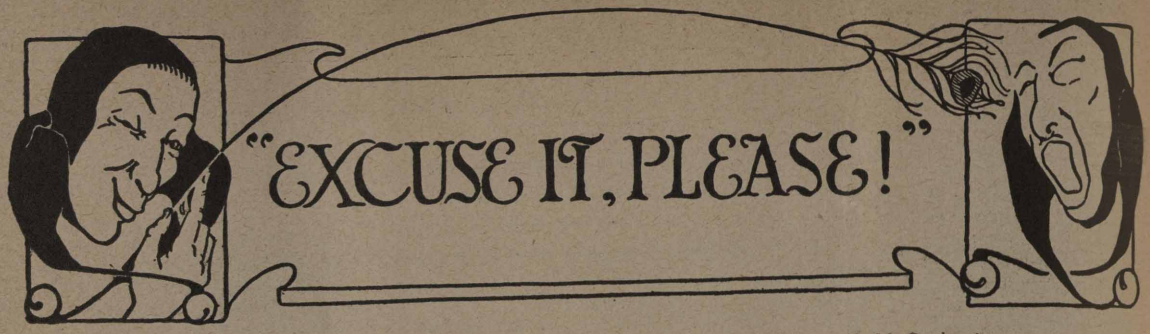
"You see it's like this. A good casing is not affected any more by winter driving than by summer driving. But it's different with a casing that has lots of little cuts and cracks. Slush and mud seeps in and ruins the fabric. You can't see inside the tire so you can't realize how it's being damaged. The result is the tire blows up unexpectedly and then you're in a fix.

"I suppose you're like most motorists and right now have a casing or two which has seen its best days. Don't you think you'd better play safe and replace them with new tires you KNOW are dependable?"

"By this line of conversation, you will find out if the customer is in the market," the dealer is advised. "If he is, follow up with your regular sales talk—you know how to do it. If not ask him to remember you when he is ready to buy."



FRONT COVER DESIGN OF AN ATTRACTIVE MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE "USE THE WIRES" CAMPAIGN.



Served with Meals

At 10:30 a. m. a lady's voice called the Commercial department at Vincennes, Ind. "Will you please send a telephone out to ——— street before dinner?" the voice asked.

—

"What's the matter, old top? You look sick."

"I've just undergone something serious."

"Appendicitis?"

"Worse than that: I had my telephone taken out."

—

Contribution from Manitowoc

Subscriber—"Hello sweetheart, how are you?"

Student—"We do not give that information."

—

Mark Had Right Dope

An old-time friend of Mark Twain wrote to him, and at the end of his letter he remarked that he was in very poor health. He concluded by asking, "Is there anything worse than having toothache and earache at the same time?"

And Mark, in his customary style, wrote back, "Yes, rheumatism and Saint Vitus' dance."

—

Leave It to Dad

"Mother?"

"Yes, dear."

"Tell me a fairy story before I go to sleep, will you?"

"Wait till your father comes home, dear, and he'll tell us both one."

—

They had just become engaged.

"I shall love," she cooed, "to share all your griefs and troubles."

"But, darling," he purred, "I have none."

"No," she agreed; "but I mean when we are married."—*Dallas News.*

Oh, My Goodness!

Bones—"I called up on the 'phone today, and just for fun I said, 'Hello, Central, give me heaven.'"

Jones—"What happened?"

Bones—"Well, that's not exactly what she gave me."—*Clipped.*

—

Then the Trouble Started

It was the first of April.

"Mama! Mama!" came a piping treble, "come quick; there's a strange man in the dining-room kissing the waitress."

The mother made a hurried start, but was halted by the gay little son who cried exultingly, "April Fool! It's only Papa!"—*Store Chat.*

—

"A telephone girl always reminds me of a pictured saint."

"Why?"

"There is a continual 'hello' around her head."

—

Johnny: "Papa, what do you call a man who runs an automobile?"

Father: "It depends on how near he comes to hitting me."

—

He Couldn't Swim

"Help, help! I can't thwim and my wife ith drowning."

"Why don't you walk out with her, then? You don't appear to be out of your depth."

"Yeth I am. I'm standing on her."

—

Notice

"Mother, was your name Pullman before you married daddie?" asked little Frances.

"No, dear," replied her mother, "what made you think so?"

"Well, I just wondered. I see that name on most of our towels."

PHILLUP PHINN——BOTH HARD TO TAKE

—I

Sickness Disability

The fourth of a series of talks about your Service Record and the Employees' Benefit Fund.

IN OUR talks heretofore we have devoted our attention in great part to the matter of service record, but we now direct attention to the matter of Sickness Disability. We will not deal with the details as to compensation, etc., because these facts are plainly set out in the "Plan" which every employee should read, but we will endeavor to cover certain features on the administration of the plan which are not covered in detail in the pamphlet.

The plan requires that those who receive sickness disability benefits must secure proper treatment from a reliable physician who should be called without delay and a thorough examination requested. If this is followed it will greatly reduce the amount of suffering and also the expenses the employees are put to for treatment. Report any illness to your immediate superior at once. If the disability is continued beyond the first seven-day period, immediate superior should prepare the necessary form of application for sickness disability benefits and forward it, with physician's first certificate, in accordance with the routine, so that there will be no delay in the consideration of benefits by the committee. Our medical adviser suggests that employees who are absent on account of disability request the attending physicians to report all items of interest regarding their disability on their medical certificates which are required at intervals of one week. In doing so, they would avoid delay in the payment of benefits occasioned by lack of sufficient information. Supervising employees should also familiarize themselves with the routine and instructions for the administration of the plan, General Bulletin No. 19-B, in order that they may be of assistance to the employees reporting to them.

Each and every employee should safeguard his health by observing hygenic rules and particularly never neglect "Colds."

In a few cases the committee has reluctantly been compelled to suspend benefits because of the unsatisfactory character of the medical reports. In some other cases where it was apparent that employees were malingering or failing to take the necessary steps to effect a return to health, and where it was reported that they were acting in a manner which retarded or militated against recovery, the benefits were cancelled.

Our medical adviser frequently requests special examinations of employees who are eligible to receive benefits from the benefit fund. The following are some of the reasons for these special examinations by physicians acting on behalf of the company:

The medical certificate furnished by attending physicians is incomplete.

The attending physician reports a diagnosis which is too broad, and does not give adequate information for the medical adviser to understand clearly the diagnosis and prognosis of the illness.

The attending physician frequently gives the probable duration of sickness altogether out of keeping with the diagnosis reported.

When sickness has been of an infectious nature, in order to make certain that the employees have completely recovered, and that their return to work will in no way endanger their fellow employees.

These special medical examinations are of the greatest importance to the employees as it is frequently found that the examinations disclose certain diseases or ailments which enable the employees to obtain prompt treatment for such in their earlier stages.

We would, therefore, request the prompt and cheerful co-operation of employees when these special medical examinations are requested, as it is to the advantage of the employees themselves not only from a health standpoint but in order that sickness disability benefits may have prompt consideration.

A Few of the Accidents Reported Recently

AMONG women employees the principal cause of accidents is stumbling, slipping, etc.

It would appear that a large number of accidents could be avoided if ordinary precautions were observed. All employees should exercise due care in the performance of duty. Women employees should be careful in going up or down stairs. Linemen should be very careful while working on poles. Scratches, cuts and abrasions should have proper first-aid treatment to prevent blood-poisoning. Carelessness has caused many serious accidents. We believe, however, that most of our fellow employees are endeavoring to do their work in such a way as to avoid accidents. However, the few that do not seem to keep in mind the thought of "Safety First" frequently not only expose themselves but others to accidents.

—

An employee cranking a Ford car struck his hand on a rough piece of metal attached to the headlight, resulting in a slight cut to his left thumb.

A lineman, while scraping rust off some iron wire, had his head so close to the wire that particles of rust were blown into his eyes, resulting in severe inflamation.

A groundman was standing on the steps of a company truck when the truck made a quick turn, causing him to be thrown off and under the wheel. He suffered severe injury to both legs.

A lineman attempted to pick up tools at the foot of a pole while another lineman was placing insulators on a crossarm. One of the insulators was dropped by the lineman on the pole, striking the man on the ground on the side of the head severely bruising the scalp.

A station installer while attempting to remove a screen did not make sufficient provision to prevent the window from coming down; as a result the window crashed down on his right hand.

A mechanic while repairing a truck suffered a contusion and abrasions to his right knee when it was struck by the crank of the machine when the engine backfired.

A repairman riding a motorcycle collided with a truck while riding at fast speed and suffered lacerations to his head, back, arms and hands.

A repairman riding a motorcycle in a rut in the road was thrown to the ground and suffered a broken hand when the machine skidded as he tried to turn out of the rut.

A lineman fell about fifteen feet to the ground when the limb upon which he was standing, in trimming a tree, broke off.

A mechanic without goggles or other protection to his eyes came in close contact with an emery wheel while in use. A piece of the emery flew in his right eye causing considerable inflamation and pain.

MAY WE SUGGEST THAT A REAL EFFORT BE MADE BY EVERYBODY TO PREVENT ACCIDENTAL INJURY TO THEMSELVES AND OTHERS.

Indianapolis Girl Engaged

THE *Indianapolis News* of March 25th published the following announcement:

> Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Van Ness announce the engagement of their daughter, Rosamond Elizabeth, and Edward A. Kiesle. The wedding will take place next month.

And W. T. A. informs us that Miss Van Ness is a clerk and stenographer in the office of the plant engineer.

GLANCE BEHIND SCENES AT MUNCIE

Newspaper Writer Finds Operator Has Plenty to Keep Her Busy and Advises Public to Treat Her Well

By W. C. Harding

IF you happen to get a wrong number or get a busy signal don't swear at the operator. This is the advice contained in a most interesting article which appeared in the Muncie, Ind., *Press*, of April 2nd, and from which we quote:

To the uninitiated the total amount of mechanical manipulation necessary in a telephone conversation is the taking down and putting up of the receiver. This represents, however, only a fractional part of the necessary operations, and a glance behind the scenes—or rather behind the switchboard, reveals the complexity of getting a mere "Hello—Goodbye" over the wires.

The innumerable cables in the main wire room, the thousands of tiny strands behind the switchboard, the busy operators rapidly plugging in and out, seem on the first visit of the outsider the most intricate of modern riddles. It is even conjectured by some that Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, would be completely at loss in a modern telephone exchange. The work room of the Muncie exchange is no exception to this general rule.

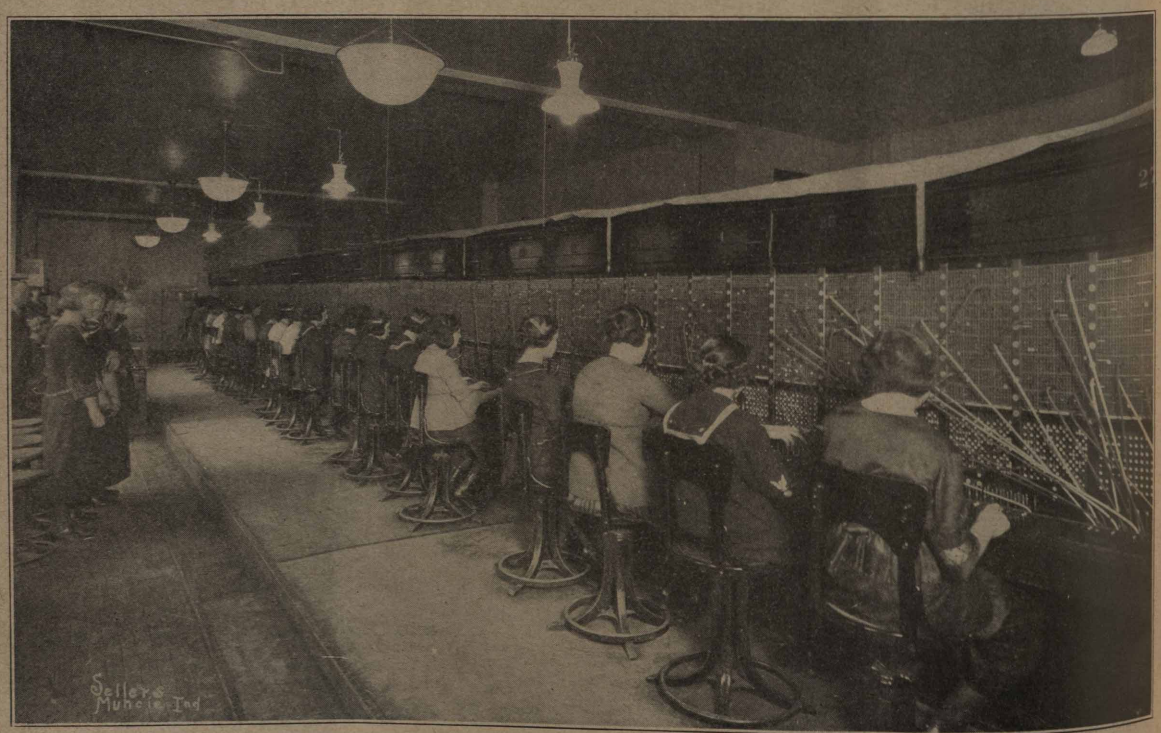
Not "Hello Girls" Now

In the room at the Muncie exchange is a switchboard for twenty-five operators. These are the girls who take care of connections for local calls. The layman has formed the habit, gained in the earlier days of the telephone, to call these operators "hello girls" but, honestly now, do you ever hear the operasay hello to you when you take the receiver down. The hello girl is no more, since the phraseology of the modern exchange has eliminated that word from her vocabulary, and her only means of vocal expression now are "operator," "number, please," "waiting" and a few others.

The girls in this room are experienced operators. A school is conducted at all times by the company and no girl is permitted to operate a working switch board until she has been thoroughly trained in the proper manipulation of the plugs. She must learn how to find the proper numbers and how to trace calls, the correct words she must use in replying to a subscriber, and if she is working in the toll room she must learn the code. Speed and accuracy are essential. Only ten seconds are permitted for an operator to connect a call and if it takes her longer it is a demerit against her. The average time in the Muncie office is not over two and one-half seconds.

How Connections Are Made

When the subscriber takes down a receiver a light appears on the switchboard just under the number of the 'phone being used. The operator pushes a plug into the hole just over the light. These plugs always run in pairs and when the number has been given the operator pushes the other plug in the socket of the out-going number. She cannot push this plug in indifferently, first she must tap the edge of the socket, if then a singing,



OPERATING ROOM, INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY, MUNCIE, IND.

—I

humming sound comes back the line is out of order; if it is a rather clicking sound she knows that the line is being used. Care must be taken to distinguish between the out-of-order and the busy-back sounds. A double row of lights in front of the operator tell her when the two parties have been connected, a pair of lights burning when both receivers are down. When both receivers are hung up the light goes out and she can then release the plugs or plug out.

Each operator answers the incoming calls for two hundred telephones. Each one has seventeen pairs of connecting plugs and when these are all working the board in front of her looks like a gigantic spider web. Calls are answered in their order of coming in unless a great number come in at the same time and then they have to be answered as best they can. This some times keeps a few subscribers waiting but cannot be avoided.

On the local switch board there is one incoming socket and nine outgoing sockets for every 'phone in use. Five wires lead into each socket and since there are nearly 7,200 'phones in this district one can imagine the switch board. These lead out into the main wire room where they are stretched across steel frames. Here individual wires can be touched and here safety appliances are attached. The wires leave the building in huge cables, each containing anywhere from 80 to 1,200 wires and these connect with lines and underground cables of the city.

Why Calls Are Lost

The toll room where the long-distance calls are taken care of is similar to the local room but not so large a switchboard. The beginning and end of a call is here stamped by a time clock on the card and there is no guessing the length of the call. It is in this department that the code system is used by the operators. For instance, New York calls Muncie but the party wished is out of town but can be found in Pittsburgh. Muncie then answers back U-X-F-C-Pittsburgh, which is equivalent to saying "out of town but can be found in Pittsburgh." Codes similar in type are used for such messages on all the American Telephone and Telegraph lines. Many long-distance calls are lost by failure of the one answering the 'phone to keep a record of where the call was from. The telephone company does not keep a written record of all incoming calls. For instance, a call comes for John Brown, Muncie, from Chicago. He is out and his office girl or some member of his family answers the 'phone. These fail to remember where the call was from, and when Mr. Brown comes in he calls up the office to find out who was calling. The toll operators cannot tell him, and he is perhaps angry that the call was lost. The one answering should make a note of where the call was from.

Not Always Her Fault

Many mistakes are made through the failure of the ones speaking to talk clearly. Some numbers sound similar over the 'phone, such as two and three and five and nine. Everyone should feed the number slowly and clearly through the transmitter.

The telephone is to-day one of our most common means of rapid communication but the workings of which are little understood by the public at large. Everyone should at some time visit the exchange and take a glimpse behind the lines. The officials are glad to show you around and one will find the visit of educational value.

Telephone Equipment for Hotel Roberts, Muncie

THE *Muncie Sunday Star* of February 13th devoted almost an entire section to the formal opening of Hotel Roberts, which is one of the finest hostelries in the state. The Indiana Bell Telephone Company carried an advertisement of one-half a page in this special section. It set forth the value of service as the real business-getter.

The Hotel Roberts installed 203 telephones. These are located not only in every guest room but in every department of the hotel. There are five pay stations especially situated for the convenience of the public. A No. 4 switchboard of 320 lines equipped with fifteen trunks was installed in close proximity to the clerk's desk. The guest rooms are furnished with 533-A telephones and the offices and kitchen with desk telephones. In installing these telephones 10,000 feet of No. 19 duplex wire was used which is all concealed from the time it leaves the cable terminal until it enters the telephone. Approximately 100 feet of cable wire was used, ranging from 25-pair to 300-pair. There are twenty-five cable terminals in the building located at the most advantageous points for distribution.

The switchboard work and inside wiring were done by our local men, C. E. Ford and George Carpenter, under the direct supervision of Plant Chief John F. Smith and Wire Chief F. E. Williams. The workmanship is a model of excellence and the Muncie exchange is proud of it.

Committee of Award, Theodore N. Vail Medals

The management representatives on the Committee of Award which will pass on cases recommended for the award of the Theodore N. Vail Medals will consist of the following officials of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company:

C. H. Rottger, Vice-President.
Frank Wampler, Vice-President and General Manager.
A. R. Henry, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. R. Keyes, General Auditor.
B. D. Wilber, Engineer.
A. E. Smith, General Commercial Superintendent.
F. A. Montrose, General Superintendent of Plant.
C. R. Woods, General Superintendent of Traffic.

The following employees were elected as employee representatives on the Committee of Award:

Northern Division—
Commercial Department—Angeline Griffith, Huntington, Ind.
Plant Department—Herman Ogalsbee, Huntington, Ind.
Traffic Department—Ida V. Sutton, Huntington, Ind.

Central Division—
Commercial Department—M. G. Waldo, Frankfort, Ind.
Plant Department—Jno. B. Able, Bedford, Ind.
Traffic Department—Fanchon Hall, Terre Haute, Ind.

Southern Division—
Commercial Department—Irene Breeden, New Albany, Ind.
Plant Department—H. L. Brown, New Albany, Ind.
Traffic Department—Freda Pfeifer, Boonville, Ind.

Indianapolis District—
Commercial Department—E. C. Belzer, Indianapolis, Ind.
Plant Department—Owen L. Miller, Indianapolis, Ind.
Traffic Department—Mary Leonard, Indianapolis, Ind.

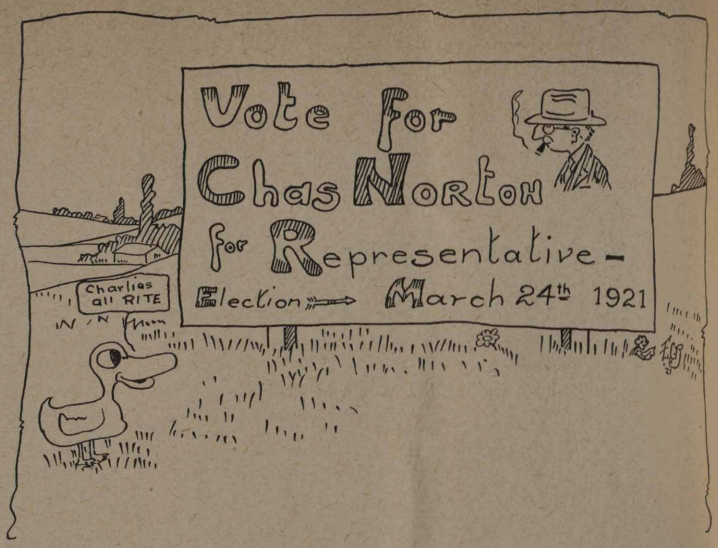
Gathering the News!

What would Reporters do these days,
When nose for news is all the craze—
When sixteen columns to each man
Is quite a small assignment plan,
And when editions come each hour
From presses of the highest power,
And people, anxious, on the street,
Are grabbing for the latest sheet
To know just what is going on,
From Hackensack to Old San Juan—
I say, how would they make the grade
If TELEPHONES had not been made?

—*Rips.*

PICTORIAL MELANGE FROM INDIANA

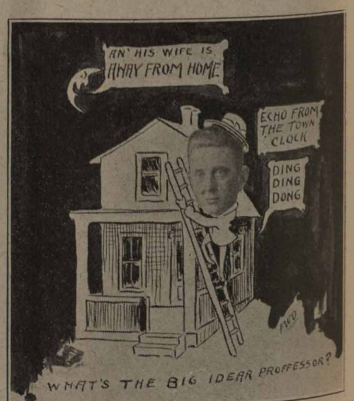
Above and below are cartoons which amused employees of the La Porte Telephone Company at an entertainment in Westville.



The fight for jobs as Association representatives was a warm one. C. S. Norton was one of the active candidates at Indianapolis. This was one of his campaign posters.

February 22nd Party at Marion.

The Recent Big Party in Bedford.



Another Humorous Poster of the Westville Party.

—I

LUCKY STRIKES

By W. M. K.

Contributions for this column are solicited. They should be sent to W. M. Kendrick, Indianapolis.

Well, now that the election of employees' representatives is over, what will we do next?

—

Our Album

In a photographic parlor,
Not so many years ago,
Stood a man, both grand and handsome,
As the photograph will show.

The tintype that was taken then
Of this young and graceful swain,
Is our good friend E. L. Taylor,
Who hangs out at old Fort Wayne.

—

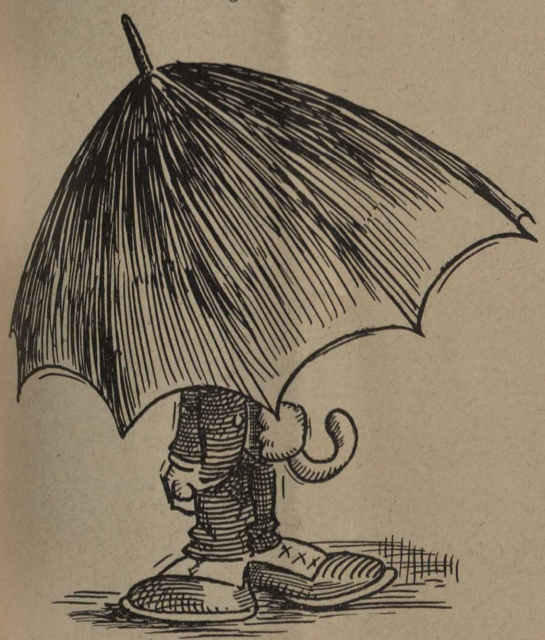
Full instructions as to how to become a major in the state militia may be obtained at small cost by addressing Max Hosea, secretary Indiana Telephone Association, Indianapolis.—(Advertisement.)

—

The age of conferences has arrived.

—

Guessing Contest



GUESS WHO THIS IS.

Credit in the next issue will be given those who guess the correct answer. Make your answers Fee-sible.

Traffic Conferences in Seven Cities

TRAFFIC conferences, for the purpose of discussing the differences in toll operating practice between Traffic Bulletins 10 and 4, together with other features of the operating are being held at various central points throughout the state.

The first three of these were held at Muncie, Fort Wayne and South Bend on March 29th, 30th and 31st, respectively. The balance of the meetings are scheduled for Peru on April 8th, LaFayette April 13th, Terre Haute April 14th, and Indianapolis April 15th.

At all of the conferences the surrounding connecting company offices were invited to send their chief operator as well as any other of their traffic employees which so far has resulted in such offices being well represented.

The meetings are being held under the supervision of W. M. Kendrick, toll traffic supervisor, and the instruction work is being carried on by Miss Margaret Shea, chief service observer for the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, former chief toll instructor at Indianapolis.

At Muncie short preliminary talks were made by D. H. Whitham, general contract agent, Indiana Bell Telephone Company, and Max Hosea, secretary of the Indiana Telephone Association. A. S. Barnett, division superintendent of the Central division, also attended the Muncie meeting.

At Fort Wayne a very pleasing address of welcome was made by Frank E. Bohn, secretary and general manager of the Home Telephone and Telegraph Company of Fort Wayne, who was followed by E. L. Gaines, traffic superintendent of the same company, and Messrs. D. H. Whitham and Max Hosea from Indianapolis.

At South Bend Frank V. Newman, general manager of the LaPorte Telephone Company, one of the best known independent telephone men of the Central states, gave a ten-minute talk in which he emphasized the necessity for uniform operating practices if the public and companies are to get the greatest benefits from the telephone as a great public servant.

Following Mr. Newman, Mr. Whitham again gave a short talk in which he pointed out the relations between the Bell and connecting companies. He called particular attention to the common problems that exist among all telephone companies and therefore the necessity for a closer relationship.

A. D. Lewis, division superintendent of the Northern division, welcomed the guests to South Bend and expressed his interest in the work of the conference.

A. L. Leazenby, supervisor of traffic, Indiana Bell Telephone Company, from Indianapolis, and Charles R. Long, traffic supervisor, Indiana Bell Telephone Company, Central division, with headquarters at Muncie, attended all of the meetings.

The Muncie conference, March 29th, was attended by the following:

Anderson: P. S. Higman, manager; Jesse Baltzell, traffic chief; Loma Rodabaugh, instructor, and Josephine Bodicut, supervisor.

Alexandria: Ellen Rhuling, chief operator.

Daleville: I. N. Barnard, secretary and treasurer, Daleville Telephone Company.

Elwood: A. B. Porter, manager.

Fairmount: Otto Morris, manager; Blanche Hansbarger, toll chief operator, and Ilah Peacock, toll operator, Citizens Telephone Company.

Hartford City: Letta McKenna, chief operator.

Indianapolis: A. S. Barnett, division superintendent; D. H. Whitham, general contract agent; Grace Boyer, division instructor, Central division, and A. L. Leazenby, supervisor of traffic.

Montpelier: Faye Kershner, toll operator.

Muncie: I. N. Crawford, manager; C. R. Long, traffic supervisor of Central division; Margaret Heffernan, traffic chief;

Mary White, toll chief operator; Margaret Smith, toll supervisor; Fern Williams, toll supervisor.

New Castle: Helen Cunningham, chief operator; Mabel Cramer, supervisor; Kathrine Robbins, supervisor, and Helen Shirlock, supervisor.

Noblesville: Frances Chambers, chief operator; Mrs. Cecile Sidners, toll operator, Home Telephone Company.

Pendleton: R. E. Brookbank, manager; Nora Benefiel, toll operator, and Maggie Van Duyn, toll operator, Pendleton Telephone Company.

Portland: Iva Williams, chief operator, Indiana Bell Telephone Company, and Marie Jelleson, chief operator, Home Telephone Company.

Shirley: Margaret Reed, chief operator, and Julia Harry, toll operator, Shirley Telephone Company.

Union City: Esta Armstrong, chief operator, and Florence Jones, toll operator, Union City Telephone Company.

Winchester: J. A. Browne, general manager, and Eva Canada, chief operator, Eastern Indiana Telephone Company.

The Peruiad

Canto V

TO THE readers of the News:

Well, here goes for some more agony. There is nothing of interest to write of around these diggin's any more. If this mess doesn't interest you why you won't have anything on me. Of course they had a dance here the first of the month but there wasn't much of an attendance. I guess there were about thirty couples and—oh, yes, A. D. Lewis, "Ivy" Green, Chas. Smith, Mr. Parish, D. H. Whitham, "Jimmy" Nichols and Leo Goeller were the out-of-town guests. There wasn't much doing only the dance and the feed and Goeller. He was caught with a picture of a girl in his pocket that he couldn't explain to a certain person. Some of the boys thought Mr. Blinn, our manager, looked like an easy mark and tried to help Goeller "plant" the picture on him. Mr. Blinn wasn't such an easy mark after all for he turned the trick on Goeller in a very sly way. I understand that Ty Cobb was the busiest man at the affair and ran around all evening like a chicken with its head off.

Oh yes, speaking of "Ty" reminds me of a stunt he pulled the other day. We have a new flivver up here, equipped with a self commencer, and our dauntless auto mechanic proceeded to show Marcus Blinn, our manager, how to operate it. But sad to relate "Ty" couldn't start the blooming thing until "Mark" informed him to put his switch on the battery. Believe me boy, we still contend that what "Ty" doesn't know about automobiles hasn't been found out.

And say, our new plant clerk "Sam-u-well" Colby, is trying for long-distance walking records. He is hunting a house but after tramping all over Peru several times he gave it up and sent for his wife to come to pursue the search. It seems to be a hopeless job unless Sam gets the colored people to give up their church.

"Jap" Phillips must uv cut down a few cigars as he stepped out the other day with a brand new hat and pair of trousers on. Some of the boys think that he either doesn't smoke as much as usual or has gone to smoking five centers.

The only thing you have to do now days to get "Tubby" Fagan started on an alibi is to ask him about who removed the heat coils when Yeaman was cutting in a piece of underground cable. The other day while installing a PBX at one of our leading factories it was necessary for "Ez" Owings to crawl under the floor of the building. He had a space about two feet high to get into, all filled with steam pipes. As it was a cold day all the pipes were good and hot. Shortly after "Ez" got under the floors the boys heard something that sounded like a cross between a mad dog growling and a crazy man trying to talk. After listening for quite awhile they made out the following: "Oh, why in the name of all that is holy (then they heard lots of things that were not holy) didn't I remain a clerk instead of trying to be a line foreman?"

Dick McDowell, lineman, is back again and the first thing he did was to crank a flivver that had a self starter. He thought the starter was the "cut out for the exhaust."

Yeaman, our cableman, says he doesn't mind trying to teach "Tommy" McDowell, his helper, how to wipe a joint but when Tommy burns up all his wiping cloths he thinks it time for recess, as schooling Tommy is too expensive.

Officers and brothers of the Ancient Order of Longfaces, if you will let your mind wander back a few weeks you will remember that we accepted into our order, Brother "Irish" Castell. Well, sad to relate, "Irish" was seen wearing a hat, think of it brothers, a hat, not the usual two caps. Now we think that a committee should be appointed to investigate the matter. Of course if Brother Irish has grown a new crop of hair he is no longer eligible as a member but if it was just a temporary fall from grace due to vanity in not liking to be seen with two caps on, maybe we can overlook the matter for this time.

Our Blackie has some of the most interesting experiences! He was called to a house on Grant street the other day to repair a 'phone. Just as he reached the house a couple of nice looking young ladies passed. Now our Blackie was looking at the drop, not the young ladies, but he backed into the house next door. He didn't come to until the young lady of that house (who happened to be an employee of our company) asked him what he thought he was doing. After stammering a few words of apology he beat it. He is still somewhat embarrassed every time he sees this young lady.

Well, folks, I am gonna quit cause I don't get no credit for this stuff nohow for the bunch here accuses every one else but me for this. I would write my name but if I wrote it in full nobody would recognize it anyhow so what's the use.

Your very much abused CO-worker.

P. S.: You guys that have been guessing about who I am have all been wrong but keep on maybe you will recognize my talent some day and give me credit. The last word written in this letter contains all of the initials of my name. Now do you know it. Yes?

Over a Half Million Stations Added in 1920

DURING the year 1920 the Bell System constructed the necessary plant and installed a net increase of 563,430 stations, the largest number of stations ever added by construction to the system in any one year. Notwithstanding the larger number of stations added, the demands until the last few months of the year were so abnormal that the unfilled orders for service reached an unprecedented total.

Sonatina in A Flat

I caught her gently as she fell,
I held her tenderly,
While she, fair words and sweet to hear,
Let fall so gently in my ear,
A-tingling with some strange emotion,
Some vibratory, rhythmic motion,
As I held her tenderly.
Was she so true as words would tell?
Or was she false deceiver?
So dark yet lustrous to behold!
So slender—yet so strong, so bold!
One silken tress fell o'er my hand.
Ah! False or true—I understand
My telephone receiver.

—*New York Globe.*

THE MONTH IN INDIANA

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

C. A. Cora, Representative, Indianapolis

Central Division

MISS JESSIE IRVING, chief operator at Shelbyville, spent several days in Terre Haute.

Garnet Fox, inside repairman at Shelbyville, has been sent to Washington, Ind., to act as wire chief.

Manager Beasly and family of Danville, Ind., spent a recent week-end in Shelbyville, the guests of S. G. Huncilman.

Mrs. Alta King, evening chief operator at Shelbyville, returned to her duties after having been quarantined for several weeks.

Miss Bea Kinney, information operator at Shelbyville, spent a week-end in Rushville.

Miss Lota Stader, Shelbyville toll operator, has been off duty on account of illness.

Miss Mildred Bailey, clerk in the Shelbyville commercial department, spent a week-end in Lafayette.

Mrs. Walter Robertson, operator, most delightfully entertained the employees of the Shelbyville exchange at a Valentine party at her home on Van avenue. The rooms were tastefully decorated with hearts and spring flowers. The evening was spent playing games and dancing, and the hostess served delicious refreshments. Contests also furnished amusement during the evening, the prizes being won by Miss Bea Kinney and Miss Grace Robins. Miss Kinney, who proved to be the most "intelligent person" present, received a beautiful pair of red mittens and although it is late in the season for such articles of apparel she was greatly pleased as it has been Miss Kinney's one desire to possess a pair of that particular shade.

Miss Clella Fletcher, toll operator at Bedford, was absent from her duties one week on account of her mother's illness. We all hope for her speedy recovery.

A business meeting was held in the rest room at Bedford March 15th. Ice cream and cake were served as refreshments.

Miss Mary Beauchamp, local operator at Bedford, spent a few days in Bloomington recently. We asked her how she liked the town and she replied very favorably. We would not be surprised?

Miss Lena Browning, commercial clerk at Bedford, entertained a few of the telephone employees at her home on East Sixteenth street. Those who attended were: Edith Sharr, Esther Sharr, Minnie Rhoda, Dessie Root, Lena Browning, Ralph Laux, Jee Kracky Lanahan and Robert Drake.

Indianapolis Traffic News

Belmont

The Belmont girls extend their sincere sympathy to Misses Roma and Addie Hawk in the loss of their beloved father.

Miss Gladys Stewart, of Belmont office, has resigned to take up her residence at Danville, Ind.

Misses Hazel Davis and Esther Street have been transferred to the Webster office, Miss Florence Lee to Randolph and Miss Louise Sutter to Drexel.

Misses Lois Ludlow and Ruth Cox have been promoted to supervisory positions and Misses Maud Wray and Deal Feeney have been appointed senior operators.

Miss Hazel Orman has returned from a two weeks' vacation which she spent with her mother and Miss Deal Feeney has returned from a short vacation in the country.

Miss Helen Scharlan was married on January 13th to Ray McIntire. A miscellaneous shower was given in her honor by Mrs. Harry Young on Friday evening January 28th. Covers were laid for twenty-five. Colors of blue and white were used for the decorations and the center piece for the table was a Kewpie bride. Mr. and Mrs. McIntire will reside in Indianapolis.

Washington

Miss Lou Pollard was recently married and has resigned. She will reside in Fort Wayne.

Miss Julia Githens has been promoted from an operating position to that of supervisor.

Miss Marion Laughlin was married to Mr. Strange. She has resigned to assume the duties of a housewife. Miss Laughlin is the young lady who was in attendance at the Washington booth during the Christmas bazaar and was dressed as Martha Washington.

The Washington rest room has become a very popular place for dancing. The music is wonderful and the dancing teachers are exceptionally fine.

Main

Miss Cecil Smith, chief operator, who has been ill for several weeks has returned.

Miss Gertrude Stoops, one of the most popular senior operators, has been promoted to evening chief operator at Irvington office.

Miss Lulu Hastings has changed her name to Mrs. Lulu Sutton.

Irvington

Miss Grace Rosegrant has been promoted from supervisor to instructor.

Miss K. Daugherty has been promoted to senior operator.

Miss Alice Obermeyer has been transferred to her former home in Tennessee.

Miss Ethel Riley, who has been seriously ill, is convalescing and expects to return to the office soon.

Northern Division

MISS HARRIET SCIPSKI, local operator at South Bend, has returned from a leave of absence.

Mrs. Cool, chief clerk in the South Bend Traffic office, is on leave of absence which is being spent in Rochester, Minn., with her mother who is ill there.

Miss Lois Anderson, South Bend toll chief operator, is on an extended leave of absence due to ill health. We all wish her a speedy recovery.

Miss Blanche Courtright, toll operator at South Bend, has returned from a visit to her home in Brook, Ind.

Miss Muriel Martin, toll operator at South Bend, spent a week-end in Chicago.

Miss Martha Wittner, toll operator at South Bend, has returned from Jacksonville, Illinois, where she spent several weeks visiting friends in the Sacred Heart Hospital.

Cupid also claimed three other South Bend hearts last month —Miss Ethel Yoder, clerk; Miss Delores Warburton, local operator, and Miss Gladys Morris, toll operator.

Miss Beulah McOmber, toll instructor at South Bend, has succumbed to the wiles of Cupid. She was married to Merle

Cassner on Saturday, February 19th. She was presented with a beautiful tea set and tray as a wedding gift from the toll girls.

Miss Marjorie Moore, of South Bend, spent a week visiting friends in Rochester, Ind.

Several young ladies of the South Bend office were entertained at a very pretty dinner party given February 23rd in honor of Miss Betty Hittig, the occasion being her twentieth birthday. Besides the bounteous dinner served the evening was spent playing games, guessing contests and music. The music was furnished by a phonograph, a gift from her brother. Betty was very much pleased with her many pretty gifts and all declared they had a very nice time.

Miss Ida Shaffer, chief operator at Granger, who recently lost her mother, has the heartfelt sympathy of her friends in the telephone organization.

Mrs. A. McCumber, of the Northern division office at South Bend, has undergone an operation at the Epworth hospital. We all wish her a speedy recovery.

Miss Ethel Allen resigned as clerk in the Plant department at South Bend to accept a position in Chicago.

Mrs. Kittie Williams, toll instructor of Fort Wayne office, was in South Bend taking local instructions. She was well pleased with the city of South Bend except the shoe shining parlors, which it seems were not able to please her. Kittie, you expect too much for ten cents.

Manager A. R. Otis and Misses Glennie Kantner, chief operator, and Vera McDonald, supervisor of the Kendallville exchange, attended the Northeastern Telephone meeting held in Fort Wayne Tuesday, March 15th.

One of the most enjoyable social events given in Kendallville was held Friday evening, February 25th, when Mr. Otis, the manager, was host to the employees of the Traffic and Commercial departments at his home on East Mitchell street. The evening was spent socially with games, contests, music and other interesting numbers. In contests Wanda Forbes and Vera McDonald were prize winners and Dorothey Schenher and Pearl Parsons were awarded the consolation prizes. A reading was given by Wanda Hearn which pleased all. A delicious lunch was served and at a late hour the guests departed all declaring Mr. and Mrs. Otis royal entertainers.

Miss Bolan was a recent visitor at the Kendallville exchange while passing through the city enroute to Huntington.

Miss Ann Airgood has accepted a position as night operator at the Kendallville exchange, succeeding Miss Beights.

Tom Olney, who is employed at Anderson, Ind., was a recent visitor at the Kendallville exchange.

Mrs. Wanda Forbes, toll operator at the Kendallville exchange, has resigned her position to keep house for her husband.

Miss Gladys Bricker, supervisor at the Kendallville exchange, was married February 22nd, to Ora Sawyer of Albion, Ind.

On Wednesday evening, February 23rd, twelve operators of the Kendallville exchange gave Mr. and Mrs. Ora Sawyer an old fashioned charivari at their home on East Williams street. The host and hostess welcomed their unexpected visitors and a social time including music and games, was enjoyed during the evening. One of the features of the evening was a reading given by Wanda Hearn. Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer were presented with a beautiful cut glass dish from the employees. Refreshments were served.

Hilda Beights, night operator at the Kendallville exchange, has been promoted to supervisor.

The operators at the Marion exchange were pleasantly surprised by the company's presentation of some very good looking wicker furniture for the rest room. From appearance the new addition has been found very comfortable.

Miss Byrdie De Weese is on duty again at Marion, having been off for several weeks on account of sickness.

Miss Georgia Carr, who was formerly an operator at the Marion exchange, has decided to resume her work after several months' absence.

Miss Olive Scott is a new operator whom the girls at Marion are glad to welcome, and wish her success in becoming an efficient operator.

The Commercial department employees of the Marion exchange are overjoyed over the arrival of a new split adding machine, also two of the latest type, light-oak booths, which add very much to the appearance of the office.

Manager E. E. Knipple and Chief Inspector R. E. Hatfield, of Marion, were business visitors at South Bend recently.

F. G. Tewell, commercial agent at Marion, was in Indianapolis on business.

Mary Heaton, assistant cashier at Marion, was absent from work a few days on account of sickness, but is now back on duty.

At a valentine party given by Miss Nellie Warren, toll operator at Marion, the toll girls were given quite a surprise when it was discovered one of the valentines which were distributed contained the announcement of Miss Warren's engagement to Perle Sparks of Kokomo, Indiana.

Mrs. Bertha McQuiston, local operator, entertained the Marion toll girls with an indoor picnic at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Anna Turner, of North Washington street. Everyone spent an enjoyable evening with music and dancing.

Miss Nelle Ellis, of the local operating force at the Muncie exchange, was married February 28th to Sam Garges. They are at home to their friends in the Kimbrough apartments.

The Bell Telephone Club of the Plant department at Muncie gave a box supper at the telephone building, 315 East Jackson street, Thursday evening, March 17th, at which a neat sum was realized. The money will be used to defray the expenses of a picnic to be given some time during the summer. Several guests from out of town were present including: A. E. Smith, general commercial superintendent; D. H. Whitham, general contract agent; F. D. Allen, secretary Employees Benefit Fund Committee, and Z. W. Leach, chief clerk to the vice president and general manager, all of Indianapolis. In addition to these there were representatives from several of the neighboring exchanges.

A meeting of the managers and other representatives of the eastern section of the Central division was held at Muncie, March 14th. The principal subject of discussion was the Theodore N. Vail Memorial Fund. Those in attendance were A. S. Barnett, division superintendent, Indianapolis; C. E. Freemen, clerk to the division superintendent, Indianapolis; P. S. Higman, manager, Anderson; L. L. Monticue, manager, New Castle; A. B. Porter, manager, Elwood; Samuel Huncilman, manager, Shelbyville; Charles N. Fee, manager, Greenwood, and I. N. Crawford, manager, Muncie.

Southern Division

MISS BLANCHE LECHNER, local supervisor at Evansville, has been promoted to central office observer. Miss Lechner is found to be especially suited to the position.

Miss Veneta Trible of Evansville has recently returned from a three weeks' leave of absence. Miss Catherine Miedrich has been on the sick list also; she is rapidly improving.

Miss Irma Zapp, toll operator at Evansville, has returned after spending a week-end at Chicago where she visited Mrs. Mary Girvin Conen, formerly of this office.

"Gee! She's looking fine!" We mean Miss Isabella Bickmeier of Evansville, who has recently recovered from a serious case of throat trouble.

Miss Meta Doerschler, local chief operator at Evansville, and Miss Lolla Caton, toll chief operator, recently spent a week at Indianapolis.

A "regular" girl has left the service in Evansville and gone to Louisville, Ky., to make her home. She says, "There's no

place like home," and here's where we all agree with Miss Garnet Bowling.

Cupid is again on the job, this time taking Miss Mary Stallings from her job in Evansville.

Mrs. Nellie Mann of Evansville has resigned to take possession of the flat Arthur has prepared for her. "Springtime is ring-time."

The smile that never wears off is seen on the face of E. J. Schweizer, testboardman at Evansville. The arrival of a twelve-pound baby boy in his home supplies the answer.

Mrs. Hickman, evening matron at Evansville, has resigned to keep house for her sister. Mrs. Huffman is her successor.

In looking up the traffic service records at Evansville we find Miss Mary Grundler tops the list with thirteen years, followed by Mrs. Edna Tomlinson, who has a ten-year record.

We "got to hand it" to Miss Martha Grabowski, local supervisor at Evansville, when it comes to handling emergency calls. She completed three such calls within one half hour, and yet remained calm. "Keep steady, Mart."

Miss Bessie Lang has been promoted to information operator at Evansville.

All the Evansville girls are wondering who Ed. Wittington (switchboardman) sees, so early in the morning, that makes him wear that "Golden Smile" the whole day through.

Boonville Local No. 40 met January 31st and elected the following officers: Chairman, A. G. Skelton; vice-chairman, Garrett Hale; secretary and treasurer, Miss Nellie Dreyer. Adjustment committee, Miss Caroline Schaffer, Miss Gertrude Vogel and A. G. Skelton; membership committee, Miss Goldie Pike, Miss Clarice Mueller and Lloyd Whitaker; social committee, Miss Odie B. Reed, Miss Murvel Barnett and Garrett Hale.

Enjoyable Party at Marion

ONE of the most enjoyable social affairs ever given at Marion was staged in the exchange quarters on February 22nd. A few days before the men of the exchange decided to give a "stag party" and details were worked out immediately. Committees were appointed to arrange for the refreshments and, of a truth, they were produced. A 100-pound roast pig and everything to match insured that no one would leave the place hungry, and certainly nobody did.

At the invitation of the Marion boys representatives were present from Muncie, Kokomo, Hartford City, Bluffton and Huntington. Immediately after dinner Manager Knipple, of Marion; gave a little talk on organization. He was followed by Mr. Green, plant supervisor for the Northern division.

R. E. Hatfield, chief inspector of the Marion exchange, announced that he would give a pair of ten and one-half inch pliers to the employee making the best hand-made joint. This prize was carried away by Mr. Webster of the Huntington exchange. The remainder of the afternoon and evening was spent in games and social conversation.

Boonville Local Gives Valentine Party

AN enjoyable Valentine party was given at the K. P. Hall, February 9th, by the employees of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company at Boonville. Twenty-two persons were present. George G. Hall, division superintendent, and W. M. Baird, division plant supervisor's clerk, of Evansville, were special guests. Mr. Hall gave an instructive talk, which was appreciated by everyone present. Valentine decorations added much to the beauty of the room. Contests were the main feature. Prizes were awarded to Miss Hallie Lutz, Miss Murvel Barnett, Garrett Hale, and Lloyd Whitaker. A jolly time was enjoyed by everyone. Iced refreshments were served at a late hour. Miss Fannie Schwinn and Raymond Kirsch furnished music for the evening.

The Umbrella Grand

Miss Burke and Mrs. Edwards
Traveled one day Brazilward.
All dolled up in borrowed wraps
With Mr. Fee for a "Chap."

Now Mr. Fee is a gallant man
Armed himself with an unbrella grand
Of bumptuous size and unknown make
To help him protect the ladies capes.

Now the day was fair and the umbrella grand
Proved unsatisfactory in holding the stand
But Mr. Fee is a persistent man
Refused to part with the umbrella grand.

It chanced as they entered the hall room there
"Bill" Kendrick saw that man
Carry his bumptuous umbrella grand
And stated in a sotto voice
"Who's the fool with an umbrella in his hand?"

Mr. Fee is a humorous man
Saw the joke about the umbrella grand
But so persistent his will and so gallant his stand
He still holds on to the umbrella grand.

Now the telephone office of the Crawfordsville stand
Held a party the other day in a hall room grand
And favors were given as you will understand
Of red umbrellas tied with a blue band.

Cashier, Miss Burke with Mrs. Edwards spent
That day in Brazil that EFF DEE went
To chaperon both from out harm's way
Was EFF DEE busy, well I'd say.

Their own coats they thought weren't good e'nuff
So each borrowed one that looked real stuff
In Brazil they both thought each looked swell
So they did, no they didn't, but please don't tell.

Crawfordsville Employees Form Association

EMPLOYEES of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company at Crawfordsville, held an enthusiastic meeting at the Odd Fellows Hall, February 23rd.

F. D. Fee, manager, read an interesting paper outlining the fundamentals that enter into the workings and organization of industry and the important part employees play, coöperation being the key-note.

A new organization was formed which will be known as the Indiana Bell Telephone Company Employees Association of Crawfordsville. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and the following officers were elected: Miss Bertha Burke, president; Mrs. Helen Edwards, vice-president; Mrs. Lucile Williams, treasurer, and Miss Evangeline Douglass, secretary.

Crawfordsville exchange has forty employees and each employee became a charter member.

How to Invest Your Leisure

SUCH recreations as chess, cards, pool, picture shows, drug-store idling, novel reading and theater-going are suitable for some people, and in moderation for everyone except the studious and ambitious young man or woman.

Invest your leisure, or most of it, in open air sports and games, which will return dividends in strengthened mental, moral and physical fiber, intensified will, quickened judgment, alert senses and habits of fairness, loyalty and coöperation.

Engineering Offices, Cleveland

C. E. Miller, Correspondent.

MARCH has been one of those busy spring house cleaning months. The chief engineer's office is unusually so, as the offices were moved to Cleveland April 4th. The following were among those who made the move from Chicago: G. A. Kositzky, chief engineer; H. W. Lindaman, W. G. Schneider, O. N. Olsen, G. A. Bensen, Miss Ethel Endris, J. P. Kobrock, general outside plant engineer; R. J. Lampman, L. J. Leidig, J. C. Potter; D. A. Leach, general equipment engineer; W. L. Eastman, S. T. Evans, C. D. Hoover, C. E. Miller, F. A. Ward, L. E. Allard, A. Thinguldstad, W. T. Anthony, general traffic engineer; P. B. Best, W. G. Rabe, E. A. Rossrucker, and L. B. Tripp.

In addition, the following were transferred from Columbus to the chief engineer's office in Cleveland: E. F. Morrill, P. B. Hummel, R. V. Rotterman, P. D. Belasco, and W. J. Walker.

The following transfers were made of the employees of the chief engineer's office who did not make the move to Cleveland:

E. Christofel, to Illinois Bell, Installation department.

Miss Buckley, to Illinois Bell, Assignment division.

Sam Brodsky, to Illinois Bell, Traffic department.

C. F. Hall, to Illinois Bell, Engineering department.

W. S. Hays, to Illinois Bell.

F. W. Hoehn, to Western Electric Company, Engineering department.

H. Kapell, to Western Electric Company, Engineering department.

Elsie Meyers, to Illinois Bell, Central Engineering department.

A. D. Moser, to Illinois Bell, Suburban Traffic department.

Harold Rammon, to Illinois Bell, Commercial department.

Agnes Ruttle, to Illinois Bell, Accounting department.

W. F. Reinbold, to Illinois Bell.

Victor Schumacker, to Illinois Bell, secretary's office.

Miss Trinske. (Rumor has it that Miss Trinske will be married shortly.)

Mrs. Ruth Woods, to Illinois Bell, Assignment division.

Miss Mildred Estabrook, to Illinois Bell, Traffic department.

Miss Weik, to Illinois Bell, Traffic department.

Miss Mathewson, to Illinois Bell, Traffic department.

A. E. Stead, to Illinois Bell, Traffic department.

W. G. Lytle, to Indiana Bell, Commercial department, Indianapolis.

R. J. Ardiff, to Indiana Bell, Indianapolis.

J. P. Dargue, to Illinois Bell, Central Office Installation.

T. H. Cattron, to Illinois Bell.

A number of old time associations in the office were broken, and to many it marked a distinct change. In a few months, however, all will be settled at their same or new work, and then it will be the meeting again, recalling reminiscences of the days of the tenth and seventeenth floor at 212 West Washington street. W. S. Hays and W. F. Reinbold have been connected with the organization probably longer than any of those who are remaining in Chicago, and will be especially missed.

—

Word has been received that Border Blackburn and his brother suffered a loss of $30,000 when their flour mill at Cessna, Pennsylvania, burned recently. The boys were somewhat dismayed, and have already started rebuilding. Mr. Blackburn will be remembered as a former employee in the general traffic engineer's office.

W. L. Eastman has returned from attending a course in machine switching maintenance in New York. He advises that he is strictly confining standards to apple pie.

Vernon R. Steubing and Harry V. Roberts have been added to the Building department as architectural draftsmen.

G. E. Graeter of Cleveland spent several weeks in the offices in Chicago, acquainting himself with the schedule work, which was formerly handled by C. F. Hall.

W. J. Walker spent several weeks in Chicago previous to the move assisting in the preparation of fundamental plans.

It is reported that Mr. Hallam still has calls on his desk from Evanston. What's the matter, Hallam, didn't you tell her you were going to Indianapolis.

P. B. Best is now appearing with a pair of horn-rimmed glasses. One of his fellow workers has been teasing him by calling them wind-shields.

Ruth Anderson of the Stenographic department is reported to be improving slowly.

The writer sincerely regrets that A. E. Stead will not "take the step" and get his write-up like Rossrucker did. However, the case is not hopeless, as he recently purchased a phonograph. In a speech at the Traffic department banquet Mr. Tripp commented on this fact by saying that in the modern days you buy a talking machine before you are married, while in his time you got one afterwards. What do you mean, Tripp, explain yourself.

Rumor has it that a prominent bachelor member of the chief engineer's staff will soon be ready to announce that he has joined the ranks of benedicts. The fair one, we understand, hails from the neighborhood of Highland and Greenview avenues, Chicago. If the General, who formerly occupied an attractive office in Room 1105, allows us to survive, ye scribe promises more details in our next issue. Here's wishing, etc., etc.

The Noisy Roomer

THE landlady couldn't stand it any longer and the roomers threatened to leave unless the racket stopped.

Alexander Graham Bell was the cause of the trouble. He had rigged up a contraption in his bedroom and a duplicate in the room of his accomplice Thomas A. Watson. A wire went out the window and connected the two machines.

These machines according to young Bell were first models of a revolutionary invention the telephone.

"I don't care what it is" said the landlady, "but if you two boys don't stop yelling your heads off, into those boxes, you'll have to pack your trunks and get out."

"We have to yell to make ourselves heard over the wire," Bell protested. "That's one of the problems I haven't worked out yet."

Resourceful young Watson hit upon a scheme to curb the cause of the landlady's wrath. He took the blankets off his bed and made a small tent. The telephone was inside and there was an opening for admitting the head. This muffled the sound and the two inventors could yell to their hearts' content.

Years afterward, as Watson related in his memoirs, the blanket tent was evolved into the sound proof telephone booth.

This episode of the angry landlady happened years ago in a lodging house in Boston.

The Western Union Telegraph Company offered Bell $100,000 for all his patents. Bell, with vision, realized that he had a fortune within grasp and rejected the offer. He and Watson went around the country delivering lectures and with the proceeds financed themselves.

To-day there is a telephone to every nine Americans, and more than 24,000,000 miles of wire in the Bell telephone lines.

Strange things came out of rooming houses, as will be testified by the tens of millions who have lodged in them. And stranger things will come. Possibly that fellow who is making such a racket in "the hall bedroom back" on the third floor is a future Alexander Graham Bell.

And isn't the story of Bell inspiring to the rest of us, now confined in a single room and wondering what the future has in store?—*Toledo* (O.) *News-Bee*, March 19, 1921.

FROCKS WOMEN WILL NEED IN THEIR WARDROBES

Plain and Novelty Buttons in Demand—Originality of Pattern as Well as Coloring Adds to Their Attractiveness — Drawnwork and Hemstitching Appropriate for Simple Models

DRESS 9251. DRESS 9393 EMBROIDERY 12531 MIDDY BLOUSE 9298. DRESS 9397. DRESS 9344.

By Maude Hall

A NEW and interesting display of cotton frocks designed far in advance of the time of wearing, not only shows the well-groomed woman what she will need for the coming season's wardrobe, but gives her time to reproduce the original models. Exquisite influences add to the interest of these frocks, especially the straight line type, and meticulous care is evident in their selection.

Many novelties are featured in cotton materials. Those in plain colors are characterized by exquisite shadings, while those with figures introduce the most unexpected shapes and designs. Among the latest voiles richly toned printed motifs are represented; these are used for hats as well as costumes, so that a striking ensemble may be achieved by having hat and frock of the same material. Another novel and distinctive series is in voiles broche velours. This material is reproduced in all the latest shades, with a spiral design in velours, giving the effect of chenille spirals. The combinations of colors are especially interesting, tan ground with blue-gray spirals, a soft green ground with pink spirals and Copenhagen blue with orange spirals, etc.

Sprawling patterns combining polka dots and irregular lines are also effective in voiles. One of the advance models fashioned in this fabric is in straight line effect, closing on the left shoulder and under the left arm. There are tucks on the shoulders which are released at the

—I

Patterns for Designs

The designs shown on these pages are supplied by The Pictorial Review, New York. Patterns may be secured from any Pictorial Review agency.

bust-line to supply a fulness which is caught in again at the waist with a girdle of self-material. The neck may be finished with drawnwork or hemstitching, with this form of decoration repeated on the sleeve. There is no more appropriate trimming for soft cotton fabrics than hemstitching or drawnwork, for it is possible to emphasize the effectiveness of either by the use of threads that contrast in color with the tones of the dress.

One of the Paris novelties shows Egyptian designs embroidered in silk on voile, but conservative dressers will avoid extreme styles unless there can be wide variety in the wardrobe. As popular as the voiles are organdies, which, in dark tones, look exceedingly smart enlivened with touches of gay color. Nothing prettier has been noted in the new collections than a dark blue organdy, with gathered skirt and long-waisted blouse joined beneath a girdle of self-material. About the lower edge of the skirt is a narrow band of green taffeta stitched with fine black silk soutache braid. This trimming reappears on the edges of the girdle. The model is built with a front-closing underbody, though the outer blouse is a slip-over in kimono effect. The waist is slashed at the center so that the fronts can be rolled back with a standing collar, or the neck finished with a narrow roll of self-material.

Black organdy is used to fashion another pretty frock, which has a white collar and vest. Sheer linen is used for these accessories and it is lined with tangerine organdy. The dress slips on over the head, but has a front-closing underbody as a foundation for the waist. For summer, or, in fact, for any season, it is well to make the underbody of coarse net. It is strong, wears well, and never causes discomfort. Besides, being light, it adds nothing to the bulk of a dress.

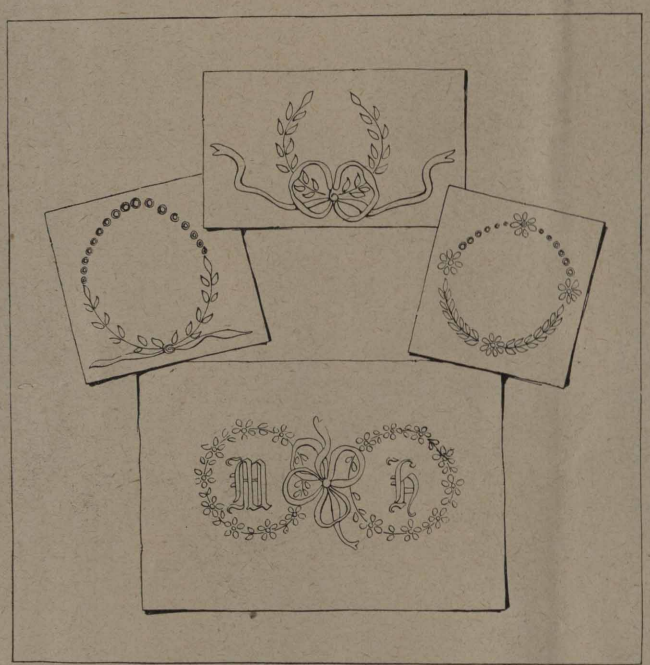
Combinations of organdy and taffeta are by no means new, but designers contrive to keep them in the list of novelties by individual arrangements. Perhaps no two fabrics contrast so widely as do taffeta and organdy, yet it is doubtful if any two are used more frequently together in the development of soft dresses.

In a group of very choice models one finds a white organdy frock in one-piece effect, with a black taffeta belt and bias folds of the silk on the collar and cuffs and along the edges of the tunic. The tunic, by the way, is dropped to the hipline and falls a few inches below the skirt of the dress. The waist has an open front to disclose a vest of self-material. The upper edge of the vest may be hemstitchd with black thread, if desired.

While the variety of smaller and simpler designs among the cottons attract attention, they do not detract from the popularity of the polka dot, which makes its appearance each season in a number of different fabrics. The correct sizes this season range from half-dime to quarter dimensions, though there are a few larger effects among the sports fabrics. A pretty dress made up of white swiss with polka dots in turquoise blue has the skirt trimmed with three deep flounces. The blouse has a V-shaped neck which is finished with a long collar of soft white batiste. The girdle corresponds with the collar.

Another charming pattern in the cottons consists of a single flower, showing only an embroidered outline or contour, the petals in orange, the centers in black. These are mostly shown on white grounds. The design, however, is repeated in all of the fashionable colors and in delightful combinations.

For daytime and general wear, Paris gives the decision to the straght line frock and there is no appeal from her decision.



WREATHS THAT GIVE THE DISTINGUISHING TOUCH TO INITIALS OR MONOGRAMS.

Wreaths for Monograms and Single Initials

By Kathryn Mutterer

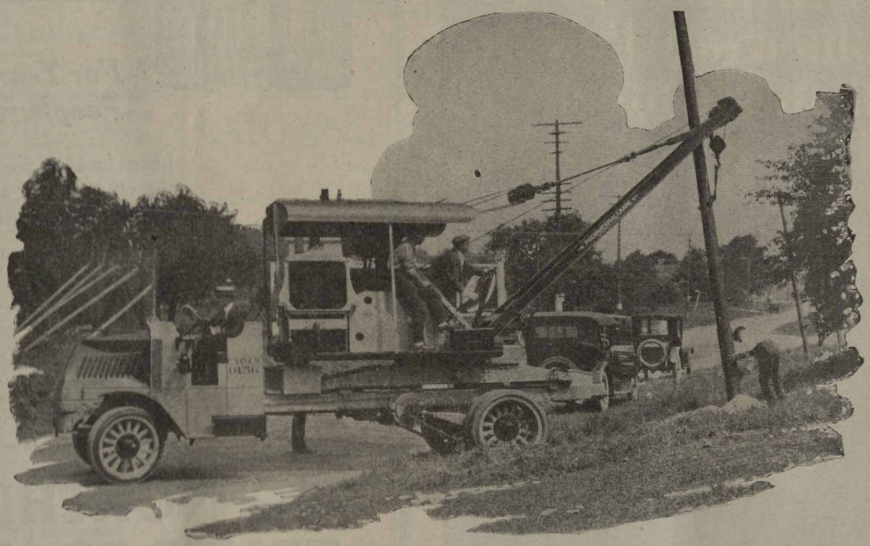
Linens, both personal and household, should always be marked, either with a single initial or a monogram to give them a distinguishing touch. And while unadorned marking is attractive, it is always more effective if framed, or encircled with a wreath.

Four simple and pretty wreaths are suggested in the accompanying illustration. At the upper left-hand side of the group is one designed to be worked in padded satin stitch and eyelets. It measures four by four and one-half inches and the pattern supplies six duplicates. The stem may be done in outline or stem stitch.

Next (upper center) is a bow knot design that is always acceptable. There is something about the bow knot that makes it appropriate for almost any decorative purpose and particularly well does it lend itself to wreath effects. The motif measures 3½ by 6 inches and the pattern supplies six transfers. This is a splendid design for the corner of a tea or luncheon cloth. In marking a tea cloth, the monogram should be placed diagonally across one corner, about a half inch above the hem.

The medallion pictured at the upper right, measures three and three quarter inches wide and there are six transfers in the pattern. This wreath lends itself readily to use with a broad initial and is appropriate for towels, pillow cases and similar articles of household linen. It is equally adapted for use on chemises or camisoles. The embroidery is done in raised satin, eyelet and stem stitches. The stitches used, however, depend largely upon the material selected.

A double effect is achieved in the design at the bottom of the group, the two wreaths being joined with a double lovers' knot. The embroidery is done in raised satin, eyelet and outline stitches. The pattern supplies two transfers of two different sizes, 2¾ and 3¾ in diameter. Monograms on dinner napkins should be from 1½ to 2½ inches in height; on sheets, from 3 to 6 inches high; on pillow cases, from to to 4 inches; bedspreads, 6 to 12 inches and gentlemen's shirts, 2½ or 3 inches. On ladies' garments they vary from 1½ to 2½ inches.



THIS motor crane, mounted on a Mack 7½-ton chassis, is capable of setting more telegraph or trolley poles than could be set by three gangs of men dependent upon hand methods. When equipped with a clamshell bucket, it effects similar economies over manual operations in unloading bulk material from freight car to pile or from car to truck. For excavating contracts, which are not of sufficient size to warrant the moving of a large and cumbersome steam derrick, this portable crane is also adapted to effect substantial economies.

The crane is of the full-swinging, self-contained type, rotating through 360 degrees, and is driven by a separate 4-cylinder gasoline motor. This motor is designed with an extra large fly-wheel so as to run smoothly in spite of sudden application and release of loads. The capacity of the crane is 8,000 pounds.

The particular advantage of this crane unit is its ability to move rapidly from place to place. As the entire crane is demountable, the truck chassis may be also used for general transportation purposes.

Commercial chassis 1½ to 7½ tons. Tractors to 15 tons

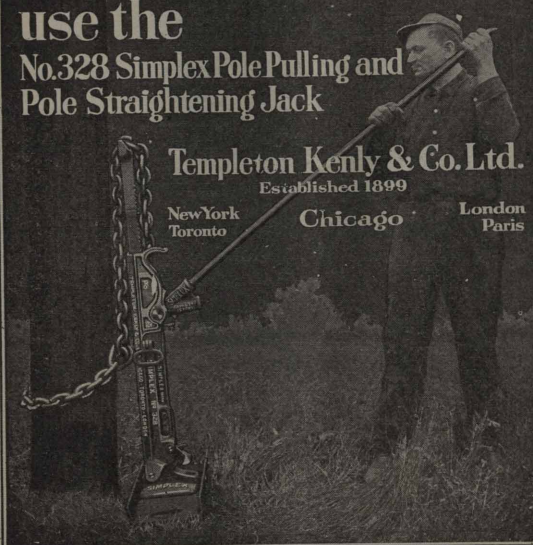
PERFORMANCE COUNTS

International Motor Company

NEW YORK

To pull a large Pole in 8 minutes or to straighten any Pole in less than Two minutes use the

No. 328 Simplex Pole Pulling and Pole Straightening Jack



Templeton Kenly & Co. Ltd.

Established 1899

New York Toronto Chicago London Paris

"THE HOME OF B. THRIFTY"

For Years, Some People Have—

been looking for success "At the other end of the rainbow." As yet, none has found it *there.*

Our Savings Department is open from 9 A.M. *to* 8 P.M. *on each* SATURDAY

But—thousands are finding it every year right on the *first page* of one of our Savings Bank Books.

Our Thrift Bureau will assist you to plan your "savings" according to your "income" and "expense."

The NORTHERN TRUST CO.--*Bank*

Capital and Surplus - $5,000,000

N. W. CORNER LA SALLE & MONROE STREETS

There Are Many "Just As Goods" But Only One

Reilly's Wood Preservative

R.W.P.

The Standard of Efficiency

It is the greatest decay resistant for telephone poles and cross arms—the most widely used. It deeply penetrates and permanently protects the wood—no tar adulterant to clog wood pores—no volatile oil to dissolve or evaporate.

R. W. P. gives efficient protection when applied by brush or open tank method.

R. W. P. is best always—all ways

THE REILLY COMPANY, Indianapolis, Indiana

Plants: Indianapolis Minneapolis Mobile Seattle Norfolk

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

One Policy | Universal Service | One System

Volume 10 | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, MAY, 1921 | Number 10

PRESIDENT HARDING OPENS CABLE TO CUBA

An Account of the Formal Exercises Connected with the Great Event and a Brief Description of the Cables

By T. T. Cook, Special Correspondent

"GREETINGS to you, President Menocal." With a smile of genuine interest President Harding spoke these words in Washington, Monday, April 11th, and formally opened the new telephone cable lines connecting the United States with the island of Cuba. His act demonstrated that it is now possible for people in the large cities of this country to talk direct with Havana, and marked an important advance in submarine communication carried out by the experts of the Bell System.

The ceremony, staged under the auspices of the National Press Club, took place in the stately hall of the Americas in the Pan American Union Building. In addition to the president, the cabinet, the diplomatic corps and as distinguished an audience as Washington has seen in many a day were in attendance.

Receivers were provided for all of the guests and a thousand or more heard with perfect ease the greetings spoken by the two presidents. In Havana a similar party was held and President Menocal headed a brilliant gathering of Cuban and telephone officials and their friends.

Continuing his greetings to the chief executive of Cuba, President Harding said:

"I want you, President Menocal, and the government and people of Cuba to know how gratifying it is to participate with you in this ceremony which signifies so much in the establishment of more intimate and understanding relations between Cuba and the United States."

Colonel Carty Calls Roll.

Probably the most dramatic incident of the occasion was the demonstration staged in honor of President Harding by Colonel J. J. Carty, vice-president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, when he called the roll of telephone men stationed at intervals of 250 miles along the line from Havana northward and across the continent to San Francisco, thence down the coast and to the wireless station at Santa Catalina Island.

After receiving a response from the island in the Pacific, Colonel Carty invited the operator in charge at Catalina to talk—by wireless, land lines and the new submarine cable—to the telephone representative in Havana. With the audiences listening intently in the capitals of both republics, Havana's voice came clearly over the line saying:

"Hello, Catalina! Say, just where is Catalina?"

The telephone man off the coast of southern California proceeded to describe his location with considerable accuracy, and much to the amusement of the auditors he wound up with, "And where is Cuba, anyway?"

In making his roll call, Colonel Carty spoke to and received an answer from telephone officials stationed at twenty-six cities. Starting with the point situated farthest to the south he quietly said, "Hello, Havana," and with promptness suggesting magic back came the response: "This is Havana, Cuba; Satterthwaite speaking."

Then, like the responses a top sergeant gets from the men in his ranks, came in turn: "Key West, Florida; Thibaut speaking." "Palm Beach, Florida; Ayo speaking." "Jacksonville, Florida; Brice speaking." And so on along the route.

Nothing in the entire program seemed to grip the attention of those listening, from President Harding down, like this almost supernatural skipping across hundreds of miles of space. Continuing Colonel Carty called, Denmark, S. C.; Selma, N. C.; Richmond, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Beaver Dam, Chicago, Davenport, Omaha, North Platte, Denver, Rawlins, Salt Lake, Winnemucca, Sacramento, San Francisco, Fresno, Los Angeles and Catalina.

"The total distance between the extreme points of this line," announced Colonel Carty, "is 5,600 miles. This is by far the longest distance over which practical conversation has ever been held."

The conversation between these points was the equivalent of a talk from London to Pekin and many miles further. Or it meant that a line of equal length would reach all the way from London to Calcutta and thus unite England with one of the most distant of her colonial possessions. Using a line of about the same electrical length, it would readily be possible to talk from points in the United States to any of the South American countries.

Engineering Problems Solved.

The engineering features of the underseas cable to Cuba were discussed briefly by Colonel Carty, who stated that the conditions confronting the scientific men of the industry made this an exceedingly intricate problem. The work presented difficulties of great magnitude, but they were all overcome, and the solving of the various problems constituted a noteworthy achievement.

The nature of the work involved and the outstanding characteristics of the cable are as follows:

BRIEF FACTS ABOUT THE NEW CABLE.

Composed of three separate cables with one copper conductor in each.

Length of each cable, 115 *miles.*

One telephone conversation and several Morse messages may pass over each cable at the same time.

Except at terminating points, cables are laid several miles apart in order to insure greatest protection against accident.

Cables lie over a mile under water at deepest points.

Pressure at points of greatest depth, approximately one ton to the square inch.

Several years of exhaustive development work were required.

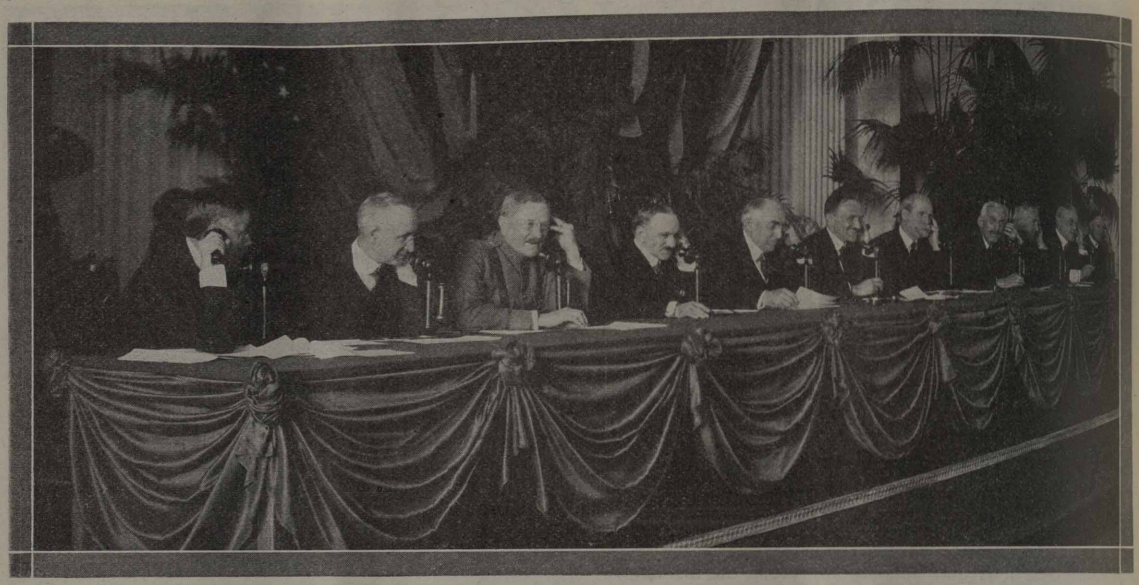
Total weight, 3,500,000 *pounds.*

Weight of copper in cables, 400,000 *pounds.*

Total cost, approximately $1,500,000.

The longest deep water submarine telephone cable now in existence.

—I



SPEAKERS' PLATFORM AT THE WASHINGTON END OF THE CEREMONY MARKING THE OPENING OF THE KEY WEST-HAVANA SUBMARINE TELEPHONE CABLE, MONDAY, APRIL 11TH.

Left to right: Colonel J. J. Carty, Vice President, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, in general charge of the exercises; Assistant Secretary of War Wainwright; General Pershing; Cuban Minister de Cespedes; President Harding; Dr. Rowe, Director General, Pan-American Union; Secretary of State Hughes; Secretary of the Treasury Mellon; Under-Secretary of State Fletcher; Commissioner Rudolph of the District of Columbia; Avery C. Marks, President, National Press Club.

Following the extension of the Bell System's telephone circuits to Key West over the long viaduct of the Florida East Coast Railroad, the officials of the Bell System and of the Cuban Telephone Company determined that in the interest of public service telephone connection should be established between the United States and Cuba.

This meant the laying of a cable under about 115 miles of sea. The water averages about 3,000 feet in depth and in some stretches is over a mile deep. Across this gap sweeps that famous ocean current, the Gulf Stream. Telephone cables had never been laid over such a distance in water of such a depth.

The problems involved were turned over to the experts of the Bell System and after extensive development, research and hard work three separate cables have been laid and are now working between Key West and Havana.

Each cable is approximately 115 miles long and consists of a single copper conductor insulated with gutta percha. The cables are laid several miles apart, except at the extreme ends, so that if one should be broken the others may continue in service. As an additional precaution against serious interruption a total of about forty miles of spare cable has been stored under water in a large concrete tank (so as to prevent deterioration) at the Key West end. The total weight of the three cables is approximately 3,500,000 pounds.

Each of the cables carries not only a telephone conversation but, at the same time, two telegraph circuits in each direction. In order to help the transmission of the telephone currents, each conductor is wrapped with a spiral of fine iron wire. Outside the gutta percha the cable is wrapped with copper tape, which serves as a return conductor and also to protect the cable from the teredo or any other destructive form of sea life. Surrounding this are jute wrappings and steel armor wires providing the required protection from mechanical injuries.

Heavy Copper Conductors.

To obtain the necessary electrical efficiency, it has been necessary in the design of the cables to use greater weights of copper than is necessary in land telephone cables. Over one-tenth of the total weight of the cables, or approximately 400,000 pounds, is made up of copper. Even with this highly developed type of cable, the telephone energy received at the terminating end is less than one per cent of the energy delivered to the cable at the sending end. By means of special apparatus installed at the terminals, however, the energies of the telephone waves are amplified about seventy-five times and satisfactory commercial service can thus be given.

These telephone amplifiers, with the terminal telegraph apparatus giving the high and low frequency telegraph circuits, and the devices for permitting the telephone and telegraph to operate simultaneously, all differ radically from past practice, and have required exhaustive development work.

When the conversations were held in Washington between the wireless station at Catalina and the Cuban Telephone Company's headquarters in Havana, it was pointed out that at a certain place in the far west the line was a mile above sea level, while at certain points between Key West and Havana it was a mile under water. The pressure on the submarine cable where it lies at the maximum depth is approximately a ton to the square inch.

The laying of the cables, the installation of associated equipment and the necessary tests required several months. The great weight of the cables and the depth of the water in which they were laid made it necessary to employ a large ship for the major part of the operations. At times while doing the work the ship carried suspended in the water more than a mile of cable. So that the cables might be laid over previously chosen routes, it was also necessary that the steamer have sufficient power to hold a true course even with this amount of cable hanging suspended in the water and subject to the pressure of ocean currents.

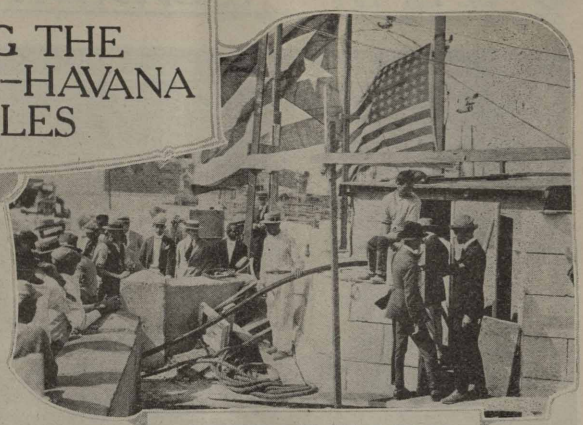
Program of Addresses.

After Colonel Carty's introductory remarks and the Havana-Catalina roll call, followed by President Harding's opening talk with President Menocal, Dr. L. S. Rowe, director general of the Pan-American Union, proceeded with the program of brief addresses between government officials in Washington and officials of the Cuban Government in Havana.

Secretary of State Hughes talked with Secretary of State

LAYING THE KEY WEST–HAVANA CABLES

Paying out shore end of cable from barge at Havana. Note cask tied to cable.



Temporary cable hut at Havana.

Hauling in cable at Key West. Note cable hut and trench.

Paying out cable over bow sheaves of cable ship.

Pulling cable ashore from barge at Havana.

Shore end cable being laid from lighter off Key West.

PART OF THE AUDIENCE ATTENDING THE OPENING EXERCISES OF THE NEW KEY WEST-HAVANA UNDERSEAS TELEPHONE CABLE, HELD IN THE HALL OF THE AMERICAS, PAN AMERICAN UNION BLDG., WASHINGTON, APRIL 11TH. THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS IS SEATED IN THE FRONT ROWS. MRS. HARDING IS SEEN AT THE LEFT OF THE FIRST ROW.

Desvernines of Cuba; Secretary of the Treasury Mellon talked with Secretary of the Treasury Hernandez of Cuba; the Cuban minister at Washington, Senor de Cespedes, talked with Boaz Long, the American minister at Havana; General Pershing talked with General Crowder, now on a special mission in Cuba; Under Secretary of State Fletcher talked with Dr. Montoro, secretary to President Menocal; Assistant Secretary of War Wainwright talked with General Marti, Cuban secretary of war; and Commissioner Rudolph of the board of commissioners of the District of Columbia, talked with General Agramonte of the Cuban cabinet.

At the conclusion of the scheduled conversations, a party of prominent guests, including many ladies, talked informally with friends gathered in the telephone offices in Havana. At this point it was especially interesting to hear the bombardment of rapid fire Spanish sent over the line by the feminine guests.

The entire program, beginning promptly on the stroke of 5:30 when President Harding arrived, went through with complete success. Each conversation was scheduled down to the fraction of a minute; and the entire ceremony was marked by a military snap and precision which those who have frequently witnessed demonstrations of the same general kind said they had never seen equalled.

After the last of the informal conversations had been concluded, F. A. Stevenson, director of the Long-Lines department, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, instructed the men in the control room to call Havana and announce that the opening exercises were over and that the latest achievement of the Bell System was at the service of the public. A telegram of congratulations signed by Colonel Carty, Mr. Stevenson and J. G. Truesdell, the engineer in active charge of the installation and demonstration at Washington, was forwarded to the forces of the A. T. and T. Co., the Associated Companies—particularly those of the Chesapeake and Potomac Company—and to every one who helped to make the ceremony so notable a success.

—

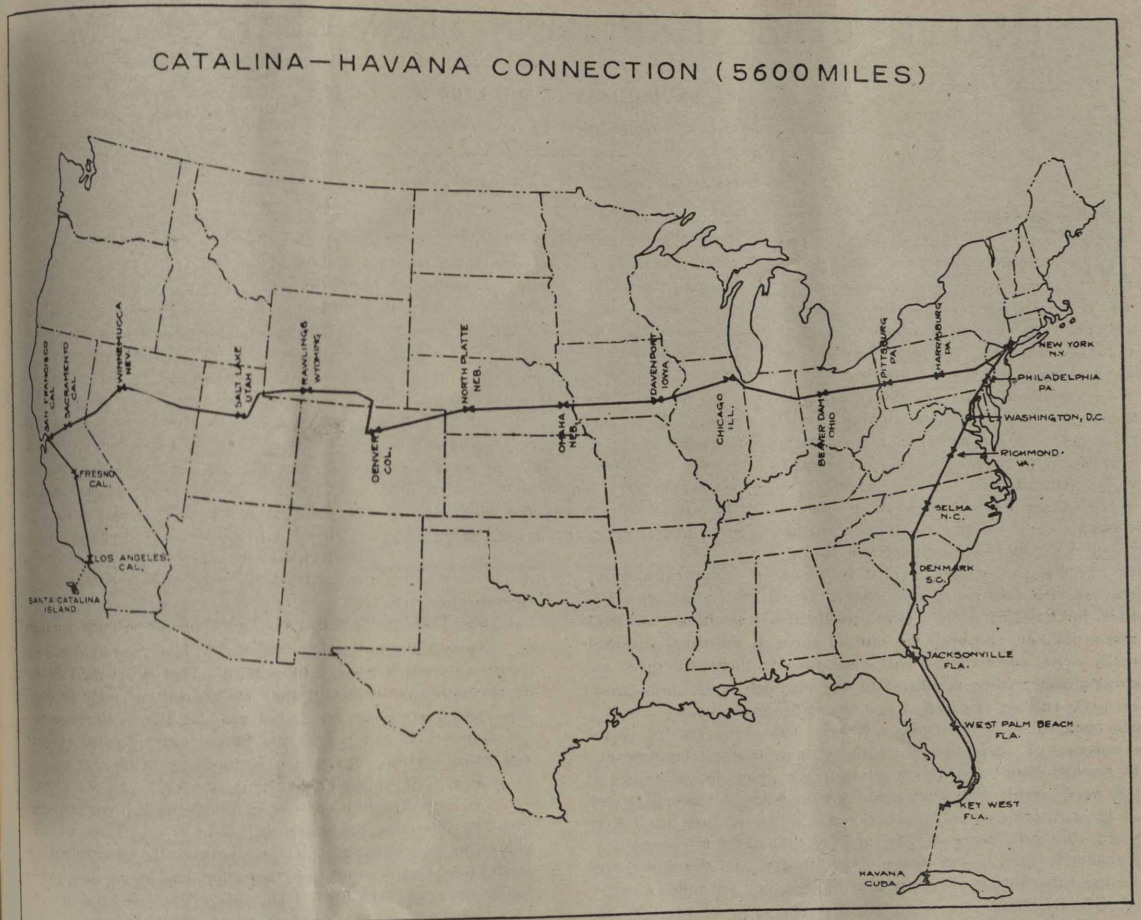
Indianapolis Makes First Call

"YOU say you could hear his voice perfectly. Well, could you smell his breath?" was the first question that greeted J. M. Bloch, general manager of the Gibson Sales Company of Indianapolis, as he completed a long-distance conversation with R. L. LaBarge, representative of the Gibson Company in Havana, Cuba. The call was the first long-distance message to pass between Indiana and Cuba, according to Frank Wampler, vice president of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company.

"If he could smell anything, I'll charge him extra," said Mr. Wampler. Therefore Mr. Bloch refused to commit himself.

Quick Connection.

"In two minutes after the operator informed me that Havana was calling, the connection had been made and we were holding the conversation, and transacting business," said Mr. Bloch. "Mr. LaBarge first discussed the nature of his desires and when I gave him the price he immediately accepted, and in three minutes we had done what it would have taken one of our representatives three or four weeks to have done. Had it not been for the call we would have had to send a man to Cuba at



a cost of between $600 and $700 and the order would have been delayed until it could have reached us, been filled and sent to Cuba.

"Another feature was that the business was of such a nature that it could not have been transacted by correspondence and if it could have been handled so would have required two sets of letters between the two firms and at least five weeks of time. I could hear Mr. LaBarge as plainly as though he were sitting in the room talking with me."

$4.88 a Minute.

Mr. Wampler said the call was received and handled in the usual way, no special connections or anything of the kind being needed. His records showed the cost for the first three minutes to be $14.65.

"The undersea wire is working fine and business is being transacted between all cities in the United States and Cuba," said Mr. Wampler. "We only refuse to accept shipments of booze for the wire won't stand that," he said with a smile.—*Muncie Star.*

Former Columbus Man Listens

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following story was sent to the correspondent of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS in Columbus by Sherman A. Cuneo, formerly editor and publisher of the *Wyandot Union-Republican* of Upper Sandusky, Ohio. Mr. Cuneo is now engaged in government work in Washington.

Washington, April 13.—Did you ever hold a telephone receiver to your ear and hear someone on the island of Cuba talk about the weather with someone else on an island in the Pacific ocean?

That was the privilege of the writer, together with several hundred newspaper men and diplomats who participated with President and Mrs. Harding, Secretary Hughes, General Pershing and other high officials in the inauguration of telephone service between Havana, Cuba, and a radio station near Los Angeles.

After exchanges regarding the weather, the president of Cuba was "connected" with President Harding, and they exchanged felicitations. Felicitations followed between Secretary Hughes and Secretary Mellon, then the American minister at Havana was asked if he would talk to the Cuban minister at Washington. "Sure," he replied in truly American fashion, "put him on," which made even President Harding smile. The final conversation was between General Crowder, who is on special duty in Cuba, and General Pershing. General Crowder added a touch of humor when he told General Pershing of the card parties, teas and dances he is attending, and extended him an invitation to "come down." "However," he warned, "the attractive ladies here are either engaged or married." This caused quite a laugh and evidently embarrassed General Pershing, who abruptly concluded the conversation by exclaiming, "Goodbye."

An interesting phase of the event was that exchanges regarding the weather developed that the conditions at Havana were practically the same as at Santa Catalina Island in the Pacific Ocean, with temperature 73 at each place.

TRAFFIC CHIEF EXPLAINS SERVICE PROBLEMS

Tells Members of Anderson Rotary Club that Perfect Service Depends upon Co-operation of Subscribers and Operators

By Miss Jessie Baltzell, Traffic Chief, Anderson, Ind.

On Tuesday, March 15th Manager Higman was in charge of the program for the Anderson Rotary Club. In addition to some musical numbers which were furnished, Miss Jessie Baltzell, traffic chief at Anderson, addressed the club in a very forceful manner and great interest was shown in her remarks. About seventy-five members of the club were present and many of them personally congratulated her and her two supervisors, Miss Bodicut and Mrs. McGuire, who accompanied her. Miss Baltzell's talk is reproduced here in full.

MR. PRESIDENT and Rotarians:

I have been connected with telephone work for a number of years and have studied it from almost every angle, not only from the company's interest but also from the public's viewpoint and demand for service, and every day I am more convinced that the sooner we bring the public to a full understanding of operating practices and methods, the sooner we will be able to reach the company's standard of good telephone service and meet the public's demand.

The people see so little of the telephone company; they see the telephone on the wall or desk; they see the telephone poles; they see the line wires and that is about all. Naturally it is hard for them to form a true conception of telephone work or responsibilities, and until we can get them to see things as they really exist, our troubles will continue. It therefore gives me great pleasure to be permitted to-day, through your kindness, to give you an idea of some of our operating problems.

First, what is telephone service? Telephone service is the connecting of one subscriber with another, whose telephone can be reached over the company's lines. We grumble sometimes at this very service, but what could we do without the telephone? If it were suddenly to vanish the world would turn back fifty years. It is the pulse of life, and by this great telephone system the North is bound to the South to-day, and the wonderful East and the Golden West are here though they are miles away.

The telephone is as essential to a city as an elevator to the highest buildings in the United States. Take the elevator out of the Woolworth Building in New York and what would it amount to? It would stand—but as a monument. How many business men would have their offices on its top floor if they were compelled to mount flight after flight of stairs in order to reach them? How many factories would you have in a town or city if they were compelled to send all of their communications within the city by messenger and those to other cities by mail?

Every business has its aim and also its handicaps. The aim of the telephone company is to furnish service which is entirely pleasing and satisfactory to its subscribers. To do this we must first remove our handicaps and that is what we are now endeavoring to do. To be able to secure the quickest and best results in this problem of telephone service we must have not only the coöperation of every employee but we must also have the public's coöperation.

Suppose for instance, half the citizens of a certain city, using the slang expression, continually "knocked" the government or management of that city, the business conditions, the living conditions, or any of the many other conditions that tend toward the making of a desirable city. It would only be a short time until the remaining half of the citizens, not because of its being true, but because of its being continually talked, would begin to think it were true. How long then, until the outside world would brand it as a place in which it would be undesirable to locate?

And so it is with telephone service. One man has an actual case of unsatisfactory service. In his imagination his entire service becomes unsatisfactory. He not only thinks his service is very poor but he begins to tell his neighbor. Mr. Neighbor happens to be the same sort of person and while he has not as yet had any trouble, he also begins to talk of his poor telephone service; and it goes on and on until the people think the entire city is suffering from the want of good telephone service.

Now, I am not telling you this to make you think you ought never to complain of your service. That is not my idea, for it is through just criticism that we are able not only to discover the source of many errors but are also able to overcome them.

Time will not permit me to go into a detailed account of operating errors, so I will only touch upon the ones most common and most annoying to the subscriber.

Let us take first the wrong number which not only annoys you but also the subscriber called in error. There are several ways this can happen. First, we will say the operator makes the mistake in establishing the connection, and let me show you how easily this can be done. I am sure all of you have seen, either in your business establishments, in hotel lobbies, or railroad waiting stations, a private branch exchange switchboard. You no doubt have closely examined it and the method by which it is operated; however, the operating of a central office exchange can hardly be compared to the operating of a private branch exchange switchboard for this reason: The apparatus on a private branch exchange switchboard where the operator inserts the plug to establish the connection is always directly in front of her and each is far enough from the other to avoid confusion in the selection of the correct number; while the equipment on a central office exchange switchboard is placed as close together as is possible and not always directly in front of the operator, and it is constantly necessary for her to reach a full arm's length to the right or left in order to reach the numbers. I have here a block representing one hundred numbers as they appear to the operator. These numbers as you will notice are very close together with a tiny figure at the right of each designating that particular number. At the Anderson exchange it requires just fifty-three such blocks of equipment to make one section of local switchboard multiple, making a total of 5,300 numbers that can be reached by any operator. There are eight such sections or a total of 42,400 numbers. Now if you will imagine before you these 42,400

MISS JESSIE BALTZELL.

LOCAL OPERATING ROOM, ANDERSON, INDIANA.

numbers honey-combed together as they are, you will have formed a good idea of the face of a switchboard multiple and can readily conceive why the operator sometimes misplaces the plug and rings you a wrong number. Yet, I can truthfully say, there are fewer wrong numbers rung by this mistake than by any of the other numerous causes.

The thing which causes more wrong numbers to be rung than any other one thing is the misunderstanding of the number. As a rule subscribers do not consider the importance of enunciating distinctly; thus a wrong number may be rung. Over the telephone there are several numbers which sound very much alike and should be pronounced clearly to avoid mistake. Take for instance the numbers five and nine, one and nine, and two and three. These numbers sound very similar and should be pronounced slowly and distinctly in order that they be not misunderstood. Many subscribers not only pronounce these quickly and in a monotone, but as a rule they do not pay much attention to the operator's repetition of the number; so when she repeats "245," if a caller's thoughts are on the subject about which he is going to talk, as is usually the case, he either says "yes" or does not say anything thinking she said "249," as she might have thought he said "245"; thus a wrong number is rung.

Sometimes you answer your telephone and the calling subscriber tells you he has been given the wrong number; naturally you think it is the operator's fault. Do you ever stop to consider that it might have been the subscriber who made the mistake by transposing the figures in the number, by using the street address for the number, or by trying to remember the number in place of using the telephone directory.

Now, let us take the one most annoying feature of unsatisfactory telephone service—being disconnected. Many people think when this is done it is done purposely. Others think it is absolute carelessness. The first is never true. No one is going to tear down a piece of work that is almost completed knowing when she does so that she must immediately rebuild it. On the other hand it is not absolute carelessness. You will remember in my picturing the multiple to you, I said each little socket where the operator inserts the plug to establish the connection, is as close to the next one as is possible for it to be; therefore, when several connections are established in the same hundred block the plugs are very close together, so much that in taking one plug out, it is possible for the operator to pull another plug out with it. Then during the busy hours of the day there are several hundreds of connections up at the same time. The cords are very close together and interwoven until it is sometimes difficult to select the particular cord in question, and because the operator is working rapidly trying to please the impatient subscriber and prevent his having to wait a few seconds from the time he takes his receiver off the hook until he is answered and not because she is careless, a connection is taken down by mistake and you are disconnected.

One of the biggest factors in maintaining good telephone service is the keeping of experienced operators in preference to the continual training of inexperienced help, and in this problem the public figures to a greater extent than any of you have probably considered. During the war this was one of our biggest handicaps and one which we are slowly but surely overcoming. We could not secure help enough to handle the load or to keep the service up to normal, and it fell far short of the company's standard of good telephone service. Immediately everyone began to criticise the service making irritable and unreasonable people more unreasonable. In place of every one taking the time and conditions into consideration and aiding to make the operator's work as pleasant as possible, some further retarded the service by causing a few of our already small number of operators to leave the employment of the company by their harsh and unkind treatment, on account of cases of trouble for which in many instances that particular operator was in no way responsible. This perhaps will sound exaggerated to some of you, but it is not, for some of the language used over the lines to the operator by subscribers whom some of you no doubt personally know, reminds me of a little story I read in a magazine some time ago, about a little boy in school. His teacher requested him to write an essay composed of 250 words about a motor car. He submitted the following:

"My uncle bought a new machine. He was riding in the country when it busted up a hill with him. Now, I think that is about twenty words, and the other two hundred and thirty

ANDERSON COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

Miss Kelly, cashier, is at the telephone; Miss Long and Miss Duffy are in the cage; Miss Davies and Manager Higman are at the contract desk.

are what my uncle said when he was walking back to town and are not fit for publication."

You have in your offices private secretaries and stenographers. You need these young ladies' coöperation and to insure it you are willing to show them every interest and courtesy possible. You have another assistant that you seem not to have noticed, your telephone operator. This young lady, your operator, deserves your consideration, your courtesy, your interest, just as the young ladies seated in your office—with this possible difference: That because you cannot see her you should, if anything, show her more consideration because she has the disadvantage of not seeing or knowing you and is the more easily puzzled and confused by your manner or tone. And now to help you realize how capable and willing is this assistant whom you do not see, I have taken the liberty of adopting another chief operator's method and have brought here for you to meet one of your operators. Mrs. McGuire, these are some of your subscribers whom you answer day after day.

Rotarians, this is one of your operators who is ever ready to serve you. You have in your offices a chief clerk on whom you place great dependence. You also have this same assistant whom you do not see, your supervisor. Miss Bodicut, these are some of the gentlemen to whom you give special service many times a day. You no doubt would recognize some of their voices if they were to speak, but we will not ask them to do this now.

As I said in the beginning, coöperation is fundamental to the success of any business. Telephone service is your service; therefore, your coöperation is necessary to its success. Take your International Rotary Club motto, "He profits most who serves best." It applies not only to dollars and cents but also to all business, social and living conditions, so any time you serve the telephone company with your coöperation in any of the numerous ways possible you profit by the betterment of your service.

Telephone service is one of the greatest issues of the day. We have at the head of our company men who are devoting their efforts to bringing the service as near as possible to perfection, which means a step of advancement for the civilized world.

And now, I have the pleasure, through the kindness of our local manager, Mr. Higman, to extend to you together with your wives, an invitation to visit our exchange either in a body or as individuals. The telephone company is constantly enlarging, placing every modern improvement at the disposal of the public with the one goal in view, "The perfection of telephone service." Spend with us an hour and let us show you just what happens on every kind of call. Familiarize yourselves with the workings of the telephone and telephone connections just as you study your personal business to bring it to perfection.

Don't Fail to Report Cases for Vail Medals.

THERE are many cases in the territory of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company deserving of recognition that have not been reported to the Committee of Award—Theodore N. Vail Medals, probably due to modesty on the part of those to whom recognition should be given.

Modesty should not hold back the department heads or employees who know of these cases, and they are urged to report such cases to the Committee before June 1st. In this way the Committee will be enabled to give proper consideration and credit where it is deserved.

The medals are to be awarded in recognition of unusual acts or services which conspicuously illustrate the high ideals of public service. These acts will be such as an employee would probably not be asked to do by a superior; but they are not to be foolhardy or performed for the purpose of securing recognition. Principally, they will be acts that strikingly illustrate the loyalty and devotion of Bell employees to the highest ideals of duty and obligation in the public service.

AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPHER HURRIES NEWS

Readers of the South Bend News-Times and Newspapers in Other Cities Get Reports of World Happenings Through A. T. & T. Company's Apparatus

By Walter J. Vincent

[Reprinted from the South Bend News-Times]

TRULY this is an automatic age.

With the advent of automatic restaurants, automatic telephones, automatic mail service and other automatic contrivances to lessen man's work and increase his efficiency, we now have the automatic telegrapher.

This latest addition to the automatic family has recently been installed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in the editorial rooms of the South Bend *News-Times* and daily carries the United Press news report comprising several thousand words.

This report, gathered from the "four corners" of the globe, is reeled off hour after hour with clock-like precision and with such accuracy that few changes are necessary to make the copy ready for the linotypes that "set" it for its presentation to the reading public.

Called "The Steel Man"

In appearance this mechanical marvel, which is called the "steel man," bears some resemblance to an ordinary typewriter after the stenographer has put the steel cover on the machine and gone home for the night.

The "report" comes in on a large roll of yellow paper, being printed one word at a time, quite similar to the operation of an ordinary typewriter.

Promptly at seven o'clock each morning it starts tick-ticking and chug-chugging merrily along, chronicling the happenings of the day as they occur up to 3 p. m. Then it quits for the day.

Occasionally an attendant comes in to insert a fresh roll of paper, to see if it is "hitting on all twelve," to give it a drink of ink, or a drop of oil, and goes away, leaving it to its human task.

While the machine has a singular name it is, in reality a plural number. That is to say, there are two of it—or them. It's twins. There is a precautionary reason for this:

Sometimes Temperamental

Like some human telegraphers the machine is very delicately attuned and at times positively temperamental. A spicy divorce case or a sensational murder trial may develop an overheated bearing or cause a cog to slip. When this occurs the editor senses its signal of distress and quickly "switches over" to the other machine which is fresh and more able to withstand shocking news.

Throughout the day Ye Editor, armed with his wicked-looking shears, glides stealthily over to the "Steel Man" and without a shudder ruthlessly snips off a yard or so of world's events.

From this he chooses what he thinks would please his readers most and proceeds to place it, in the paper, where they will be most likely to find it.

Meanwhile the machine goes chugging uncannily along and by the time Mr. Editor has separated one bunch of "wheat from the chaff" the "Steel Man" has sputtered out another thousand words or so.

A technical description of the operation and construction of this super-human wonder would be almost impossible. The man who constructed it is probably the only one who could satisfactorily accomplish this task, but no one seems to know his address. Whoever he is, he must have spent his entire childhood looking for the "fourth dimension" or endeavoring to solve perpetual motion. Perhaps he and Mr. Mergenthaler, the inventor of the linotype machine, had a wager on who could invent the most complicated piece of machinery.

Must Be in "Tune"

Briefly, though, the machine is controlled by a somewhat similar one located in Chicago. This machine in Chicago is operated by a man as one would operate a typewriter. His machine having the "universal" keyboard, he merely puts his "copy" before him and types it off. As he strikes each letter it is registered simultaneously upon the machine located here and also upon several other machines along the line. Obviously all machines must be "tuned" to the same speed. Very simple, isn't it?

To those interested in mechanical and electrical

E. B. LYSTER AND HIS WONDERFUL FAMILY.

E. B. Lyster, wire chief at Lincoln office, South Bend, is as the above picture shows, a member of a very large family as well as being a member of the Bell Telephone Company family. On February 19, 1921, Mr. Lyster visited his home folks in honor of the golden wedding anniversary of his father and mother, who have resided on their farm in Grand Junction, Michigan, for sixty-two years. It is very wonderful for parents to have twelve children, but it is more out of the ordinary for man and wife to celebrate their fiftieth wedding anniversary and at this celebration to have twelve living children to honor them.

Mr. Lyster has been in the telephone business practically his whole life, since March, 1900, to the present time. He came to the company at South Bend, August 1, 1919, and has been engaged in clearing up trouble in connection with the automatic telephone system in South Bend. The arrow in the picture points to Mr. Lyster

wonders and to all readers the *News-Times* extends a cordial invitation to call any day (Sundays excepted) at the editorial rooms and inspect the "Steel Man." What we know about it will gladly be explained, but you are given fair warning that it will be very little.

Naturally one wonders what will become of the old-time Morse operator with the universal introduction of this machine. Will he not be driven from his vocation that has taken him years to perfect?

Telegraphers Not Worried

The answer to this question can hardly be a positive one. However, judging the future by the past, one can safely predict that while some few operators may be displaced there are still many uses for the Morse operator. Wireless can easily be mastered by Morse operators. Railroads, brokers, commercial companies (Western Union and Postal) and corporation lines will continue for some time to use Morse men as the machines have not yet reached a state of perfection that will enable them to cope with the accuracy of the Morse telegraph when communications involving thousands of dollars are being handled.

Then, too, telegraphers who have kept their eyes open, have received a general knowledge that will help them to fit nicely into other vocations.

The United Press, realizing this, is helping to solve the problem for their operators by giving them an opportunity to develop into correspondents, bureau managers and special writers.

Good newspaper telegraphers develop into good reporters or editors, so the coming of the machine does not cast the spell of gloom over telegraphers one might naturally expect.

'Tis an age of progress and none but the foolish could bemoan the fact another step forward has been made.

Traffic Conferences

TRAFFIC conferences to discuss the differences between Toll Traffic Bulletins 10 and 4 were held at Peru, LaFayette, Terre Haute and Indianapolis on April 8th, 13th, 14th and 15th, respectively.

These conferences were conducted by W. M. Kendrick, toll traffic supervisor for the state and Miss Margaret Shea, chief service observer, and were attended by chief operators, instructors and other toll supervising employees from surrounding offices.

At Peru, C. H. Brownell, a director of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, as well as a pioneer of the telephone industry, gave a short, interesting talk, relating many incidences of early telephone development in Indiana. Mr. Brownell brought out very forcibly the necessity for coöperation between employees, and that if satisfactory service is to be attained, the public's viewpoint must be given its proper consideration.

Henry A. Barnhart ex-congressman from Rochester, and president of the Indiana Telephone Association, followed Mr. Brownell. Mr. Barnhart emphasized the importance of operators using a pleasing tone of voice when answering subscribers as well as at all times when dealing with the public, as it is from the operators that the public gain their impressions of the company. He "told" on Mr. Brownell, when he related the fact that Mrs. Brownell, as a young girl, was the operator who answered Mr. Brownell's telephone and that her pleasing voice is what first impressed her future husband. This he claimed, proved his point, which was that "The Voice with a Smile Wins."

Others on the program were A. D. Lewis, division superintendent; D. H. Whitham, general contract agent and Max Hosea, secretary of the Indiana Telephone Association.

At LaFayette the conference was addressed by H. V. Achatz, professor of telephone engineering, Purdue University, A. S. Barnett, division superintendent, and D. H. Whitham.

At Terre Haute F. D. Allen, assistant to Frank Wampler, vice president and general manager, addressed the conference, using as his subject "Who is the Telephone Company," which carried the message that the employees collectively from the president down is the company and that each have their own functions to perform and that the company's success, which includes every employee, depends upon the individual playing his part in true form. Mr. Whitham and Max Hosea also spoke for a few minutes at the Terre Haute meeting.

The conference held at Indianapolis on April 15th was the last of the scheduled meetings. This was held at the Claypool Hotel and there were about 100 in attendance.

At the beginning of the morning session, short talks were made by Henry A. Barnhart, F. D. Allen and D. H. Whitham. At the afternoon session the conference was addressed by Max Hosea, of the Indiana Telephone Association. Luncheon was served in the Florentine Room of the Claypool Hotel.

William Herschell of the *Indianapolis News*, author of the famous war songs, "Long Boy," "The Kid has gone to the Colors," and other songs and verse, was a special guest at the luncheon. Mr. Herschell told several good telephone stories and recited several of his own poems, among which was "Ain't God Good to Indiana," probably his most popular serious verse.

Most of the time at all of the meetings was taken up by Miss Shea with instruction work pertaining to new long-distance practices.

A Word of Cheer from Mrs. Bergermeister

MANY Indianapolis employees will be interested in a letter which was received recently by Mrs. Cecil Campbell from Miss Frieda Bergermeister who has been a patient at the Sunnyside Hospital. Miss Bergermeister was a pay station attendant before her illness and possesses an unusually sunny disposition. In spite of her ill health she strives to see only the sunny side of life which in itself should be a lesson to her more fortunate friends. The letter is as follows:

"My Dear Mrs. Campbell:

"Today was a cloudy and dreary day but we must all remember that every cloud has its silver lining.

"Easter Sunday we had a fine dinner. Each patient received colored Easter eggs with their breakfast tray and a beautiful boquet of tulips with their tray at dinner. Little nests which had been made in fancy baskets, were hidden in the rooms and the children were sent to hunt for them. In the afternoon the members of the Sunnyside Guild gave an entertainment which was very enjoyable. Such a time as we did have.

"I wish to thank you and the pay station girls for the beautiful flowers you sent me. I have enjoyed them so much. They are as pretty and fresh today as they were when I received them.

"I am just doing fine. I run very little temperature, otherwise, I am just the same, five feet six inches tall, red headed and sprouting a good crop of freckles. The frost last night did not bite them either.

"The beautiful spring flowers are all in bloom out here. Johnny-jump-ups are blooming along the banks of Indian Creek. The trees are slow in leafing but if we are to have more winter weather it is best so.

"I have been very busy lately. I now have two hundred patches for my quilt. I think I will need about thirty more and then I will set it together. It is well that I have something like this to occupy my time for if I would allow myself I would read from morning until night. I cannot put down a good book until I have finished the story.

"How are all the girls and are they behaving? Give my love and best wishes to them all and remember me to Miss Cooper and Mrs. Hart.

"Thanking you again for those beautiful flowers, I remain as ever, Your affectionate friend,

FRIEDA B."

LUCKY STRIKES

By W. M. K.

Contributions for this column are solicited. They should be sent to W. M. Kendrick, Indianapolis.

Answer to last month's picture puzzle.—F. D. Fee. Everyone guessed the correct answer.

—

Our Album

They used to call him Davey,
On the Kansas farm out west,
But when they call him Harum,
Button up your coat and vest.

Hide your handkerchief, your watch and chain,
Your pencils and your pen,
And be careful of your false teeth,
If there's any gold in them.

He may say, he'll trade a town house
For an ordinary knife,
But when the deal's completed,
Our friend Whit is fixed for life.

Now the picture that you see here
Is a tintype, that you'll guess,
Of David Harum Whitham,
Taken forty years or less.

—

Does M. C. Setter's return mean that we are to have a watch dog for our supplies closet?

—

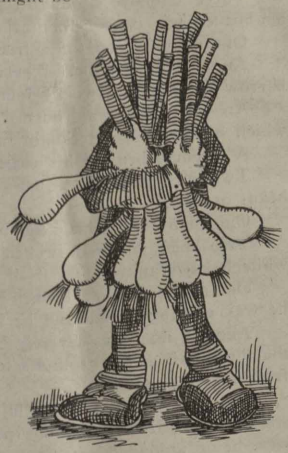
Fred Thomas was seen on the street recently with Bert Morgan, Indiana Prohibition Officer. Are you ready to take orders yet, Fred?

—

Thrump

He held her close against his breast
And kissed her ardently,
Displaying such alarming zest
That she thought she might be
Deprived of breath, and so in fear
She broke loose with a jump;
Then, flustered, said: "My goodness, dear,
You make my heart just THRUMP!"

—Charles Horace Meiers,
The Home Friend Magazine.



—

April Picture Puzzle

Guess who this is.

Credit for correct answers will be given next month.

—

William Grant Lytle is back in the fold again. You're welcome, Bill.

We wonder how many are old enough to remember Alexander's Ragtime Band?

Party for Mrs. Goswehr and Mrs. Cox

AST. PATRICK'S party in the form of an indoor picnic was held in the rest room of the Frankfort exchange, Tuesday evening, March 15th. The Frankfort operators had as their guests Miss Edith Price, chief operator; Miss Frances Carter, supervisor; Miss Addie Hayes, clerk, and Misses Mary McCormick and Marie Devaney, operators, all from the La Fayette office. The party was held in honor of Mrs. Irvin Goswehr, a recent bride, and Mrs. Rudolph Cox, who was leaving the employ of the company to establish her residence in Indianapolis.

The following invitation, written in green ink, was given out:

Och! Shure it will plaze me,
To have you come today,
To meet Mr. & Mrs. Murphy,
Tuesday 'fore St. Patrick's Day,
That your native humor may,
Be heard and seen the while,
Come prepared to do your part,
For the Emerald Isle.

The evening of the party when the guests were ushered into the rest room to meet Mr. & Mrs. Murphy (alias Mrs. Cox and Mrs. Goswehr) there was much hilarity, due mostly to the

At St. Patrick's Party, Frankfort.
At left—"Mr. and Mrs. Murphy."

excellent (?) fit of "Mr. Murphy's" overalls. When the big crowd could be quieted down enough "Mr. and Mrs. Murphy's" picture and also a picture of some of the guests were taken. Following this many novel contests kept the crowd in constant merriment. Miss Price was a frequent contestant, being bound she was going to "take home part of the bacon" to LaFayette During a chewing-gum contest Gertrude Prickett, night operator, caused a little excitement when she swallowed two whole cakes of gum. Mr. Alexander, the local manager, was the only gentleman present amongst fifty-seven people but he didn't let that bother him when it came to joining in the good times and going through every stunt he was called upon throughout the evening. After everyone had laughed until her sides hurt the "eats" were passed out and such a spread as you never saw before! Everyone did her share in "cleaning up the platter."

Everybody declared the party a decided success, and much credit for the good time is due Miss Alene Purciful, chairman of the entertainment committee, and Mrs. Harvey Hillis, chairman of the refreshments committee.

A "Speaking" Film

A SWEDISH engineer, after experimenting ten years, has succeeded in inventing a "speaking film" which, it is claimed, insures the simultaneous production of picture and sound.

ACCIDENT DISABILITY

The Fifth of a Series of Talks About Your Service Record and the Employees' Benefit Plan

SOME of our people may be interested to know just how the accident disability benefits as provided for under our Plan for Employees' Pensions, Disability Benefits and Death Benefits compare with the accident disability benefits provided for under the Indiana law. We have an agreement with the Industrial Board of Indiana whereby the compensation provided for under our plan is paid until such time as compensation in any case shall reach the point where the compensation provided for by law is in excess of the compensation provided for under our plan, after which the compensation provided by law shall be paid. We have practically no cases in which the compensation under the law exceeds our compensation under the plan, because the law establishes a maximum compensation of $13.20 per week. In many cases the compensation provided for by our plan is far in excess of the amount provided for under the law.

Under our plan an employee is paid full pay from the date of injury for a period of thirteen weeks and half pay for the remainder of the total disability regardless of the period of duration, whereas the law provides for no payments during the first seven days following the injury and provides for the payment of fifty-five per cent of the employees' wages for a limited period of time. In addition the law limits the amount of compensation to $13.20 per week, whereas an employee's wages determines the amount he shall receive under our plan.

To give you a concrete example of the manner in which this applies, we will consider the case of an employee who is totally disabled and who received $135 per month at the time of injury. Under the law this man would not receive any compensation for the first seven days, but beginning on the 8th day he would receive $13.20 per week, that is, $57.20 per month for about nine and one-half years. Under our plan this employee would receive $31.16 per week or $135 per month for thirteen weeks (three months), and then would receive $15.57 per week or $67.50 per month for the remaining period of total disability, regardless of whether it be nine and one-half years or twenty-five years.

We will now assume that this man after being totally disabled for two weeks returned to work, but on account of being partially disabled, was unable to earn his original wage of $135 per month, but instead earned $100 per month; under our plan this employee would be paid his wage of $100 per month and in addition would receive $35 per month for eleven additional weeks making a total of $135 per month for this period, after which he would receive $100 wages and $17.50 compensation making a total of $117.50 for the remainder of the partial disability, but not to exceed six years. Under the law the injured employee returning to work at $100 per month would only receive $4 per month compensation in addition to his wage, making a total of $104 per month and this payment would expire at the end of 300 weeks or a little less than six years.

Another important difference between our plan and the compensation act is this: Our plan provides that reasonable and necessary surgical treatment and medical care shall be paid for out of the Employees' Benefit Fund during the entire period of disability, whereas, the law only requires such payment for a period of thirty days following the injury, except under special conditions the Industrial Board may order such payments for an additional period of thirty days making the total period under such circumstances sixty days.

Continuing our example of the employee who is paid $135 per month at the time of injury: If this employee should die as a result of an accidental injury arising out of or in the course of employment, his beneficiaries under the law would receive $3,960, whereas, under our plan, his beneficiaries would receive $4,860 and in addition the necessary expenses of the burial, not to exceed $150. Beneficiaries under the law are limited to certain specified dependent relatives, whereas, under our plan the limitations are not so great.

The above comparison is not made with the end in view of criticising the compensation law or of pointing out its limitations and disadvantages. Our only purpose is to compare a plan which has been in operation in our company since 1913 with the Indiana law of 1915 and bring out the fact that all of the provisions of our Plan for Employees' Pensions, Disability Benefits and Death Benefits are carried out, even though the amounts allowed thereunder exceed the requirements of the law. It is also important to bear in mind the fact that the compensation law is limited to accidental injuries received while on duty, but our plan covers pensions, sickness disability benefits and sickness, death benefits as well as injuries or death resulting from accidents occurring while on duty, and if the employee has a sufficient term of employment to his credit, disability benefits caused by accidental injuries sustained while off duty.

Safety First and Accident Prevention

AN analysis of new accident cases per one thousand employees, shows that three times the average number of new cases for the Bell System occurred among our employees during the month of January and two times the average for the Bell System occurred during the month of February.

These statistics indicate the great need for ordinary precaution among our employees. Many of the accidents which occured in January may be classed as preventable. In order that you may know just what sort of accidents occurred during January we tabulate below a summary of the causes. There is not room in this article to cover the February accidents, but we shall include these at some later date.

Four employees sprained backs or arms in pushing and lifting.

A plant man struck his foot with a pick.

One man struck his leg with a hammer.

Two men were injured by motorcycles skidding on slick pavements.

Five employees suffered injuries due to slipping and falling.

Seven employees suffered injuries to fingers, hand or arm by getting them mashed between objects.

A matron ran a splinter in her hand.

A lineman was struck on the head by a falling pike pole.

A groundman was struck on the back of the hand while removing brick from the street.

Three employees, due to slipping, struck knee or hand against objects causing contusion.

One man fell out of a truck.

Another man knocked over a two by four with a wheelbarrow causing the two by four to fall on his head.

An employee was burned when the beeswax compound which he was heating caught fire.

A lineman bruised his chest while operating tree pruners.

Two men suffered injuries due to objects falling on their heads or feet.

One man struck his head on a low cross-beam.

Two men suffered broken arms when motors back fired while being cranked.

One man suffered a broken hip when the cross arm on which he was working broke and he fell to the ground.

Another man was severely injured when he fell with a pole that broke off at the ground after he had disconnected the wires from the cross arm.

One man suffered severe injury when one of the supporting stakes of a car of telephone poles gave away while the poles were being unloaded.

Many of the injuries which resulted from the accidents reported above were of a serious nature and caused a loss of time and money as well as considerable pain and suffering, moreover several of the accidents resulted in permanent disability. The employees so injured will be crippled for life.

It is not always "the other fellow" who meets with an accident.

One man's efforts toward safety may seem small, but altogether we can do a great deal.

Aftermath of the Big Election

CANDIDATES in the primaries for electors to the Theodore N. Vail Memorial Fund filed returns which showed startling figures as to campaign expenditures. Expenses of the renowned campaigner, Charles Norton, were the heaviest of any candidate. It is understood that Mr. Norton will be financially embarrassed for some time to come as a result of his heavy expenditures. The aroma of his wonderful cigars still clings to the curtains. Mr. Norton made a great race for the nomination, as he is a wonderful orator, and his beautiful speeches rocked and swayed the voters continuously and he undoubtedly would have been elected—but he was the "machine" candidate.

The "people's" candidate, Ferris Young, won in this district by a small majority, receiving 92 of the 126 votes cast. The voters turned out early polling the heaviest vote in the history of the Commercial district. Mr. Young taking advantage of his knowledge of the female heart gained while in the A. E. F. made strong appeals to the women voters who are now playing such an important part in all of our elections. Seventy-five of the votes received by Mr. Young were from the women voters. Had Mr. Norton been elected his cabinet would have been composed of some of our most eminent personages, among whom were Z. W. Leach, who was to have been appointed secretary of state, and N. A. Nicolai, who undoubtedly would have received the postmaster generalship. While Mr. Young has not as yet announced his appointments, he has said that it is his intention to reward all of his loyal workers helping him during the campaign. It is understood from reliable sources that Harry Archer of Indianapolis will be secretary of state, and C. K. McDowell will undoubtedly be appointed collector of revenue. A close friend of Mr. Young said that "Pap" Bain would probably be appointed either Custodian of Buildings or placed in charge of Forestry Work. Mr. Bain is deeply interested in forestry preservation and would probably prefer that position.

Willis Thompson, former ambassador to Sweden, was in long conference with Mr. Young recently, and it is predicted that he will be offered some position in the diplomatic service, probably at Honolulu.

The "Irish Hill" district was represented by the well known citizen, Vaun Flora. Mr. Flora's qualifications for office are beautifully exemplified in the wonderful likeness made by the noted portrait painter, William Kendrick, to whom Mr. Flora "stood" a few days prior to election. Mr. Flora's platform provided for an expensive administration and new laws for the benefit of our many women sufferers. Mr. Flora lost the election to "Howdy" Wilcox due to the heavy "Home Rule" vote on the third floor.

As conclusive proof that political prominence may be maintained without expense and by sheer industry and ability, the people did well in nominating Emmett Belzer. Mr. Belzer in private life is a cartoonist of no mean ability. He is one of the most "experienced" of all the candidates running for election. He was truly the people's candidate, receiving the greatest majority of votes of any of the nominees. When Mr. Belzer announced his candidacy all other candidates withdrew, knowing the futility of running in opposition to one so well qualified.

The Honorable Howard Campbell was again nominated but only after a bitter fight. Campbell has been popular for a number of years, especially among the men in the army, but the influence of Mr. L. Ky. Strike was severely felt among the voters and it is thought that this will probably be Mr. Campbell's last term of office.

This election is believed to have been one of the most bitter in years and the political machine resorted to many questionable tactics in an endeavor to force their candidates upon the public. In the Commercial district it was necessary to call the emergency police squad on two different occasions. During the morning of the election Mr. Young announced that if he were not elected he would demand a recount of the votes. C. H. Lee won easily in his district, although strong political influence was brought to bear to force his election.

Employees Meet and Banquet at Tell City

LOCAL N0. 129 of the Employees Association dispensed with all regular business at its meeting in Tell City on April 11th, to allow the entertainment committee to carry out a well-planned program.

Everybody assembled at the main office early in the evening and promptly at 7:30 p. m. proceeded to the William Tell Hotel where they found in waiting their guests, Division Superintendent George G. Hall and Traffic Supervisor J. H. McCluskey.

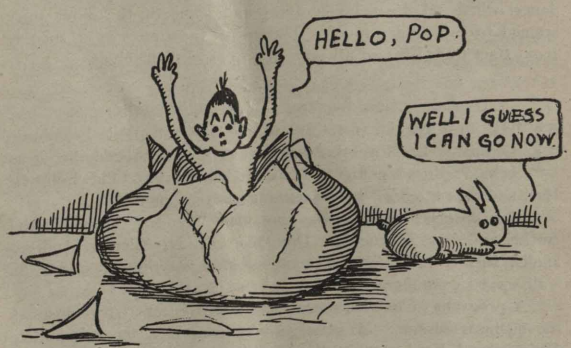
After a get-together session lasting almost half an hour they made a raid on the dining room where a sumptuous chicken supper was in waiting. After doing justice to this particular feature of the evening, and it was evident that nobody had left his appetite at home, they were given a very interesting talk by Mr. Hall on public relations and some of the problems confronting the company at this time. Mr. Hall outlined the financial situation of the company and dwelt at length on the development of relations with the public. He showed how each and every employee regardless of the department with which they are connected can assist materially in solving some of the difficulties with which the company has to contend at this particular time.

Mr. McCluskey in a brief talk brought out some very important points on operating problems and he stressed particularly the necessity of accuracy in keeping peg counts inasmuch as large expenditures for central office equipment and schedule requirements are based on information secured from this source.

Meetings of this character are valuable and the only regret is that we are not able to get together more often.

A Real Easter Egg

The rabbit brought a new baby boy to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Romine on Easter morning. "Chet" wanted a baby



girl but Mr. Bunny had made different arrangements.

Don't worry though, Chet, regardless of sex, they're worth two hundred dollars a year apiece to you as long as we have old Inkum Tax with us.

Association Meeting at New Albany

LOCAL NO. 46, Southern Association of Bell Telephone Employees, had a very interesting meeting on Tuesday evening, April 5th. The entire membership of Local No. 46 is thirty-seven, thirty-three of whom were present. In addition to the large attendance of members, they had the following guests: George G. Hall, division superintendent; O. D. Green, plant supervisor of Evansville; J. N. Clem, manager at Jeffersonville; J. C. McChord, wire chief; Miss Helen Norris, manager's clerk; Misses Edith Leach and Ellice Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. John Harrison, all of Evansville. Donald Langford, chief mechanic of Evansville, who happened to be in our city, was also present at this meeting. In addition to this, the wives of several of the members were present.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman E. V. Crutcher, and after the business session Mr. Crutcher gave a short address of welcome to the guests, after which he introduced the speaker of the evening, George G. Hall, who gave a very interesting talk on public relations. The chairman then called on Mr. Green, who arose and said that Mr. Hall did his talking; he had someone to do his dancing, but he had his own appetite. Mr. Clem was then called on, and he expressed in behalf of himself and his employees their pleasure in attending the meeting.

The meeting was then turned over to W. C. DeWitt, chairman of the entertainment committee, who had arranged an enjoyable program. First there was a piano solo by Miss Chaldon Frederick; the next, a pianologue by Miss Irene Breeden with Miss Chaldon Frederick at the piano; then came a Penny Social, the idea of this contest was to answer ten questions, the answers of which were found on a penny. There was a prize of a box of candy awarded the winner of this contest. The prize was won by Mrs. John Harrison, who after being tied with Mrs. A. L. Crim, drew the shortest straw. The booby prize for the contest was won by H. L. Brown, the prize was a miniature telephone which we presume Mr. Brown gave to the "chaps," as he refers to his children. The next on the program was a trio by Misses Viola and Myrtle Resch, Miss Geneva Raymond with Miss Geneva Sandlewick at the piano. Then came a piano solo by Miss Thelma Williams. All of these musical numbers were well received and given much applause. The next was the well known "Jug" contest, which required the winner to sit on a jug without either his hands or feet touching the floor and light a candle. There were several applicants for this prize and after a good many efforts by the applicants, Donald Langford finally won the prize, it being a box of candy which he at once opened and invited the girls to help themselves.

Refreshments which consisted of ice cream moulded into "Blue Bells" and cake were then served, after which came the dance, which all the younger folks and some of the older ones seemed to enjoy very much. The entire meeting was a success from start to finish and all seemed to enjoy themselves.

Association Meeting at Crawfordsville

THE first regular meeting of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company Employees' Association of Crawfordsville, was held Wednesday night, March 23rd, in the Odd Fellows' Hall and was attended by a large number of members.

The business session was presided over by Miss Bertha Burke, and Miss Evangeline Douglass. F. D. Allen of Indianapolis, former local manager, gave a talk on the Theodore N. Vail award committee.

A program of entertainment was carried out at the close of the business session. A suitcase race was won by Miss Alice Hulmes and Fred Burke. F. D. Allen and Miss Burke were victors in a paper race. In the millinery contest the winners were Mrs. Helen Edwards and Fred Burke, Miss Zula Hutson and F. D. Allen. Other features of the program were: Solo by Miss Douglass; duets by Mr. Fee and Mrs. Edwards, and Miss Douglass and Mrs. Atkinson; readings by T. J. O'Brien and Forest Atkinson. Mr. O'Brien also entertained with an Irish prayer.

If this session may be taken as a criterion, the meetings of the association give excellent promise of being filled with pep and enjoyment.

Baseball at Muncie

THE Commercial League at Muncie opened its baseball season Tuesday evening, April 19th, with a game between the Indiana General Service Company and the Indiana Bell Telephone Company. The old time enthusiasm which marked so many of last season's games was again present. The game was spirited from first to last and resulted in a tie of 6 to 6. John F. Smith, plant chief, is manager of the Indiana Bell team and Clarence Harold is captain.

The Commercial League was organized last year under the name of the Overall League but the name was changed this season. The league is made up of eight teams as follows:

Indiana General Service Company, Post Office, Railroads, Shoe Clerks, Banks, Star Publishing Company, Express Company, Indiana Bell Telephone Company.

The Indiana Bell Telephone Company's schedule of games follows:

With Indiana General Service Company, April 19th, June 7th, July 26th.

With Railroads, April 26th, June 14th, August 2d.

With Post Office, May 3d, June 21st, August 9th.

With Bankers, May 12th, June 30th, August 18th.

With Shoe Clerks, May 17th, July 5th, August 23d.

With Star Publishing Company, May 24th, July 24th, August 30th.

With Express Company, June 2d, July 21st, September 8th.

The Indiana Bell team won the pennant last year and the boys are going to try to make history repeat itself.

Employees' Association Banquet at Princeton

THE Employees' Association of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company at Princeton, Ind., enjoyed a sumptuous banquet at the Princeton Hotel on April 8th. The center decoration for the table was a bell made of dark blue violets, suspended on a frame which stood one and one-half feet high. Twenty-five individual crystal candlesticks bearing dark blue candles were the only lights in the dining room. The color scheme of blue and white was also carried out in the dinner. The ice cream was served in the form of bells. After the banquet, several piano selections were given by Ruth Etheredge, toll operator.

George G. Hall, division superintendent of Evansville, gave a splendid talk which brought home to every employee our responsibility in giving, as never before, the very best service possible; explaining the exactness which the public is demanding of the telephone service to-day; and the fact that the telephone stands among the first in importance of all public utilities makes the responsibility even greater and falls largely on the Plant and Traffic departments.

The latter part of the evening was taken up with a motion picture of seven reels, named, "The Rule of Reason." This was very instructive as the theme of the story fairly shouted the company's slogan—"Safety First." Of course, as all well behaved pictures do, "they" resolved to observe "The Rule of Reason" and well—we're sure they lived happy ever after. For this delightful part of the evening's entertainment, we have to thank our manager, V. L. Burton.

The out of town guests were George G. Hall, of Evansville; Mrs. Norma Morrison, Esther Farris, and Lona Bryant, of Patoka; and Mrs. Julia Farrow and Estelle Loveless, of Oakland City.

THE MONTH IN INDIANA

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

C. A. Cora, Representative, Indianapolis

Indianapolis Traffic News

Toll Room

MISSES Mary Welch, Norma Schatz, Valeria Tumey, Mary Dugan, Mary Johnson and Lulu Pavey hiked to Cumberland one Sunday recently. They had a number of offers to ride in passing automobiles but resisted the temptation and managed to walk all of the way. Lois MacCammon and Marjorie Voelker not wishing to be outdone walked to Clayton. They made the trip in five hours.

The Toll room has champion swimmers, bowlers and golfers, and are now playing for a five hundred champion. Who will it be? Two tables are reserved each noon to accommodate the players—Bertha Faut, Helen Keirs, Kathryn Dugan, Eva Bridges, Pauline Klose, Lula Pavey, Mary Floyd, Mary Dugan and June Klepper.

Miss Elsa Claffey has returned to her duties as evening chief operator after an illness of several weeks.

Miss Helen Wampler who has been ill for several weeks with pneumonia is convalescing.

The opening of spring is also the opening of Dan Cupid's calendar. The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Salmon to Robert Warren Lynn was solemnized at St. Phillip's Church Wednesday morning, March 30th. The marriage of Miss Edna Maze to Mr. Smock will take place sometime in June and Miss Elizabeth Tignor has resigned to be married in May.

—

Main Office

Evidently the Main office girls do not believe the old saying that June Brides are loveliest. Six of them became brides last month. Dora Buckley has changed her name to Mrs. Stanton, Grace Brown to Mrs. Hill, Bessie Wilhite to Mrs. Dyer, Marie Sowers to Mrs. Bailey and Betty Beyers to Mrs. Thorne. Mabel Goodman is another bride but we have not learned her new name.

Circle, the new office located on the fifth floor, has been given "home rule." Miss Porter, formerly a senior of Main office, has been appointed day chief operator and Miss Lewis evening chief operator. Miss Thelma Beauman occupies the position of chief operator clerk.

Those on the sick list are Pearl Munsell, Ruth Murphy, Viola Bohlsen and Delia Tarpey.

Central Division

MRS. Phillips, chief operator, Mary Lipp, Instructor, and Clarice Mohler, toll supervisor, all of Frankfort, attended the operator's and manager's meetings at the Fowler Hotel in LaFayette Wednesday, April 13th.

Miss Rachel Johnson has returned from Indianapolis where she spent part of her two weeks vacation.

Miss Bernice Bryan and Miss Pearl Leachman witnessed the "Follies" and "Irene" in Indianapolis.

LaFayette employees all extend sincere sympathy to Miss Addie Hayes, who lost her father.

Miss Josephine Price has returned to duty at LaFayette from a six weeks' leave of absence.

Miss Russia L. Souders of Lafayette has returned after a four days' visit with friends in Veedersburg.

Miss Edna Wright, toll operator at LaFayette, has returned to duty after a few days' illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Ostheimer, of South Bend, are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl. Mrs. Ostheimer before her marriage was Nellie Perrine, formerly toll operator in LaFayette.

On April 1st D. C. Hall assumed the responsibility of the plant in the Terre Haute area. For the past year Terre Haute plant has been handled by Manager F. D. Fee of Crawfordsville

All employees of Crawfordsville were invited to the country home of Miss Evangeline Douglass, commercial clerk, on Friday evening, March 13th, for a real old-fashioned basket supper. Quite a number responded with baskets filled and running over, and talk about eats, well, they sure had 'em. Carl Anderson was appointed (by himself) as cake judge and after he had sampled all, he had forgotten what kind the first six or seven pieces were. The remainder of the evening was spent in conversation, games, jokes, and singing.

Miss Alice Hulmes, Crawfordsville, was the victim of a happy birthday surprise on the evening of April 1st. Quite a large number of employees, during Miss Hulmes' absence, gathered at her home and upon her return she found the house packed. The evening was spent in games, music and last but not least "in eats." Miss Hulme received several birthday remembrances.

Victor N. Gregg's very efficient equipment foreman, Eddie Burke, with his gang, has just completed the installation of an additional section of local switchboard with seven hundred multiple jacks and an additional section of toll switchboard at Anderson. Come again Eddie and be sure to bring along with you that little Prince of Fellows.

On the evening of April 8th twenty-seven of the Anderson force who are engaged in supervising work met "over the tea-cups" in the Assembly Room at the Y. M. C. A. After luncheon was served some time was spent in discussing our service problems and relating experiences as a result of our special efforts made toward the improvement of our service during the past six months.

Helene Davies and Gertrude Duffy of the Commercial office were among the Anderson basket ball fans attending the recent state high school meet at Anderson.

Manager Crawford and his chief clerk, J. E. John, were recent Anderson visitors.

Miss Mabel Quackenbush, senior supervisor at Bedford, received a long-distance call from Decatur, Illinois, which almost caused nervous prostration. She would not tell the reason for her excitement but we were not kept long in suspense. She was married Wednesday, April 13th, at 11 a. m. Miss Quackenbush has been with the company several years and although we shall miss her greatly we wish her and her husband a long and happy married life. She has resigned her position and will make her home in Decatur. The girls gave her a beautiful cut glass bowl as a wedding gift.

Miss Vada Carter, chief operator at Bedford has secured one month's leave of absence on account of ill health.

Any one wanting any information about driving Chevrolet cars call on Shorty Ragsdale at Bedford. She can tell you all about making sharp turns and even driving up the Railroad track.

Miss Bertha Drake, local operator at Bedford, has resigned and has accepted a position with the Bake-Rite Bakery.

Miss Edith Sharr, clerk at Bedford, is said to be wanting a transfer to Terre Haute. We wonder why.

Eastern Division

MISS Sarah Podmore of Kokomo, was on the sick list for a week. We hope for a speedy recovery.

Misses Pearl and Ethel Welder, Miss Lawson and Miss Martin are bunking together now, "confirmed old maids of Kokomo." Well—here's to a life of single blessedness.

Lillie Ruse calls herself "Dan Cupid of Kokomo" now. She says she can arrange anything for anyone, but herself.

After an absence of three months, we have with us again at Kokomo, Miss Helen Johnson. We sure are glad to have her back.

Miss Edna Reed has been transferred to toll at Kokomo.

Miss Thelma Horn has been advanced to clerk at Kokomo.

Miss Leah Garritson, Kokomo toll operator, has gone back to Detroit. We sure miss "Blondy."

Northern Division

MRS. Harriet Kintz, South Bend toll operator, has resigned to join her husband in Davenport, Iowa.

Miss Van Evera, South Bend toll chief operator, and Miss Bolan, division instructor, attended the telephone convention in La Porte, April 12th.

Mrs. Sadie Hardy, South Bend local operator, has resigned to be married.

Miss Florence Rupley, night operator at South Bend, is taking a six months' leave of absence owing to the ill health of her mother.

Mrs. Ethel Jones, clerk, has returned to South Bend after spending a few days in Ohio.

Miss Carrie Jenson, central office instructor at South Bend, spent a week-end in Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Miss Eleanor Tyler has returned to South Bend after spending two weeks in Detroit.

Wanted: A professional Ford Cranker. For further information inquire of Misses Ada and Thelma Hatfield, Toll room, South Bend.

The news from Fort Wayne this month would indicate that the more or less unsettled industrial conditions have in no wise daunted the young Hoosiers who had arranged for the matrimonial plunge. In proof thereof it is chronicled that: Miss Ruth Drewett, toll operator, was quietly married late in March to Carl Smeythers, and she has now resigned; also that, Miss Frances McGurk, toll operator, has resigned to be married to Eugene Beagles, and their future home will be at Indianapolis; and,

MISS GAZIELLO WALDO, CHIEF CLERK, AND MRS. EDWIN GRIFFITH, CASHIER, AT FRANKFORT.

Miss Honora Leonard, toll operator, has resigned after announcing that she is soon to become Mrs. John Hifely, and her refusal to divulge the exact date is considered very unkind by the entire force; and,

Miss Mae Fager, toll operator, is also disposed to be secretive, as, while she has tendered her resignation with the acknowledged intention of having a new calling card plate engraved, and junking the one now in use, she declines to tell what name will grace the new one.

Miss Grace Taylor, toll operator, was the first Fort Wayne employee to take a 1921 vacation. She spent a week in Toledo, Ohio, and reports a fine time.

Miss Verna Sands was pleasantly surprised when the local operating force at Bluffton called at her home on February 21st to remind her of her birthday. The evening was spent in music and dancing. At a late hour delicious refreshments were served. Miss Sand was presented with several pieces of ivory. Those present were: Verna Sands, Hope Kreigh, Margaret DeHaven, Bessie Rolli, Dessie Eddington, Viola Waters, Mrs. Davis, Agnes Conklin, Nina Watson, Cecile Trenary, Ruthell Vore, Jessie Powers, Ethel Drewette, Florence McCarthy, Dortha Elzey, Hettie Loudon, Ocie Cotton, and Carrie Shoemaker.

B. B. Earley, Bluffton manager, accompanied A. D. Lewis and I. V. Green of South Bend, on a trip to Gas City, Marion, Hartford City, and Montpelier.

Miss Mary Jane Bay is a new student at the Bluffton exchange.

Miss Irene Le Brun of Decatur has accepted a position as operator at the Bluffton exchange.

The Bluffton telephone employees are wearing a smile that won't come off. A real for sure, honest to goodness, Western Electric Company switchboard with all its trimmings is to be installed at once. The building now occupied is undergoing a complete remodeling.

Miss Gertrude Loudon, Bluffton operator, was married to Dan Hoover of Ossian, Indiana, on March 8th. As a wedding gift the operators presented Miss Loudon with several pieces of silver.

Miss Ocie Cotton is enjoying a two weeks' vacation from her duties as operator at Bluffton.

Southern Division

DURING the "Flu" epidemic in Evansville, some practical joker telephoned to subscribers saying that he was the manager of the telephone company and requested that the telephone instruments be wrapped with woolen blankets while the linemen "fumigated" the wires. The trouble department received numerous complaints all of a sudden that subscribers did not answer their calls and the repairmen found them all to be "blanket" troubles.

It is becoming a fad in Evansville for telephone men to pick their brides from the ranks of Bell employees in their own department. The Commercial will furnish the principals for a a May wedding, followed by a couple from the Plant.

The happiest telephone employee in Evansville on April 22nd was a young lady who does not work far from the district plant chief's office. Reason: She received a beautiful diamond ring, which she wears on her left hand next to the little finger. The lucky fellow is an auto mechanic in the Evansville garage.

The big oak desk in the contract office at Evansville has been used for drawing up contracts between the subscriber and the company for years, but it also has been the place where matrimonial agreements between contract department employees have culminated. The third couple from this department has just agreed to sign a life-time contract.

Miss Marie Ertel has recently assumed her position as "B" operator at Evansville after a slight operation.

Miss Isabella Bickmeier is back on the job at Evansville after having had her tonsils removed.

Miss Emma Herr (Aunt Emmy) local supervisor at Evansville, has returned after a few weeks leave of absence.

Miss Rhea Wilhelmus, local supervisor at Evansville, has undergone a serious operation. We all hope for a speedy recovery.

Miss Nellie McDonald of Evansville was married to Hazel Eskridge. Good luck, Nell.

Miss Novela Jobe, local supervisor at Evansville, was pleasantly surprised by a number of friends, the event being a birthday party. She keeps her age a secret but we will say she looks as though she were only "Sweet Sixteen."

Miss Blanche Grubbs is on a leave of absence as the result of a nervous breakdown. She is down on the farm with the cows and chickens and expects to return to Evansville soon, "Full of Pep."

Miss Anna Pyle, toll supervisor at Evansville, entertained the toll supervisors and operators Wednesday evening, April 20th, at Mesker's Park with a "Moonlight Weiner Roast" Everyone was happy and had oodles to eat.

A bicycle ride to Newburg, Ind., was enjoyed by seven local operators of Evansville, the cyclists being, Miss Jesse Burdette. Mae Schuerger, Mildred Riess, Tillie Rupp, Leona Rohlfer, Lorabella Hattick, and Charlotta Langelson. Each one returned with a sun-kissed complexion. While there they visited the Newburgh exchange.

Miss Lalla Caton, toll chief operator, and Miss Elizabeth Graves, instructress at Evansville, spent a week visiting offices of the Southern division where they gave traffic supervision instructions.

Miss Edith Prince has returned to Evansville after a two weeks' leave of absence.

Miss Agnes Luce of Evansville has resigned on account of the illness of her sister.

The employees of all departments at Evansville expressed their heartfelt sympathy to Earl J. Patterson, district plant chief, during his recent bereavement. Mrs. Patterson died April 18th after a very short illness. A magnificent floral design was sent to the scene of sorrow by employees of the Plant, Commercial and Traffic departments. The information operators expressed their sympathy by sending a beautiful spray of lillies Mr. Patterson is a brother to Miss Elizabeth Patterson, assistant local chief operator.

As a farewell to Miss Martha Grabowski, local supervisor at Evansville, Miss Matilda Rupp gave a "Weiner Roast" at Mesker's Park, Wednesday evening. Twenty guests took part in the bon-fire dance. Miss Grabowski was leaving for Jacksonville, Fla., on a two weeks' visit. Mrs. Willard Maxey, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was the out-of-town guest. She was formerly Lois Montgomery of Evansville office.

Honoring Mrs. Willard Maxey of Grand Rapids, Mich., a theater party was given at Evansville, ten guests being present, among whom were W. Eaton, D. Frizzell, M. Riess, V. Schnarr, I. Ertel, H. Jennings, H. Hooper, V. Shelton, M. Hofmann, and M. Grabowski.

An operators' test was held at Evansville. Miss Helen Heady carried honors, winning with one-hundred percent on three tests out of the four made. "Smart girl."

Miss Garnett Bowling, toll operator at Evansville, has returned to work after a month's leave of absence.

Lafayette Girls Honor Miss Price with Party

MISS EDITH PRICE, La Fayette chief operator, went to that exchange on March 22, 1920. All the toll girls thought it would be nice for everybody to get together and celebrate the anniversary by having a theater party. It just happened that a show named "Lombardi, Ltd." was at a La Fayette theater and with it was a style show held under the auspices of a local ladies' garment shop. Everybody who could get off from work took in the show.

The "stag party" came off as per schedule on Wednesday evening, February 23rd, at the home of Miss Edna Dougherty who gave the party in honor of Miss Edith Price, who had recently returned from a thirty days' leave of absence made necessary by the illness of her mother. Everyone reported the affair as a brilliant success. The main reason, of course, was because almost everyone was dressed in male attire. Those who went in their natural make-up were very successful in vamping the psuedo-males.

At the appointed time they began to arrive at the scene of festivity in two's and three's, some walked, some took taxies and others took the street car. After everyone had arrived various games were indulged in, (post-office, etc., being omitted) besides plenty of music and dancing. A singing contest was held to see who could reach the highest note and the winner was Edith Price (as usual) who received as first prize a beautifully embroidered non-skid soap dish. At ten o'clock a local photographer appeared on the scene and took two flashlight pictures of the group. Later on refreshments were served and the party broke up without any engagements being announced. The Dougherty home was attractively arranged with cut flowers and the colors white and yellow predominated. The only out of town guest was Miss Grace Boyer, traveling supervisor.

Traffic School at South Bend

NORTHERN Indiana telephone operators and representatives went to school April 8th in the instruction room of the Indiana Bell Telephone offices in South Bend. Discussion was held of the problems now affecting the telephone business such as uniformity of operation enabling operators to handle an increased volume of calls.

The companies recognize the value of uniformity of operating practices and these schools are being held throughout the country for the purpose of instructing the operators so that the same practice will be followed in all offices. This uniformity of practice helps the operators handling the large volume of traffic over the toll lines and helps the public in getting their toll business properly taken care of with the least amount of delay.

W. M. Kendrick, toll supervisor from the general offices of the Indiana Bell at Indianapolis, was in charge of the work while Miss Margaret Shea, toll instructor, conducted the classes.

At the opening of the operators' school an address was made by F. V. Newman, general manager of the LaPorte Telephone Company. Mr. Newman emphasized the importance of the independent and Bell offices understanding each other and cooperating in every possible way.

Short talks were made by D. H. Whitham in reference to the showing made by a number of offices in handling long-distance traffic and by A. D. Lewis, division superintendent at South Bend, in reference to the importance of telephone companies mutually understanding their problems and getting better acquainted, and by Mr. Kendrick in reference to the particular matters involved in the toll traffic instructions which were to be discussed in detail at the meeting.

Some of the companies represented were the Merchants' Mutual Telephone Company, Michigan City; Winona Telephone Company, Plymouth; Tyner Telephone Company, Tyner; Elkhart Home Telephone Company, Elkhart; Home Telephone Company, Goshen; Indiana Bell Telephone Company, South Bend, and other offices in northern Indiana.

Some of the Bell representatives present were A. L. Leazenby, supervisor of methods for the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, Indianapolis; C. R. Long, traffic supervisor for the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, Muncie; D. H. Whitham, general contract agent, Indianapolis.

The noon hour luncheon was served by the South Bend management to the visiting representatives at the Robertson tea room.

NORTHERN INDIANA TELEPHONE ASSOCIATION

MORE than 150 people, representing the managers and employees of the various companies of the Northern Indiana Telephone association were in La Porte, April 12th, attending the annual convention. The morning session was devoted to the holding of the operators' school, which was in charge of W. S. Vivian, of Chicago.

OPERATORS WHO ATTENDED THE CON VENTION AND SCHOOL IN LA PORTE.

At noon the delegates were entertained at dinner in the Masonic temple. F. V. Newman, general manager of the LaPorte Telephone Company, presided and introduced J. K. Johnson, of Indianapolis, who spoke on "Public Relations."

Mr. Johnson stated that public relations are of the uttermost importance to the welfare of the telephone companies. He said it was necessary to train the employees of the company to give unexcelled service. He stressed the point of being courteous to the subscribers and declared that a cheerful attitude on the part of the operators will do much in gaining friends for the company.

"Every employee," said Mr. Johnson, "has the power of doing good or harm to his or her company, through their relations with the public. It is therefore of paramount importance to look to the training of the employees.

"In the past the companies have operated entirely too cheaply for the good of the communities they serve and for the good of themselves."

Mr. Vivian talked for a few moments on the history of the operators' schools. The speaker advocated the continuance of the schools and declared that instead of holding them one day every year they should be held three or four days every six months. He stated that a lot of companies are dead as far as their worth is concerned, because they do not realize that the public is an important item in the business.

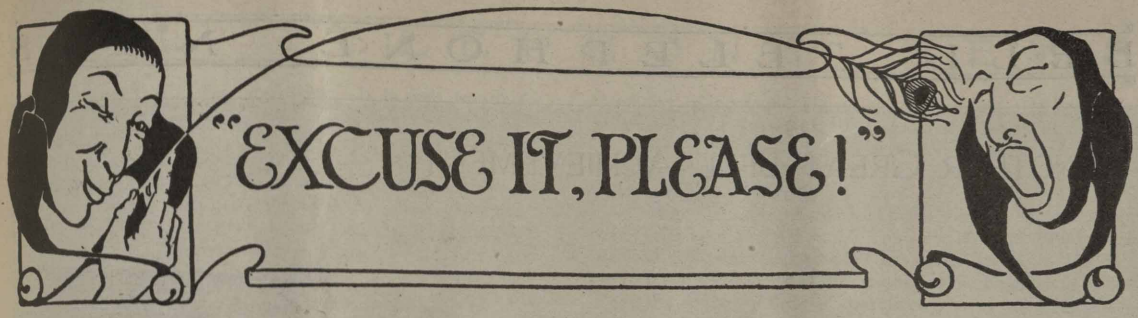
Prior to the talks of Messrs. Johnson and Vivian, Mayor Sallwasser gave the address of welcome in the course of which he complimented the local company on the high state of efficiency it maintains and welcomed the delegates to LaPorte.

The mayor stated that the city is always glad of an opportunity to extend the hospitality of its citizens to any association which chooses LaPorte as a location for a convention and he thanked the delegates for their readiness to come to LaPorte. In conclusion he reassured them of their welcome and extended an invitation for them to return at any time.

Through the courtesy of the LaPorte Telephone Company the delegates were the guests of the management of the Princess theater at two o'clock when the film, "Number Please?" was shown. A number of educational slides were also exhibited at this entertainment.

A number of artistic displays of various kinds of telephone and electrical equipment were on exhibition.

MANAGERS' AND EMPLOYEES' REPRESENTATIVES AT THE NORTHERN INDIANA TELEPHONE ASSOCIATION CONVENTION IN LA PORTE LAST MONTH.



Not Worth It

Judge: "How is it you haven't a lawyer to defend you?"

Prisoner: "As soon as they found out that I hadn't stolen the money they would not have anything to do with the case."

—

Professor—"You have a remarkably powerful voice."

Basso—"Yes? Do you think I shall be able to fill the concert hall?"

Professor—"Not only fill it but empty it, my friend."

—

We editors may dig and toil
Till our finger tips are sore,
But some rude guy is sure to say,
"I've heard that joke before."

—

Died at His Post

Jack owned a German-made watch. Recently it refused to run, so Jack took it to the jeweler. He made a post-mortem examination, and when Jack called for the verdict his watch was handed to him with a piece of crepe tied to it. "No hope," was the mournful verdict of the jeweler.

"What's the matter?" asked Jack alarmed.

"Found a cockroach inside."

"That's what plugged up the works, eh?"

"No," replied the jeweler. "The cockroach had been keeping the thing going, but he died at his post."—*London Telegraph.*

—

Subscriber called for number 95, which is the meat market; the operator misunderstood her and rang 55.

Sub.—"Hello! Have you any brains?"

No. 55—"What is it?"

Sub.—Have you any brains?"

No. 55—"You surely must have the wrong number. This is the mayor."—*Exchange.*

Advertisement Defined

A correspondence school asked the question, "What is an advertisement?"

The answer of a youthful student indicates that he is a close observer of modern advertising: "An advertisement is the picture of a pretty girl, eating, wearing, holding, or driving something that somebody wants to sell."

—

Call for a Conquering Hero

Man has conquered the air, the Indians, and the elements and has subdued the bear and other wild animals. There ought to be some way of taming the auto, since he has to live with it.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

—

Heard Over the Telephone

Bill—"Do you want to buy a dog?"

Gus—"No, I don't want to buy a dog."

Bill—"Well, does your brother want to buy one?"

Gus—"I havn't got a brother."

Bill—"Well, if you had a brother do you think he would want to buy a dog?"

Gus—!!!?!!!?

—

It Happened at Sterling

Recently the manager encountered an elderly lady in the hall where the night pay station at Sterling is located and the following conversation took place:

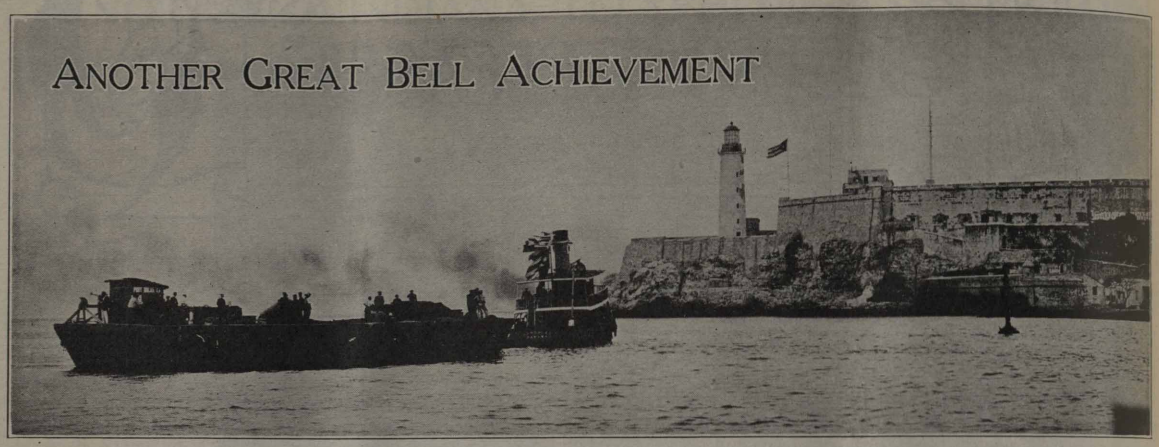
Manager (supposing that the lady was placing a call.)—"If you will step inside, I'm sure it will be more comfortable for you. You will find two booths just inside the door."

Lady—"I'm looking for the dentist. Have you seen him?"

Manager—"No ma'am. Have you an appointment?"

Lady—"No, I've got the toothache."

PHILLUP PHINN—GOING DOWN TO GET UP.



"THE VOICE WITH A SMILE" IS NOW TO BE HEARD DAILY IN A FOREIGN LAND

By Mrs. M. T. Dewhurst

THE newspapers all over the world are reporting another achievement of the telephone. The president of the United States has been talking with the president of Cuba, our neighbor miles away, and Colonel Carty, vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company (to make the party still more of a social event) let Havana have a little chat with Santa Catalina Island, off in the Pacific, while President Harding and other special guests in twenty-six cities all across our continent, were allowed to break the rules and "listen in."

Aren't we proud to belong to this distinguished Bell family that gives parties with invited guests from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with speakers in every big city, and makes it possible for our president to extend greetings to a people who dwell on the far off isles of the sea?

When any member of our family accomplishes something remarkable, we are sure to talk it over. Probably mother, and especially grandmother, will recall events 'way back even in the infancy of this child who has made good. The early age at which he walked or talked; the good marks he got at school; perhaps a boyish fight he had when he came out ahead, and above all the way he, as a boy, was always on the square, will be brought forward in this family confab.

It is the same in our big Bell family. This achievement of the wonderful telephone baby which began its career forty-five years ago makes us recall the memorable day when Graham Bell and Thomas A. Watson had their first conversation. Mr. Bell was in the attic and Mr. Watson was in the basement *fully sixty feet away* and he heard Mr. Bell say "Mr. Watson, please come here, I want you."

Like all babies' first words, they are not recorded because of their importance as conversation but because the baby actually said something.

But who could have dreamed that this first little utterance conveyed over a few feet of wire was to be the beginning of a career for this telephone child which has just surprised us again by its marvellous ability to send the human voice thousands of miles over its magic circuits!

One can hardly understand now, why it was so hard to get this baby adopted. So few people saw promise in the queer, abnormal little being whose "only language was a cry." They said "It is precocious but will it pay to adopt it and put money into its development?" And unfortunately the ones who were most attracted and believed in its possibilities most, had the least money.

Mr. Bell was so poor that he couldn't even go with this child of his own brain to the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, and it was only because he was so moved by the tears of his sweetheart as he said goodbye at the station, that he suddenly changed his mind and without ticket or baggage started with her for the exposition.

It was lucky he went for the poor little telephone was attracting slight attention. It had been placed in an out-of-the-way corner by the judges and if the Emperor of Brazil had not seen Mr. Bell whom he recognized as the great educator of the deaf and dumb whom he had met before in his school at Boston, we tremble to think what would have been the fate of the invention. But Dom Pedro with his wife, the Empress Theresa, was interested in anything Mr. Bell believed in, and standing there surrounded by scientists, the assembled judges and a crowd of curious followers, he took up the receiver and placed it to his ear and then with a look of utter amazement he cried out, "My God—It talks!"

Yes, it talked and 1876 marked another great Declaration of Independence. The human voice was freed from the limitations of space; millions of lives were to be saved by this quick transmission of thought.

But it was only the men of vision who saw the great practical possibilities in the instrument and were ready to risk anything for it. They scraped together enough money to pay for its education and its upkeep and by and by people began to talk about the foolish people who were investing money in this strange creation. They took up the queer receiver and listened to a voice a mile away as if they were getting messages from the other world. It was a curiosity, a most precocious little elf, but few dreamed that it was going to turn out to be a most useful member of society. They wondered why practical Theodore N. Vail was willing to leave a good, safe job in the United States Mail Service for a small and uncertain salary to foster this interesting but impractical little telephone.

The history of those days convinces us that people who have money are quite necessary to society. There were these men of faith—men who were willing to put in all their strength and even sacrifice their lives to give this discovery to the world—but how they needed good men to back them with their money! It hurts to think of those days when Graham Bell wrote from the hospital where he was sick and discouraged, "Thousands of telephones are now in operation in all parts of the country, yet I have not received one cent from my invention." We are thankful that Mr. Bell did not succumb to illness and poverty but has lived to see the great telephone company bear his own name and his invention recognized as one of the greatest wonders of this century.

There was a time when the Bell Company had to fight for this child of Bell's brain. There was a most bitter patent fight, which continued for eleven years and comprised six hundred law suits. It was costly advertising and it is easier now than

it was then to see that it was advertising. It is well for us to be reminded, however, that many men had to risk money as well as give the best of their lives in developing these Bell Telephone Companies, all over the country.

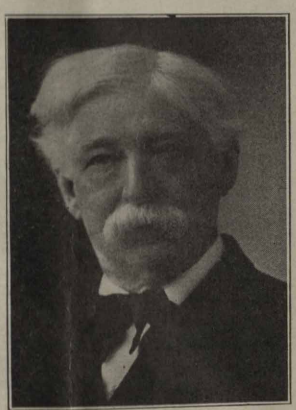
Now, we are glad if we can lay aside a little every month to buy some stock in our Bell Company. We have confidence that our savings will be used wisely and that our dividends will be surely paid. For in spite of all those struggles of the early days and in spite of all the disasters which have affected business and even in the great world war, the Bell Company has stood. It has stood because great and wise men have financed it and because wise men are now directing its affairs.

Are we not proud of our Company then? More and more we feel that the Company is *our* Company for we realize that every one of us is necessary to its success. We see that we need the man of brains, the inventive genius, the patient routine worker and girls—thousands of them—to make this telephone work successful. And we need people who will help with their money to make the business stable, and we need to link the past with the present to really appreciate our latest telephone achievement.

Thomas B. Doolittle Dead

DR. THOMAS BENJAMIN DOOLITTLE, whose achievement in developing hard-drawn copper wire made long-distance telephony practicable, died April 4th in a hospital in Boston. Dr. Doolittle was eighty-two years old.

In its early days the telephone art suffered from many crudities. One of the difficulties of securing good transmission was poor talking qualities of the transmission line. For spans of any length iron wire was used. The ordinary copper wire was too soft to maintain itself on long spans. Thirty-four years ago Dr. Doolittle, then a manufacturer of brass at Bridgeport, Connecticut, began experiments on a process of drawing copper wire without annealing, so as to increase the hardness of the outer skin and thus improve the tensile strength of the conductor. These experiments were a success and hard-drawn copper wire was put into use on long-distance lines, marking the first tremendous advance in long-distance telephony.



THOMAS B. DOOLITTLE.

Dr. Doolittle made many inventions, notably in the production of barbed wire. He was the originator of the buffer platform and coupler, of which modified types are in general use on passenger cars. He originated the first telephone switchboard, the telephone call bell and placed in use the first fare-registering device on street cars. Upon the organization of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in 1885 he was made vice-president, but soon resigned to resume development research work.

He received the Edward Longstreth medal from the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania in 1898 for originating the process of producing hard-drawn copper wire. He received the degree of Doctor of Science from Dartmouth College in 1909. He was a member of the Franklin Institute and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Dr. Doolittle was known to telephone men throughout the country and esteemed by a host of close friends and acquaintances as a gentleman of the most genial and courteous disposition and a scholar of profound knowledge and culture. He was a familiar figure at the annual meetings of the Telephone Pioneers of America, of which he was a charter member. He always insisted whenever being introduced to a new caller that he be called "Tom" or "Tommy."

Doctor Doolittle retired from active service with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in June, 1919. He is survived by two daughters and one son, Charles B. Doolittle, secretary and treasurer of the Southern New England Telephone Company of New Haven, Connecticut.

F. B. Jewett Elected Vice President of Western Electric Co

F. B. JEWETT, chief engineer of the Western Electric Company, has been elected a vice-president and director of that company. He will continue his present duties in charge of the technical forces of the great telephone manufacturing industry.

Doctor Jewett, who was a lientenant colonel in the Signal Corps during the war, and who was decorated with the distinguished service medal, was born in Pasadena, California, September 5, 1879. He graduated from the Throop Polytechnic Institute of Pasadena, in 1898 with the degree of A. B. in electrical engineering. From 1898 until June, 1902, he was a graduate student in the University of Chicago, receiving the degree of Ph. D. in 1902. The last two years of his post graduate work he was research assistant to Professor Michelson of the Department of Physics. From 1902 to 1904, Doctor Jewett was instructor in physics and electrical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Doctor Jewett's connection with the commercial telephone world dates from September, 1904, when he became transmission engineer for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. While acting in this capacity, the loading of eight-gauge circuits was perfected; phantom cables and phantom loading for open wires and cables were developed; the New York to Denver circuit and line was engineered and also the Boston to Washington underground cable. In April, 1912, Dr. Jewett became assistant chief engineer of the Western Electric Company in charge of all development and research work. He has been chief engineer since 1916. Dr. Jewett was an advisory member of the special submarine board of the navy and contributed much toward the perfection of devices for detecting hostile submarines. The perfection of wireless telephony is one of the most startling undertakings completed under his direction.

Colonel Jewett is a member of the Machinery, Engineers and University Clubs of New York; University Club of Chicago; Cosmos Club of Washington; is a former vice president and fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; a member of the Council of the American Physical Society; Director Telephone Society; a member of the National Academy of Sciences, a trustee of the Engineering Foundation, a member of various committees of the national Research Council, and many other clubs and institutions. He is the author of many brochures, and published addresses on physical and electrical subjects.

Massachusetts Man Has Good Record

FORTY years in a knitting mill without an accident!

How's that for a record?

George Bodwell of Ipswich, Massachusetts, is the worker claiming the distinction.

He attributes his record to the fact that he has never tried to clean or repair a machine while in motion.

Other workers in the same mill have gone twenty or more years without a mishap and then through carelessness met with an accident.

Being accustomed to machinery in motion they took a chance. And the taking of the chances caused the accidents.

Bell Telephone News

Published Monthly by the
INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

EDGAR S. BLOOM, *President*
C. H. ROTTGER, *Vice President*
FRANK WAMPLER, *Vice President and General Manager*
THOMAS R. KEYES, *General Auditor*
G. A. KOSITZKY, *Chief Engineer*
A. R. HENRY, *Secretary and Treasurer*
OSCAR PETERSEN, *Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer*
WALTER HANSEN, *Assistant Treasurer*

AMORY T. IRWIN, Editor
EVERETT E. FRIGANZA, Assistant Editor
W. R. BURLING, Advertising Representative
BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING - - - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—Two Dollars a Year in advance, to all persons except employees of the Telephone Company

"Contract Breakers" Defined

IN THE PAST there has been considerable talk, principally on the part of politicians, regarding "contract breakers."

One of the statements made by these politicians was that the public service corporations, whose rates were adjusted during and after the war period, were guilty of breaking their contracts with the municipalities which they served.

Walter A. Shaw, who was a member of the Illinois Public Utilities Commission from the time it was created in 1913, and who retired this year, made a talk before an engineering association recently in which he took occasion to point out the fallacy of the claims made by these politicians. Mr. Shaw said:

"The fact is that State Commissions were created for the very purpose of breaking so-called contract ordinances.

"That part of the public which now accuses the commission of being 'contract breakers' is responsible for obtaining decisions from various state courts and the United States courts that rates prescribed in these ordinances must be set aside when it is determined that those so fixed are unjust, unreasonable, insufficient or excessive. The cities were the first 'contract breakers.'

"From the point of view of that same part of the public, in the pre-war period the test applied to determine the popularity of the Commission was the extent to which it lowered rates and broke so-called contracts.

"Apparently there is a movement on foot to change the laws of this state to the effect that any rates or charges for utility service fixed by so-called contract ordinances shall prevail and remain unchanged during the life of the ordinance.

"That means the public would be burdened without recourse to pay the rates for the term of the ordinance, which may be passed at this time based upon present high prices of labor and material.

"Suppose a franchise expires now and the utility demands a new ordinance very favorable to itself and greatly to the disadvantage of the public, under the threat of discontinuance of service. It is not possible under such conditions to have a great wrong forced upon the public without recourse. You will remember that the street car franchise recently expired in Toledo, Ohio, and the company in order to compel the City to comply with its demands, removed all of its street cars from the city during the night.

"If I were a large owner of public utility properties I would urge with all the force within me that the laws of this state should prevail during the term of the ordinance. We are now living in an era of high prices for labor and material on account of the great World's war. Prices must come down. How soon and how fast no one knows.

"The Supreme Court of this state in the Danville case back in 1899 when times were normal well said:

"'It is impossible to determine with absolute or even tolerable certainty what changes a few years might work in the character and reasonableness of rates to be charged for water supply. No contract is reasonable by which the governing authority abdicates any of its legislative powers and precludes itself from meeting, in a proper way, emergencies or occasions that may arise.'"

Mr. Shaw reviewed the court decisions regarding rate contracts between public service corporations and municipalities which were outlined in the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS some time ago.

—I

Are Telephone Girls Sympathetic?

IS THE TELEPHONE GIRL a callous creature interested only in the mechanics of her job? Is she, as newspaper humorists are prone to represent her, a languid creature, interested only in devising refined ways of annoying the telephone users? In the jargon of the day, "We'll say she's not."

As a matter of fact the telephone operator is a person of peculiarly developed sympathies. This fact was shown a few days ago in a little incident which occurred at the Eddy office of The Ohio Bell Telephone Company in Cleveland. Mrs. Mary Keffer is one of the busy operators at that office. A call for the police came in and the supervisor being busy, Mrs. Keffer supervised the connection, according to an invariable routine in connection with police and fire calls in all Bell offices. The call had to do with a lost baby which had been found and was being held at the police station. Mrs. Keffer felt very sorry as she thought of the little one and she remarked to the supervisor, "The poor little child, I can just picture it sitting there crying and calling for its mother and wondering why some one does not come to its assistance."

But this was all in the day's work and the incident was forgotten. Mrs. Keffer went home as usual that evening and then found that it had been her own little girl who had wandered away and had been rescued by the kindly police. Our correspondent concludes this little contribution as follows: "Moral: Take every call to heart; it may mean a lot to some one."

The Poor Fish

THERE is one type of citizen, forgotten in the past five years, overlooked in the days of high wages and lavish spending (in neither of which he took part) now coming into his inheritance. That individual is the salaried man. During the war he manfully strove to keep up his end. He saw prices soar far beyond the rate at which his pay advanced. He saw munitions workers make in two days more than he made in a week. He was called "a poor fish" for standing by his employers and not rushing off to take a job at some munition factory or shipyard, for sticking by his firm and taking over a part of the work done by those who went to war—and those who went to other work. Those who did the rushing off did the calling as they left. As prices rose he cut down on every expense. He had to argue sometimes against his own family—but seldom against his wife. But he stuck.

Now the salaried man has his head and shoulders above water. The flood of war work has gone. Many of those who went to take the "big money" are out of work. They rose with the tide—and they are going out with the tide.

But the great army of salaried workers who stuck, as they were overlooked, if not flouted, by the opportunities in period of prosperity, now have aspersion cast upon them when the period is gone. They are patient, they are long-suffering—and they mind their own business. It irks them no more to be called "slaves of the capitalists" now than it did to be called "poor fish" because they stuck to their jobs in war-time. Now father looks into the windows of the shoe store and the clothing store with an interest no longer purely academic. He looks with the interest of a possible, and probable buyer. The $20 shoes, the $125 suits and the $18 silk shirts never attracted him because he had all he could do to meet the grocery bills. Now, as prices come down, the purchasing power of that salary, insignificant in the market two years ago, increases week by week. The "poor fish" almost thinks that in another month or so he can buy a new hat for the first time in four years, or a new suit of clothes.

—*Worcester (Mass.) Telegram.*

DESIGNER OF THE THEODORE N. VAIL MEDAL

Sketch of A. A. Weinman, Sculptor, and a Brief Description of His Work and Methods

IF YOU will reach into your pocket and take out a dime (of the recent series), "heads" up, you will observe a monogram in the lower right hand corner, between the date and the "y" of "Liberty." Examine the monogram closely and you will find that it contains the letters "A.A.W." Or if you look at a new-series half dollar, the same monogram may be seen under the tip of the eagle's left wing. The "A.A.W." is the signature of the sculptor who designed those coins.

That is as good an introduction to Adolph Alexander Weinman as one would want; he is the "A.A.W." on the dimes and the half dollars. Our present interest in him lies in the fact that he is the sculpture who is designing the Theodore N. Vail Medal, to be awarded to members of the Bell System who earn it by conspicuous service to their fellow human beings; by exemplifying Mr. Vail's public service ideals.

THIS IS ADOLPH A. WEINMAN IN HIS STUDIO AT WORK ON A PRELIMINARY MODEL OF THE THEODORE N. VAIL MEDAL.

Mr. Weinman is also the designer of the discharge emblem of the United States Army, which emblem also forms the center of the American Legion's insignia. It is safe to say, therefore, that every inhabitant of the United States has seen at least two examples of Mr. Weinman's work—the dime and the half dollar; and that our former soldiers are familiar with four of Mr. Weinman's productions. It will be seen that Adolph A. Weinman's work has reached an unusually large number of the citizens of his country. And what American is not an ardent collector of the two coins of Mr. Weinman's design!

Another product of Mr. Weinman's art is the "medal of medallists"—the J. Sanford Saltus medal, which is annually presented by the American Numismatic Society for achievement in medallic art. Mr. Weinman himself was chosen for this honor the second year it was awarded.

In his studio in Twenty-first street in New York, Mr. Weinman has molded preliminary sketches, changed them here and there, discarded some, reconsidered others as a basis for the final work. For the creation of a medal is not an hour's task. The artist must, as a beginning, fortify himself with some knowledge of the character of the man he is attempting to portray. Mr. Weinman has studied the printed works of Mr. Vail; he has delved into the records of Mr. Vail's life and achievements for evidences of his subject's character. It would be unfair, of course, to expect the completed medal to instantly convey to anybody who looked at it the history of Mr. Vail's life. But the study of Mr. Vail's personality is an important preliminary step in the work of the artist who is designing the medal which is to commemorate that personality.

One side of the medal will show a portrait of Mr. Vail. The other side will bear a symbolic expression of the personality of Mr. Vail and the Bell System.

That Mr. Weinman is singularly fitted for this task is demonstrated by his experience and reputation as a medallist and as a sculptor. An extremely important factor in any artist's success is the ability of the masters under whom he works as an apprentice. Mr. Weinman, during the early years of his career, following a few years with an ivory carver, worked with Phillip Martiny, Olin L. Warner, Charles H. Nichaus, Daniel C. French, and, for the greater part of his student career, with Augustus Saint-Gaudens probably the foremost influence in awakening the United States to an interest in fine sculpture. The student plays a definite part in his teacher's work; the experienced sculptor usually assigns the preliminary hewing of the marble to his student, furnishing him the small wax model as a guide, and afterwards adding the fine touches to the work. This explains the almost incredible amount of work produced by some sculptors.

With such valuable training, Mr. Weinman, in 1906, set up his own studio. By this time he had formed a deep interest and liking for medallic art. His experience in all forms of sculpture is wide; he has produced sculpture as small as the ten-cent coin and as large as the twenty-foot figure atop the New York Municipal Building.

Throughout the Bell System, committees of award have been appointed to consider cases eligible for recognition by Vail Medals. The decisions of these committees will be based on the plan of the Vail Memorial Fund: That these medals shall be awarded to those in the ranks of the Bell System who perform outstanding acts which are illustrative of Mr. Vail's public service ideals, especially accomplishments of direct benefit to fellow human beings.

"Experience teaches that it is the men and women who pay attention to small savings that become wealthy. By saving nickels and dimes, a thrifty person lays the foundation of a fortune."—James A. Garfield.

Utopia lies in the first letter.—*Forbes Magazine* (N. Y.).

FROCKS OF TAFFETA AND SATIN

Coquetry of Youth Preserved—Gingham Assumes Importance—Small Furs to Be Prominent Among Summer Styles

DRESS 9288 — BLOUSE 9411 SKIRT 9449 — DRESS 9265 — DRESS 9261

By Maude Hall

FROCKS of satin and taffeta will enter the Summer season with their title to smartness established. In their development, designers have achieved a new pinnacle of art. While they possess elements that satisfy all tastes, they are simplified to meet the limited ability of home dressmakers.

When duplicated in gingham, dimity, etc., these satin and taffeta frocks shed the pleasing charm of their coloring upon the immediate present like bits of Summer borrowed from the months to come. There is a touch of old-fashioned loveliness about the new patterns that makes them an added delight.

We are going to hear much more about gendarme blue as the season advances. Aside from being sponsored by the new First Lady of the Land, it is generally becoming and of such quiet, dignified tone that it need never be embarrassed by age limitations.

There are many versions of the two-piece dress with skirt and blouse so adjusted that they appear as one. A charming example of this idea is an afternoon dress in gendarme blue satin, with gathered skirt and bodice with an overblouse effect. The sides of the overblouse are extended to

Patterns for Designs

The designs shown on these pages are supplied by The Pictorial Review, New York. Patterns may be secured from any Pictorial Review agency.

form a sash and tied in a large bow at the back. Vest, cuffs and collar are of lace. In another model, a deep border of embroidery takes the place of lace trimming. The embroidery is applied to the lower edge of the skirt, worked in the simplest of stitches. In fact, there is scarcely any design nowadays which will not develop exquisitely in the academic darning, outline or straight running stitch. The blouse of the frock in question is gathered at the underarm seams and reaches quite to the hips. It has the youthful round neck and short sleeves, but there is no girdle.

A design that may be carried out in plain or figured taffeta has straight lines, with the fullness held in at the waist with a wide, soft sash. If developed in figured silk—and all taffetas this season are lustrous—the preferences of those who love elaborate trimming may be catered to by the addition of deep flounces at either side of the skirt. These flounces should be of silk, corresponding in tone with the darkest color in the pattern. Belt and flounces, of course, correspond.

The other type is in plain brown taffeta, the gathered skirt attached to a long-waisted blouse. The sleeves are longer-than-elbow length and slashed at the back. No collar adorns the round neck. The sash is an ornate affair of brown silk lined with tangerine Georgette. It is tied in two large bows at both sides of the dress, there being long streamers in addition to the bows.

Lovely striped effects are seen this season. In ginghams they are specially effective, for the gingham frock assumes the importance and sophistry of afternoon affairs this year of grace. When striped effects are used for dresses they seldom have all of the stripes going one way. "This way and that" seems to be the motto of smart designers for ginghams. In addition to stripe manipulation there is generally some kind of embroidery or binding and, almost always, cuffs and collar of plain white organdy or linen. Dresses of plain gingham or chambray delight in the accompaniment of sashes featuring conspicuous stripes. The colors, too, contrast sharply—for instance, tangerine and black, green and black and white and black.

A number of delightful frocks modeled in advance of the Summer season, combine sheer organdy with crisp taffeta.

Taffetas and satin are going to vie with pongee and the sports silks for the development of tailleurs and sports suits.

Suggestion for Making an Afternoon Frock

FOR dressy wear the season offers no more fashionable material than Canton crêpe, and here is a model suggested for its development. The dress has a simple blouse waist and gathered skirt, joined under a girdle of fancy ribbon. The blouse fastens on the left side and has a U-shaped neck, from which the collar is omitted for the sake of youthful effect. The short sleeves have flare cuffs, and a bit of embroidery is added to both waist and skirt to increase the beauty of the design. Medium size requires 4⅝ yards 36-inch material, with 1 yard 36-inch lining for the underbody.

Especially pleasing to the home dressmaker is the fact that this model does away with as many seams as possible. Therefore in cutting the dress, the crêpe should first be folded in half and laid smoothly on the sewing table, so that the sections of the pattern marked with triple "TTT" perforations can be laid along the lengthwise fold. These sections are the front and back gore of skirt and front and back gore of blouse. If the sash is made of self-material, it is cut in the same way, with sash ends being cut from an open width of the crepe. Sleeve and cuff, with large "O" perforations are laid on a lengthwise thread. These rules are observed in cutting the lining and illustrated in the cutting guide.

For a proper foundation, the underbody must be made first. Face around the left shoulder armhole and under-arm edges of front to about 2 inches deep. Close under-arm and shoulder seams as notched. Turn hem in front at notches. Plait lower edge and bring folded edges to corresponding small "o" perforations and stitch.

Next, take the blouse and gather front section at shoulder between "T" perforations. Close right under-arm and shoulder seams as notched and finish left for closing. Gather lower edge between "T" perforations. Arrange outer waist on underbody with center-fronts, center-backs and seams even. Baste arm-hole edges together and stitch gathers at lower edge to position. Leave outer front free from center-front to left under-arm edge and draw gathers to the required size. Stitch tape underneath the gathers and finish for closing.

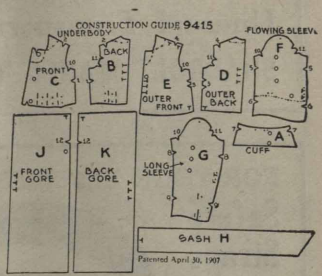
To make the sleeve, first plait as indicated, then close seams of sleeve and cuff as notched, leaving the cuff seam free below small "o" perforation. Sew cuff to lower edge of sleeve and bring the seam of cuff to the large "O" perforation in sleeve. Sew sleeve in armhole, with seam of sleeve even with the under-arm seam.

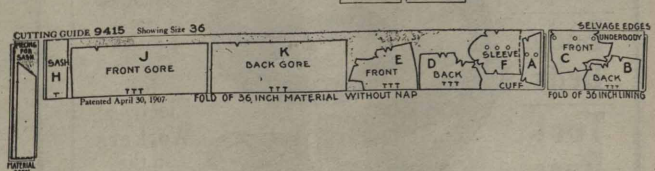
Then, take the skirt and join gores as notched, leaving the left side seam free above the large "O" perforation in front gore. Finish edges for placket. Gather upper edge between "T" perforations. Sew to the lower edge of waist, with center-fronts and center-backs even. Bring side seam to under-arm seam.

DRESS 9415

For the finishing touch, arrange the sash around the waist and tie at the left side, as illustrated. Add fringe to ends of sash, if desired.

This frock made of Canton crêpe is very dressy and is considered appropriate for nearly any occasion.





Thomas Quality

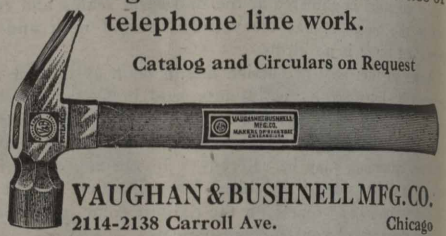
To the Engineer who has to do with Insulators, the name **Thomas** represents a quality in porcelain dependable and as yet unsurpassed. His judgment, no doubt, is based on his experience with the past performance of that product and also his knowledge of the valuable Advisory Service which goes with every **Thomas Insulator**

The R. Thomas & Sons Co.
East Liverpool, Ohio
U. S. A.
New York Boston Chicago London

V & B Tools

This 999 Tradesman's Hammer is designed for the heaviest class of telephone line work.

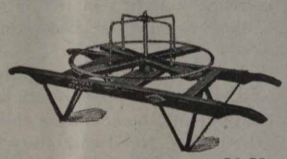
Catalog and Circulars on Request



VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL MFG. CO.
2114-2138 Carroll Ave. Chicago

HIGH GRADE CONSTRUCTION TOOLS OF ANY KIND

Do You Use Reels?



We Are Reel Experts

If You Have Reel Troubles
Advise Us

If You Need Reels
Write Us

THE DICKE TOOL COMPANY
DOWNERS GROVE, ILLINOIS

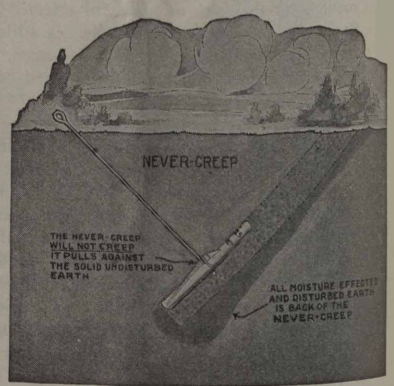
POLE SHADBOLT DINKIES

EQUIPPED WITH OUR PATENTED SELF-LUBRICATING AXLES
USED BY THE A. T. & T. CO. THROUGHOUT THE U. S.
Western Electric Company SALES AGENT

LET US SEND YOU PHOTOS SHOWING HOW WE HAVE SOLVED
Unusual Transportation Problems

SHADBOLT MANFG. CO. 1 Cumberland St. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

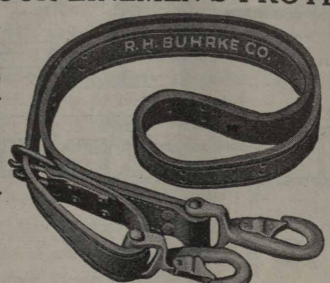
The NEVER-CREEP is the LIVEST Dead-Man ever buried



CHANCE COMPANY
Centralia, Mo.

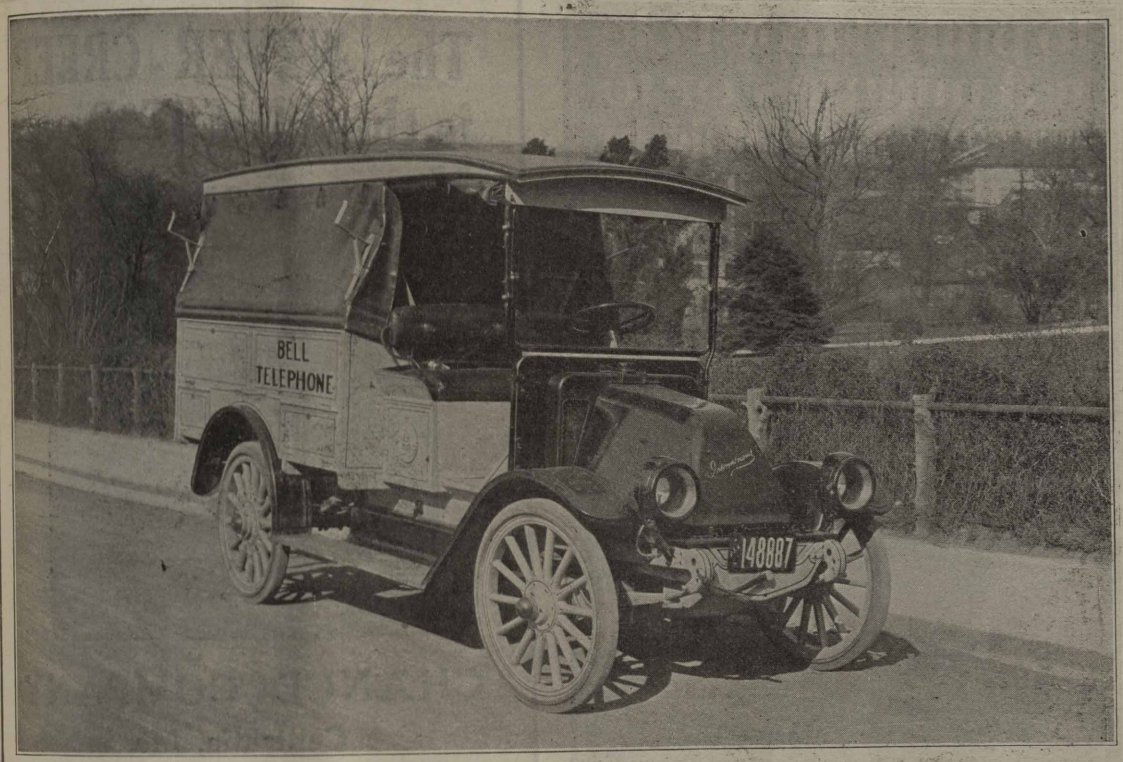
FOR YOUR LINEMEN'S PROTECTION

Safety Straps
Body Belts
Tool Bags



Made by the only Specialist in Leather Goods for Electrical Workers in the U. S. A.

THE R. H. BUHRKE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.



Woven in with Telephone Service is International Truck Service

THE substantial merits in International Motor Truck design and construction have made themselves known over the length and breadth of this country. Wherever there is hauling and shipping, the steady swing toward International haulage tells its story.

Hundreds of International Motor Trucks have rendered so trusty a service in the telephone world for so long a period that they have come to mean an essential factor in the everyday efficiency of telephone men. Investigation among drivers at once proves the popularity of this motor truck, which is among the leaders in total truck sales in all lines of industry.

Note that this Company maintains, besides 92 branches, a network of service-equipped distributors and dealers. International capacities range from ¾-ton to 3½-ton. Write the address below for all the facts in regard to this line of motor trucks and the completeness of International service.

International Harvester Company
Of America
(INCORPORATED)

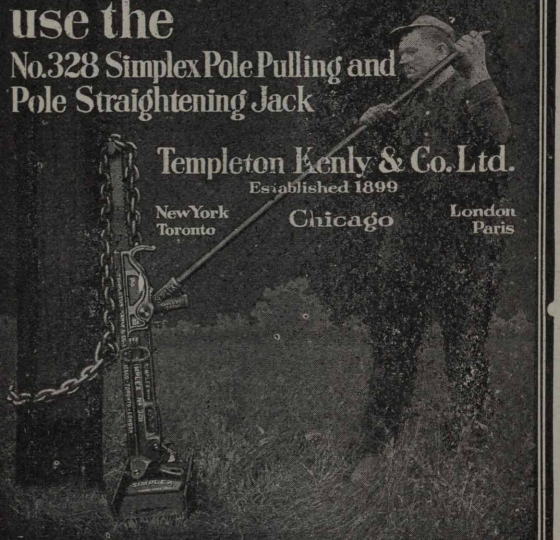
USA

CHICAGO

92 Branch Houses in the United States

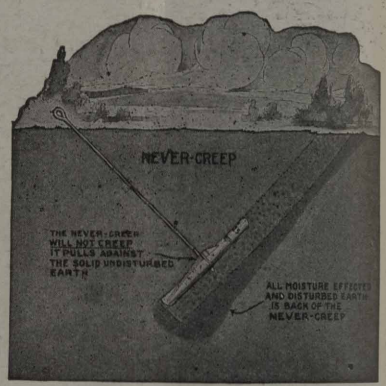
To pull a large Pole in 8 minutes or to straighten any Pole in less than Two minutes use the

No. 328 Simplex Pole Pulling and Pole Straightening Jack



Templeton Kenly & Co. Ltd.
Established 1899
New York Toronto Chicago London Paris

The NEVER-CREEP is the LIVEST Dead-Man ever buried



CHANCE COMPANY
Centralia, Mo.

There Are Many "Just As Goods" But Only One

Reilly's Wood Preservative
R.W.P.
The Standard of Efficiency

It is the greatest decay resistant for telephone poles and cross arms—the most widely used. It deeply penetrates and permanently protects the wood—no tar adulterant to clog wood pores—no volatile oil to dissolve or evaporate.

R. W. P. gives efficient protection when applied by brush or open tank method.

R. W. P. is best always—all ways

THE REILLY COMPANY, Indianapolis, Indiana
Plants: Indianapolis Minneapolis Mobile Seattle Norfolk

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

One Policy | Universal Service | One System

Volume 10 | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, JUNE, 1921 | Number 11

NEW STOCK PURCHASE PLAN FOR EMPLOYEES

American Telephone & Telegraph Company Announces Opportunity to Purchase Shares Under New and Very Favorable Terms

THE American Telephone and Telegraph Company has announced a new plan for subscriptions for the stock of that company by employees of the American Company and Associated Companies of the Bell System, the full details of which are explained in a pamphlet that has been distributed to every employee. If you have not already received one, apply to your immediate superior at once. This pamphlet has with it a subscription blank.

The present plan differs in several vital respects from the first plan, the extension of the first plan, and the second plan. Under the present plan no special time for making subscriptions is specified, but they may be made on or before the last day of any month, payments to begin with the second month following, as specified above.

Applications for stock made before June 10th will be considered as having been made in May, and pay deductions will begin in July.

The plan does not bar employees, who are now finishing the payments under the second plan, from subscribing the full amount of new stock to which they would be entitled, according to their annual rate of pay.

In announcing the inauguration of the new plan President H. B. Thayer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company said:

"Under the First Stock Purchase Plan and its Extension, 22,155 employees have become stockholders owning 104,781 shares and under the Second Stock Purchase Plan 41,325 employees are now paying installments which will entitle them to ownership in 174,500 shares.

"As stockholders, you become financially interested in the nation-wide system which is giving telephone service from Maine to California and from Canada to Mexico, to which service you and your fellow employees are giving your life work. You become partners as well as employees.

"Under the former plans, in becoming partners you bought out other partners. By the new plan, authorized by recent legislation, it is now possible for the capital which you furnish to be added to the capital of the company instead of merely replacing the capital of another investor withdrawing from the enterprise. To my mind that adds a new interest. Besides the satisfaction of working to some extent for yourself, with the new plan there is the added satisfaction of helping to provide for the extension of our service. To be a part of the Bell System and to be a part owner, are both things to be proud of."

The new plan provides an opportunity for stockholders to let their dividends apply on the purchase of additional stock.

Why not work side by side with your own dollars? Every time the Bell System makes an extension you have an interest in it. There is not a move made by the company in which you will not have a healthy interest.

100 Men Representing an Average Group of Americans Starting Out in Life at Age of 25

Status of Group at Age of	35	45	55	65	75
Dead	5	16	20	36	63
Wealthy	10	1	1	1	1
Well-to-do	10	3	3	4	2
Live on their Earnings	40	65	46	5	—
Show no improvement	35	—	—	—	—
Not self-supporting	—	15	30	54	34

Estates at Death	
Leave Wealth	1
Leave Comfort	2
Leave $2,000-$10,000	15
Leave Nothing	82

Financial Condition of Widows	
Live on income	18
Supplement income by working	47
Dependent	35

The figures in the above tables speak for themselves. To say the least, the general picture constitutes a sad commentary on the prevailing improvidence of the typical American.

MAKING YOU A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE ON UNIFICATION

What's the Idea? Here It Is, Briefly Told—the Idea of Joining the Two Telephone Systems in Indianapolis—and How

STEP right into the committee room. Pick out a comfortable chair. I was going to say: "Light your pipe!" but, anyhow, do whatever you need to do, according to your station and habits, in order to make yourself at ease. I'm going to give you as shortly and breezily as I can, the inside dope on the merger of the two Indianapolis telephone systems, which unification, when completed, will allow the thousands of Automatic and Manual telephone subscribers to interchange calls, each from his own telephone.

What's the Idea of Joining?

Everyone wants to know why the unification? Here are 64,000 happy and contented Manual telephones, and over there are 11,000 perfectly satisfied Automatic telephones—each group conveying messages around among themselves in a harmless and interesting fashion. Why get them all steamed up with the big idea of playing in each other's back yard or talking over the fence with the neighbors?

Well, it's just such another one of those plans that gave us the Pullman car instead of the stage coach, and the newspaper instead of the town crier, and Mr. Bell's invention instead of the personal messenger. Not quite so big and fundamental, perhaps, but something of the same order.

You must admit, it will be a great thing when folks, who subscribe at present to only one of the two systems, won't have to run to the corner drug store when wanting to call a friend who has the other, and when business houses having both services can reduce the expense to cover only one.

We think it's a fine, progressive idea—and the whole city will think so just as soon as they get a real taste of it!

Is It a Job? Well . . . . . .

There was something or other that they used to tell about in the Yellow Fairy Book, that happened "before you could say Jack Robinson."

This unification thing is not one of that sort of happenings. You could keep on saying "Jack Robinson" from now until the end of summer, and the job would not be done.

The engineers—not the kind that sit in locomotive cabs and pull levers, but the boys who sit behind big desks and pull logarithms and all that deep technical stuff—those engineer fellows had to have a go at it first. They multiplied and divided and drew plans and salaries, and everything else that engineers are supposed to do, for months on end, before the rest of us were given a chance at it.

Think of your arithmetic in the grade school and you will recall that, in adding fractions, you were obliged to reduce all fractions to a common denominator. The common denominator of the two telephone systems in Indianapolis is the Automatic instrument. It must be possible to call any telephone in the city, either Automatic or Manual, from the automatic instrument.

Therefore, all telephone numbers must be composed of an equal number of figures, and all central offices—Automatic as well as Manual—must have names.

The Three Steps in the Unification

1. *Changing the names of three Manual offices, adding initial zeros to all three-figure numbers and changing all one-and two-figure numbers to four-figure numbers. Preparing and distributing revised Manual directory.*

2. *Changing Automatic telephone numbers from five-figure numbers to four-figure numbers with an office-name prefix. Preparing and distributing revised Automatic directory.*

3. *Final merger of the two systems making possible a complete interchange of service. Preparation and distribution of combined Manual and Automatic directory.*

Manual offices already have names and the public in general will soon be told the Automatic office names.

Look at the picture of the new Automatic dial. The letters of the alphabet, placed in each hole, make it possible to dial letters as well as numbers. In calling an office name and number, it is the plan to dial ONLY THE FIRST TWO LETTERS OF THE NAME and then the number. A subscriber at an Automatic telephone wants Main 1234, for instance. He dials "M" and then "A" and then 1, 2, 3 and 4. And that explains, also, why the first two letters of each office name are captitalized in the January Manual directory.

The figures of the called number immediately appear before an operator in the Manual office on a Call Indicator.

This is a newly developed piece of telephone equipment located in the "B" operator's keyboard designed to show by means of small illuminated figures the telephone number which the Automatic subscriber has dialled.

Connection is made by the "B" operator with the multiple jack of the called line and the ringing is done automatically.

When a subscriber at a Manual telephone wants to call an Automatic subscriber the transaction is much easier. He gives the operator the Automatic subscriber's telephone number, as it will appear in the combined directory, and the operator will connect him with the proper Automatic office and will dial the called number.

Some of the First Things We've Done

Since we had to have a standard size in telephone numbers, in order to tie the Automatic and Manual systems into one great combined service, we chose TWO letters and FOUR figures, a total of SIX units.

In making this decision it was out of the question to ask all of the 75,000 and more subscribers just what style of number they might think we should adopt, so we did the job ourselves in our own very best manner.

Reminds me of the story about the old Greek robber (I think it was Pericles who got his goat). You remember that this bold bandit had the pleasant little pastime of measuring his victims on a five-and-one-half-foot bed. If they were too short he stretched them to fit; if they were too long, he whacked them off—usually just across the collar.

It so happened that all of the Manual numbers fitted our rule, except those that had one, two and three figures. We stretched the three-figure numbers by placing a cipher before each of them, and we revised the one-figure and two-figure numbers to fill out properly. Thank goodness, we didn't have to chop any of them off.

The owners of the former small Manual numbers are all recognizing them now, for in most cases we managed to preserve something of the original family likeness.

You will find that Harrison 2, for instance, has become Harrison 2802; Main 13 has become Main 1013; Main 415 has become Main 0415. Scarcely a puzzling change at all!

Why Did We Change Three Central Office Names?

North, Woodruff and Prospect were supplanted by Randolph, Webster and Drexel.

And you can bet that the people in those three exchanges thought it a mighty queer thing to do.

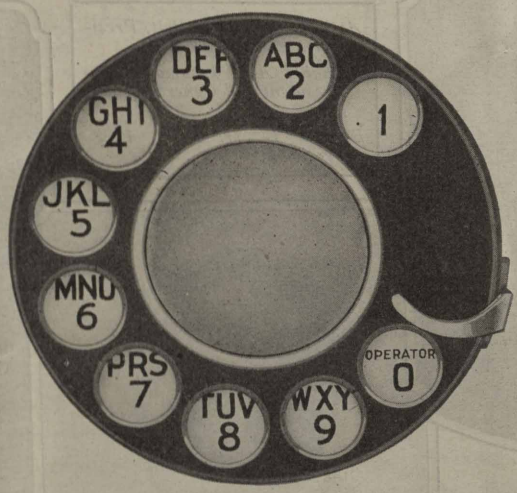
You'll see the reason in a minute.

In the sixth hole on the new dial is the letter "O." In the tenth hole is the cipher "0." Don't look much different, do they? But what a world of difference it would make to the subscriber, who, in attempting to dial NO or WO, would dial N-cipher or W-cipher.

In trying to dial PR as in Prospect, the subscriber might pull the dial only once, since P and R both appear in the same hole.

To beat such little accidents we discarded the three doubtful names regardless of the fondness which had grown up for them through long usage.

Naming a central office is a much more ticklish job than naming a baby. In fixing for a christening, you have to be careful to please only a few aunts and uncles and grandmothers and other more or less disinterested relatives. But in picking a telephone name, there are hundreds of unseen and unknown folks to consider—and they will become quickly and emphatically seen and known if they feel that you've made a slip in the process. Randolph, Drexel and Webster are good, substantial names that are used successfully in a number of other cities, and, so far, fortunately, seem to suit, most everybody.



THIS IS THE NEW DIAL NOW BEING PLACED ON AUTOMATIC TELEPHONES.

To build up in advance of the unification a familiarty, on the part of the public, with the use of the FIRST TWO LETTERS OF EACH OFFICE NAME, we had these first two letters set in capitals in the January directory, as RA in RAndolph, BE in BElmont and so forth.

Setting the names in this manner has no bearing upon the use of the telephone by Manual subscribers, for the names are to be pronounced as formerly.

The distribution of the revised January directory, now accomplished, completes what we know in committee-language as the *First Step* in the merger.

What Is the Second Step?

Now, about the naming of the Automatic central offices.

Suppose a famous politician should be sent to the jug for some piece of crooked business. And everybody knows his name, because it's appeared on the ballot and in the newspapers for years. We'll call him Ed Hill for the sake of the story.

When Ed Hill lines up in front of the turnkey's office does he retain that mellifluous title?

No! He becomes Number 223,167.

Can we remember him by that number as well as by the name his folks gave him? Hardly: It would be a little easier if they were to let him keep his first name and give him numbers for his last, wouldn't it? Ed 1670, for instance.

Well, that's our idea in naming the Automatic central offices as well as the Manual. Psychological reasons, I suppose. Anyhow, the designations are easier to remember that way.

The names of the Automatic offices, like BRookside and KEnwood, will represent sections of the city or will be otherwise suitable for the purpose.

When the Automatic numbering system is changed, which will be sometime late in the summer, if things go smoothly, BRookside 1234 will be dialled B-R-1-2-3-4. A new Automatic directory will be issued at this time, and it will remain in effect until the combined directory is ready.

Our installers are now at work placing the new dials on Automatic telephones, and that work and the changing of the Automatic numbering system make up what the committee calls the *Second Step* of the merger.

Third Step Completes the Charm

From Jerusalem to Jericho is a mighty long trip by camel. Likewise, it's a long way between the second and third step in this big task of ours.

As soon as the merger is announced as COMPLETE and READY, a tremendous volume of traffic will rise among the various exchanges of the formerly separate systems. To make ready for this, a vast addition to the trunking equipment must be made. Hundreds of miles of wire and thousands of pieces of intricate equipment must be added to that now in use. Our switchboards must be in just as perfect readiness as foresight can provide.

As the time approaches for the finishing of Steps Two and Three, our publicity and advertising material will go out with detailed information concerning each step.

Consider the huge job before us, and please tell your friends not to expect a perfect and complete unification of the Manual and Automatic systems until the summer is well along toward its close. Remind them, too, that they ought to be patient in waiting for such a big and beneficial piece of public service.

This Gratified the Plant Boys

HERE is a letter received from a pleased Indianapolis subscriber:

Indianapolis, May 20, 1921.

Indiana Bell Telephone Co.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

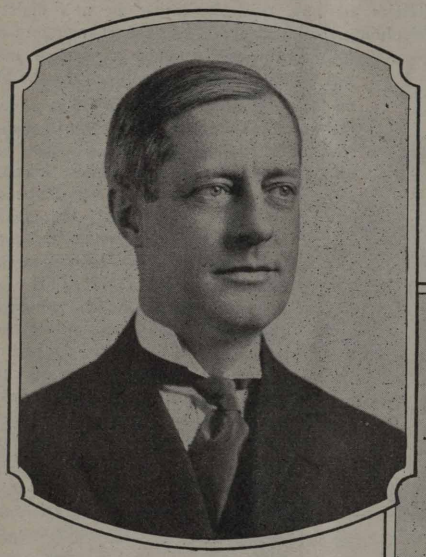
Gentlemen: When I send you a letter it is to complain about some phase of your service, but now I wish to vary the monotony by telling you how much I appreciate the way you took care of my telephone, Main 8473. After two unsuccessful attempts had been made to clear trouble on this line, I called the chief operator at five o'clock last night and asked if they would be kind enough to send a man early this morning, as there was sickness in my home and naturally we wished to use the telephone. When I reached home at 5:30 I found this request had been given special attention by a man who very courteously said that if we had any further trouble to call his department, as he was going to give this number special attention, in view of the trouble we had.

I want to thank you for this special service and wish you would pass this letter on to the man who took care of the complaint. The raise in rates is only incidental if service like this can be secured. Gratefully yours,

(Signed) LOWELL H. PATTERSON.

THE NORTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

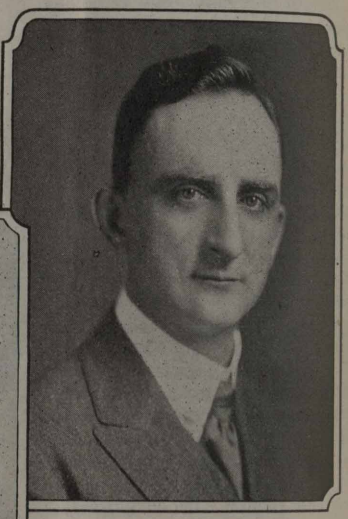
This, the First of a Series of Articles About Sister Companies, Gives a Few Facts and Figures About the One That Operates in the Great American Northwest



At left: W. B. T. Belt, President.

At right: A. A. Lowman, Vice-President and General Manager.

Below: G. H. Pratt, Vice-President.



THE BELL TELEPHONE NEWS has in mind in this and future issues to publish some short sketches of our sister companies of the Bell System. The idea is suggested by the *Telephone News*, of Philadelphia, to whom we are indebted for the cuts and material for this first article, which tells something about the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company. If space permits, a story of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company will be printed in the next issue.

As its name indicates, the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company operates in the great northwest of the United States. Its territory comprises the states of Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Included in this territory are some of the greatest agricultural sections of the United States. In Minnesota can be found some of the most important iron mines in the world and some of the most valuable timber regions. Gold and other mining in North and South Dakota is also common. In fact, the "Black Hills" of South Dakota include some of the richest mining property in the world. Stock raising is of prime importance in practically all of this territory, and Omaha, St. Paul and Sioux City as packing centers are recognized the world over.

The population of the five states in which this company operates totals something over 7,271,000, and some of the largest cities are Minneapolis, with a population of 381,000; Omaha, with a population of 191,600, Des Momes, 126,500; Duluth, 99,000; and Sioux City with a population of 71,200. There are several other cities in the territory with population figures around 50,000.

The company operates 476 exchanges, serving 507,605 company and service stations. There are also 1,570 connecting companies, with 2,419 exchanges serving 276,721 stations. In addition there are served by independent companies in the territory 17,506 stations. The total number of stations of all kinds found in this territory total 1,401,732.

There are 2,946 private branch exchanges in the territory and 1,319,689 miles of toll and exchange wire.

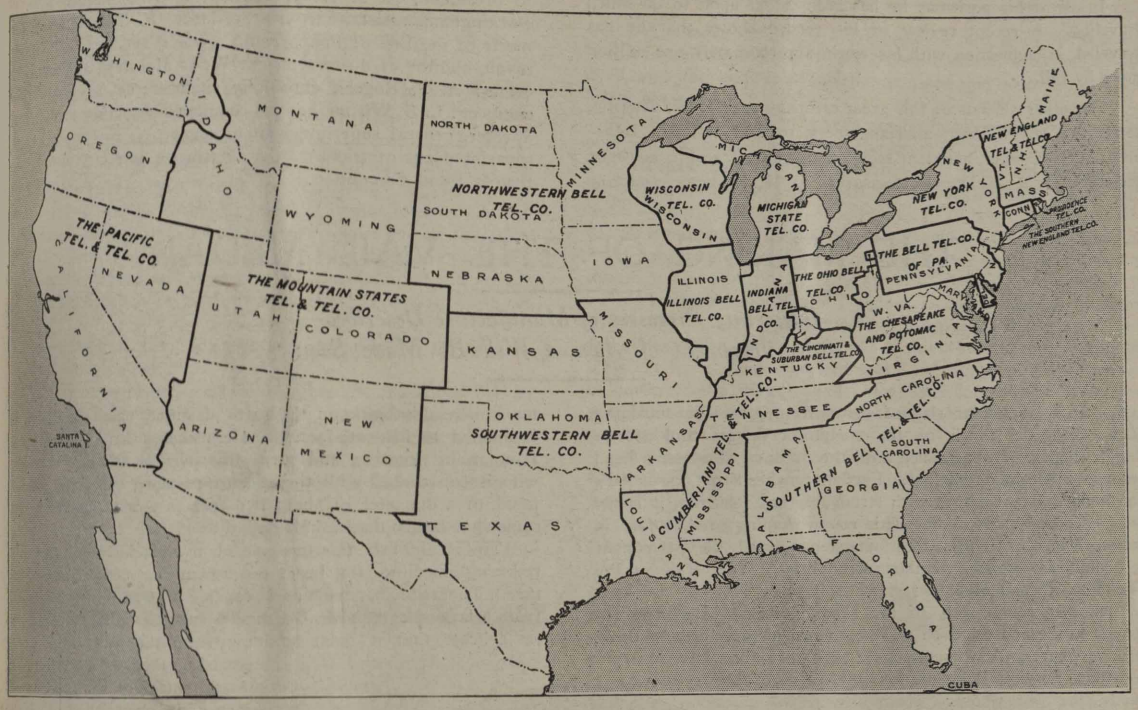
Our sister company, by means of its owned stations, handles 2,394,900 local calls and 44,000 toll calls per day.

The personnel of the company includes 10,776 employees.

The company, like our own, is divided into divisions, and these divisions are sub-divided into districts. There are four divisions—the Iowa division covers the state of Iowa and Division headquarters are at Des Moines; the Nebraska division includes the state of Nebraska and the southwestern section of South Dakota, with headquarters at Omaha; the Minnesota division includes the state of Minnesota and the southeastern corner of South Dakota, with division headquarters at Minneapolis; and the North Dakota division includes all of North Dakota and the northwestern corner of South Dakota, with headquarters at Fargo.

W. B. T. Belt is president of the company, A. A. Lowman is vice president and general manager, and G. H. Pratt is vice president in charge of public relations. Short biographies of these men follow.

W. B. T. Belt, was born in Richmond, Virginia, May 1, 1871, and went to Omaha in March, 1884. His early education was secured at Frederick, Maryland. Later he attended high school and college at Racine, Wisconsin. His employment with the Bell System began on January 9, 1889, as collector for the Nebraska Telephone Company at Omaha. From that time to the present, he has been identified with the same company in the same city. From collector he advanced to assistant manager, then to manager, in 1899. In 1904 he became superintendent, and in 1907, general manager for the Nebraska Telephone Company. When the Nebraska, Iowa and Northwestern Exchange Companies were organized

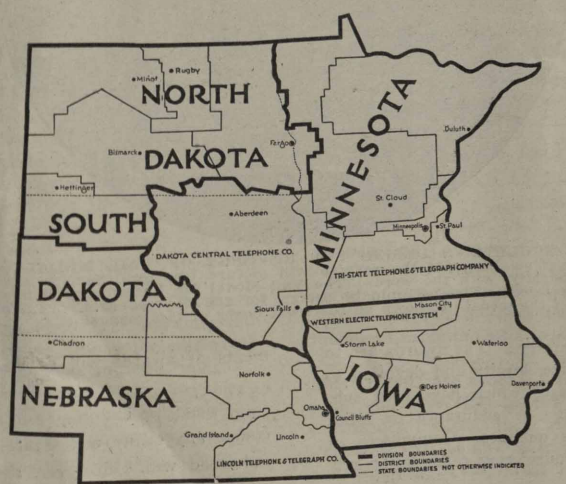


MAP SHOWING BOUNDARIES OF TERRITORIES OPERATED BY ASSOCIATE COMPANIES OF THE BELL SYSTEM.

into the Northwestern Group, in 1909, he became general superintendent of plant and five years later he was made vice president and general manager. On May 1, 1919, he became the company's president.

A. A. Lowman, vice president and general manager of the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company was born August 19, 1878, in Toulon, Illinois. He was educated in the public schools of Toulon and gained his first experience in the telephone business when on a visit to Wahoo, Nebraska, during the summer of 1892, when he worked for a time as night operator. In April, 1894, he regularly entered the employ of the system at Clarinda, Iowa. There he worked at miscellaneous tasks until 1895, when he joined a toll construction crew. After three years at that work, he became manager at Shenandoah, Iowa, having charge of Shenandoah, Hamburg and Sidney. In 1900 he left Shenandoah and went to Omaha where he worked in the Maintenance department and later he acted as wire chief at Council Bluffs, Iowa. While he was wire chief at Council Bluffs, the exchange was converted from magneto to common battery. In 1909 he became division superintendent of plant for the Nebraska Telephone Company. In 1913 he assumed a similar position for the Northwestern Telephone Exchange Company, with headquarters at Minneapolis. He was made general superintendent of plant for the Northwestern Group in 1914 and became vice president and general manager in May, 1919.

G. H. Pratt, vice president, was born May 31, 1875, at Loraine, Illinois. He was educated in the public schools at Loraine and later attended Chaddock College at Quincy, Illinois. His telephone experience began in March, 1895, when he became a time clerk of a construction crew of the Central Union Telephone Company operating in the state of Illinois. Later he did right-of-way work for the Central Union Company in the same state. He held various other positions with these companies until January, 1898, when he became assistant general contract agent, with headquarters in Chicago. Later he was made contract agent. He joined the Long-Lines department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company as manager at Davenport, Iowa, in 1903, and in 1904 held a similar position at Omaha. Omaha at that time was the western terminus of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's long lines. In January, 1905, Mr. Pratt became contract agent for the Nebraska Telephone Company and in July, 1909, was appointed division commercial superintendent for the Nebraska and Iowa companies. In 1910 we find him commercial superintendent of the Nebraska division and commercial engineer of the Northwestern Group, and three years later he was made commercial superintendent for the Group. In 1919 he became vice president.



The Northwestern Bell includes an extensive territory. The distance between Ft. Madison, Iowa, and Crosby, N. D., two points within the territory, is equal to one-third the width of the United States, or more than one-half its length.

In all of his positions he has been called upon to do much traveling. A recent review of his record shows that he has traveled, in connection with his work, approximately one million miles by rail.

The other officials of this great company are: J. W. Christie, secretary; M. A. Kent, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer; H. G. Conger, assistant secretary; Frank Bracelin, assistant secretary; J. R. McDonald, treasurer; L. M. Holliday, assistant to president; A. S. Kelly, assistant to vice president; W. H. Buckingham, assistant to vice president; F. L. Devereaux, formerly of the Bell of Pennsylvania, general auditor; A. F. Bingemann, auditor of disbursements; W. L. McIntyre, auditor of receipts; A. S. Rogers, consulting engineer; R. A. Gantt, chief engineer; L. B. Wilson, general commercial superintendent; R. A. Walker, general superintendent of plant; W. F. Cozad, general superintendent of traffic; D. A. Matthews, secretary Employees' Benefit Fund Committee.

THE MAKING OF THE VAIL MEDAL

Interesting Processes of Manufacture Described—Announcement of Awards Will Be Made Soon

A FLAT, circular slab of soft, green, putty-like substance feels the touch of the sculptor's fingers and slowly changes in appearance until the outlines of a man's head become visible in its surface. Further touches from the artist's hand and a face emerges with strong, rugged features; it is the face of Theodore N. Vail. This rough shaping of that face in the soft, green slab is the first step toward the permanent recording, in bronze, of the personality of Mr. Vail in the Theodore N. Vail Medal.

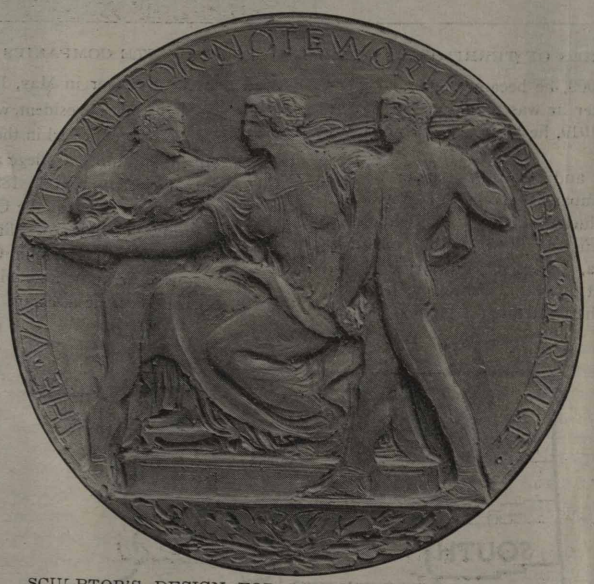
Another rough slab, of the same size and substance, responds to the artist's touch and becomes a picturization of three striking figures, A woman, representing Service, holds in her hands the wires over which speed a winged message. A youth upholds her arm, symbolizing Loyalty to Service Another youth stands in an attitude of Devotion. Around the rim are the words "The Vail Medal for Noteworthy Public Service."

The first slab of "plastitina," as it is called, is the sculptor's model for the obverse side of the Theodore N. Vail Medal—the side on which Mr. Vail's likeness will appear. The other side is the model for the allegorical design which will form the reverse side.

Let us repeat here what the Vail Medal is. It has been established to commemorate Mr. Vail's ideals of public service. It will be awarded each year to Bell System employees whose performances during that year conspicuously illustrate those ideals. While the design of the medal pictures Service, Lovalty and Devotion, the medals are to be awarded not for the demonstration of these qualities to the companies. The awards are to be made rather for noteworthy service, loyalty and devotion to the public service. Many of the cases which have been submitted include exhibitions of courage or endurance or quick thinking or all of these fine human qualities. Committees of award throughout the country are considering cases to be recognized by a Vail Medal Award.

Now, to resume the making of the medal itself. The sculptor finishes his work on the soft "plastitina," and the design is completed to his satisfaction. He makes a hard plaster mold from it, in negative, and turns this over to the medal maker, who is confronted with the task of reducing this large plaster mold, of a diameter of about two feet, to a small bronze medal somewhat larger than a half dollar.

To accomplish this the medal manufacturer calls in his reducing machine—the heart of present-day medallic manufacture. The reducing machine is capable of transferring a design from a large plaster slab to a smaller surface. It is a mechanism so delicate that it must be hung from the wall; if it were placed on the floor the vibrations would interfere with the accuracy of its operation.



SCULPTOR'S DESIGN FOR REVERSE OF VAIL MEDAL.
The design of the reverse will picture Devotion, Service and Loyalty, with the words "The Vail Medal for Noteworthy Public Service." The preliminary design for the obverse side, or face of the medal, is shown on the front cover of this magazine.

The chief feature of the reducing machine is a large bar with steel needles at either end. One needle is set to trace the design on the original mold, and the other needle faithfully reproduces the design, in smaller size, on a piece of soft steel at the other end of the bar. When the design has been transferred to the soft steel, the steel is hardened and is then ready to serve as the die for striking the medal in bronze. This operation must, of course, be repeated for the reverse side of the medal.

When both steel dies are ready, a soft piece of bronze is placed between the dies and compressed under a pressure of forty thousand tons—and the bronze emerges as a Theodore N. Vail Medal.

The consideration of cases for the year 1920 in which employees are eligible for a medal award has been progressing for several weeks, and the announcements of awards will be made shortly.

Friendship and good will are more valuable than money. Of course any utility will secure a certain amount of money without good will. However, the successful utility commands the good will and friendship of its customers.—*Murphysboro Bulletin.*

DEATH BENEFITS

The Sixth of a Series of Talks About Your Service Record and the Employees' Benefit Plan

THE Plan provides for the payment of death benefits to all employees who have credit for continuous service of five years or more. Death by accident while engaged in the performance of duty is compensated for regardless of the term of employment, but an employee must have five years service before his beneficiary will receive death benefits for death resulting from sickness or as a result of an accident occurring while off duty.

Death resulting from sickness or accident while off duty is provided for as follows:

(a) If an employee's term of employment has been five to ten years, his beneficiary will receive six months' wages.

(b) If the employee's term of employment has been ten years or more, his beneficiary will receive one year's wages.

(c) The maximum death benefits in any such case shall be two thousand dollars ($2,000).

In the event of death resulting from accidental injury arising out of and in the course of employment with the Company, the beneficiary shall receive an amount equal to three years' wages, except that such amount shall not exceed five thousand dollars, ($5,000). In addition the necessary expenses of burial are provided for, not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars, ($150).

Under the provisions of our plan, death benefits shall be paid only to wife or husband or dependent relatives.

If there be no wife, (or husband) or children dependent upon the employee at the time of his or her death, then the amount may be paid to such other relatives as were dependent upon the deceased employee at the time of his or her death. If there be no such dependent relatives in a death case resulting from sickness, the Plan provides that funeral expenses may be paid not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars, ($150).

A part of the death benefits may be paid before final settlement is made, if necessary, to meet urgent expenses incident to death and preceding disability of employee.

If an employee dies during disability from accident or sickness the death benefit which may be payable shall not be subject to deduction of previous payments of disability benefits.

Death benefits are not paid to the beneficiaries of employees drawing pensions.

Under the Indiana law when death results from an injury occurring while in the performance of duty there shall be paid a weekly compensation not to exceed thirteen dollars and twenty cents ($13.20) per week, and not to be less than five dollars and fifty cents ($5.50) per week for three hundred (300) weeks. Such compensation is allowed only to dependents who are entirely dependent upon the injured employee for support.

Under our Plan it is not required that the beneficiary be entirely dependent upon the deceased employee.

Safety First and Accident Prevention

IN the May issue we directed attention to the fact that three times the average number of new accidents, per one thousand employees, in the Bell System, occurred among the employees of our company during the month of January and two times the average per one thousand employees occurred in our organization during the month of February. We also tabulated in the May issue a number of causes of accidents among our people during the month of January. The following article is devoted to the causes of accidents among our people during the month of February.

A central office repairman struck his head against a piece of metal binding extending about four inches beyond the broken edge of a fire screen, resulting in a bruise to his left eye.

A repairman knocked a small piece of skin from the back of his hand and neglecting to treat it with iodine, infection developed and the employee suffered considerable pain as well as losing some time.

A lineman climbing a pole struck his knee against an iron pole step causing contusion of the kneecap.

A repairman fell from a motorcycle which skidded on the icy pavement and as a result of the fall suffered injuries to his back.

A groundman assisting in the unloading of poles caught his hand between two poles and suffered severe injury to his right thumb.

A lineman suffered a dislocation and a compound fracture of his right shoulder when a pole broke loose from the pikes and fell striking him on the right side of the head and right shoulder. This employee spent four weeks at a hospital during which time he underwent a delicate and complicated operation. It is impossible to tell at this time whether or not he will ever again regain the use of his right arm.

A repairman suffered contusion of the left knee when a motor-cycle on which he was riding skidded on a wet pavement, the machine falling on top of him.

A lineman wrenched his back when the carrying hook slipped from a pole throwing the excess weight against the employee.

A line foreman suffered a contusion of the left foot when a telephone pole which he was attempting to unload from a car fell on him.

A groundman received a severe blow on the head when a lineman, working on the pole, dropped a crossarm bolt.

A line foreman was standing at the base of a pole when an employee preparing to ride the messenger dropped a pair of conduit pliers striking the line foreman on the left foot, resulting in severe contusion.

A lineman while putting up drop wires on a stucco building got a few of the particles in his eyes resulting in severe inflammation and some loss of time.

A cable splicer was working at the bottom of a manhole, when some hot lead dropping from the top of a manhole splattered on the side, striking the employee in the eye and blistering the eye lid.

A combination man suffered a broken arm while cranking a Ford car.

An operator was injured on the head when a piece of scaffolding used by workmen in the office broke loose and fell on her.

—

Careful men are usually the most efficient.

Remember, the prevention of accidents is one of your most important duties, and it should be one of your greatest pleasures.

Thanks for Prompt Installation

AMERICAN HOMINY COMPANY
Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. Phil M. Watson, Dist. Com'l Mgr.,
Indiana Bell Telephone Company, April 21, 1921.

Dear Mr. Watson: Yesterday the telephone for our Department was left with us, and Mrs. Houghton has just telephoned me this morning that your installation man has been there and made the installation.

I wish to thank you very much indeed for the personal interest you have taken in this matter, and assure you the courtesies you have extended are very highly appreciated. I realize that under the conditions as explained to me, it was indeed a difficult matter to give us service, and under these circumstances your kindness is very great indeed.

Again thanking you most heartily and with kind personal regards and best wishes, I am, very truly yours,

(Signed) A. J. HOUGHTON,
Mgr. Sugar Division.

"Open House" to Muncie Utilities

THE Y. M. C. A. of Muncie, Indiana, gave an "Open House" Wednesday evening, April 20th, to the Public Utilities. A program committee consisting of F. B. Tracy, Robert Miller, Frank Budd, of the Central Indiana Gas Company; Roy Thurman, of the Indiana General Service Company; Clayton Stewart, of the Muncie Water Works Company, and I. N. Crawford of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, met with Paul E. Norris, of the Y. M. C. A., and arranged a program for the evening. The following persons represented the Indiana Bell Telephone Company on the respective committees: Reception Committee—J. F. Smith, F. E. Williams; Plant department—Margaret Heffernan and Mary White, Traffic department; and George E. John, Commercial department. Bowling and billiards committee—Fred L. Champ, T. B. Hodges, Plant department; Floy Hollis, Fern Williams, Traffic department; Lulu White, Murl Rarick, Commercial department. Athletic Committee—C. M. Belknap, J. R. Daily, Plant department; Edith Easter, Catherine Langdon, Traffic department; Marie Butler, Golda Minnich, Commercial department. Stunts committee—C. R. Feirrell, George Carpenter, Plant department; Mary Weirbach, Dorothy Kraus, Traffic department; Vava Risher, Commercial department.

These committees also met with Mr. Norris and worked out many interesting and novel events. All employees of these different organizations as well as their families were invited and the number which turned out exceeded all expectations as more than 600 persons were present. It was called a "Get-Together Affair" and there is no doubt that people employed in the different utilities are better acquainted than ever before.

An address of welcome was given by F. D. Allen, secretary of the Employees Benefit Committee of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company of Indianapolis. Mr. Allen set forth the value of the utilities of the community and showed the mutual dependence of the utilities and the people whom they served. Neither could exist without the other. He showed how impossible it is for utilities to be operated without adequate funds and spoke of the purpose of the utilities in bringing before the people the conditions under which they are working so that the public may see the necessity for increased revenues. Mr. Allen's talk was timely and to the point and he commanded the closest attention of his audience.

After the address of welcome the games and contests of the evening were enjoyed. One of the leading features was the basket ball game between the local operators and the toll operators, the former winning by a score of 6 to 0. This game was the surprise of the evening since the girls did not play as amateurs but rather as girls who had had training along this line. Mrs. Mary Morgan acted as referee. The local operators' team consisted of Catherine Langdon and Cleo Hindsley, forwards; Delores Ball and Lucile Wall, guards; Ione Fortney, center; Bessie Brown and Nora Mullen, substitutes. The toll operators' team consisted of Ruby Laven, Millie Dunn, forwards; Audrey Stanley and Clara Gessell, guards; Beulah Cannon, center; Anna Leyland, substitute. Cleo Hindsley scored two baskets and Catherine Langdon one.

The bowling contest for the ladies was won by the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, playing against the other three utilities. As for the men's game there is a different story to tell. Our team lost to the Indiana General Service Company. The indoor base ball game was won by the Indiana General Service Company which defeated the Indiana Bell Telephone Company 14 to 1. While the game was very much one-sided and showed the lack of practise, it was quite enjoyable and showed that our opponents were skilled in the play. The wrestling was between the Indiana General Service Company and the Central Indiana Gas Company, the latter winning. The victor in turn wrestled with J. R. Daily of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company and again carried away the laurels. In addition to these events there were pillow fights for the children—peanut scramble, a balloon race and a shoe lacing contest. Prizes were given to the winners. The exhibition swimming was enjoyed by all.

Quite a number of visitors were present from neighboring exchanges, several coming from Anderson and about twenty-five from New Castle. Those attending from Indianapolis besides Mr. Allen were D. H. Whitham, general contract agent; Z. W. Leach, secretary to the vice president and general manager. Music was furnished by Garrett's Boy Orchestra and several piano monologues were given by W. H. Schwartz. Refreshments consisting of punch and wafers were served to all present and the ladies were given carnations as favors. It was altogether an enjoyable and successful evening.

—I.

Here's Fred, Our Glad Hand Expert

IF Mary Pickford were to open these pages and see the above picture she would no doubt exclaim, "Doug Fairbanks, where on earth have you been?" and no one could blame her for Frederick Lindsay Thomas is frequently taken for Doug, especially around hotel lobbies and pleasure resorts, since he is as much at home in that environment as the movie star. The misfortune of having a popular film actor look like you is, we confidently understand, the most disturbing element in our subject's whole life. Fred, as he will insist on being called five minutes after you meet him is special agent to the vice president and general manager of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, in which position he has succeeded himself from year to year since 1914. This however, should not be held against him since he spends little or almost no time around headquarters, particularly if there happens to be a convention of any kind in session, and this does not mean in Indiana only but any part of the United States or her territories, the most remote of which he has recently visited to our knowledge being Alaska.

F. L. THOMAS.

Speaking of conventions as we did a moment ago we have reached the conclusion that he is the one that put the "con" in convention since wherever or whenever two or more are gathered together there is he also, whether it be Progressive, Pop Peddlers or Political Party Preparations the participants are never permitted to lose sight of the part the telephone must play in their progress.

Fred has made acquaintances and friends over the entire United States and feels as much at home in the office of Postmaster General Will Hays as he does in the old post office at Greensburg, Indiana where his home has been since a youngster. In addition to a very pleasing personality he has qualified himself in other ways for his present work. Graduating from Greensburg, Indiana High School he attended Mount Union College at Alliance, Ohio, after which he entered the postal service under the Grover Cleveland administration, later spending two years in a law office with Judge David A. Meyers of the Supreme Court of Indiana. In 1905 he became manager of the Central Union Telephone Company at Greensburg, remaining until 1912 when the exchange was sold. Then he entered the newspaper business in the same town as business manager of the *Daily Review*, which he followed until 1914 when he returned to the telephone company.

Ninety-five chances out of a hundred you already know him. If you don't the first time you are in Indianapolis look him up. He will introduce you to more people in fifteen minutes than there used to be bottles of beer in a brewery and do you more favors than are bestowed upon a single young lady graduate in a class of forty boys.

W. J. McWilliams Appointed Auditor of Disbursements

On April 1st, W. J. McWilliams was appointed auditor of disbursements of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, succeeding W. C. Kelly, who was granted a leave of absence.

It is a great deal of satisfaction to everyone when a young man is appointed to a position of such great responsibility. Mr. McWilliams has not yet passed his twenty-sixth birthday. Promotion from within the ranks, as was done in this case, proves again the long existing Bell policy and each such instance should be an incentive to others to do their work well, for work well done is always rewarded.

W. J. McWILLIAMS.

W. J. McWilliams was born at Bellevernon, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1895. He spent most of his early life in Chicago. It was in that city that he received his grammar and high school education, after which he entered the employ of the Bell organization.

Starting as a clerk on May 19, 1913, Mr. McWilliams held successively various supervisory positions with the auditor of disbursements of the Central Group of Bell Telephone Companies and afterwards the Central Union Telephone Company in Chicago until April 1, 1920, when he was transferred to Indianapolis as supervisor of the Auditor of Disbursements department of the Indiana Bell Company. One year later he was appointed to the position of auditor of disbursements.

Mr. Nicolai Transferred; Gets "Party"

ABOUT the middle of May old father "Change in Organization" lifted up his hand and decreed that Norman A. Nicolai, better known as "Nick," chief clerk in the general commercial superintendent's office, should be transferred to the Northern division. Evidently the Northern division has taken a fancy to the general superintendent's family as not so long ago the same old father reached down and picked out A. D. Lewis for transfer to South Bend. It is supposed that A. D. was lonesome away from the old circle of office pals and in order to keep him in good humor "Nick" was selected to keep him company under the title of "Commercial Supervisor."

Nick has always taken considerable pride in his ability to sense everything that is going on and never missing anything, but his friends decided to ruin this part of his reputation by springing a surprise on him before he journeyed northward and accordingly plans were carefully laid for a party at "Nick's" home on the evening of May 18th. In spite of several narrow escapes the plan went through and the whole crowd, twenty-four strong, was on Nick's front porch before he suspected what was coming off. For once something was put over on Nick and, although reluctantly, he admitted it. This was the first time the general superintendent's office got together outside of office hours and the things that we found out about each other were as big a surprise as the one planned for Nick. For instance, did you know that Charlie Cora was as light and graceful a dancer as any of Ziegfeld's favorites? Did you know that Mrs. Breece has a voice as sweet and clear as any one would care to hear; that Bob Johnson could consume more sandwiches than Fatty Arbuckle; that Ginger Thompson was so confused by the variety of single ladies on hand that he didn't remember if he brought the blonde in the front of the office or the one in the rear when it came time to go home; that A. E. Smith for sufficient reasons particularly enjoyed the kitchen; that Miss Reasoner was saved from entering her home via the window route through the kindness of a neighbor?

After Nick partially recovered from the surprise he was presented with a box of cigars with congratulations and felicitations for his success in his new location to which he responded with two excellent speeches of appreciation. Dainty refreshments were served by the young ladies which were enjoyed by all.

The party was a huge success and continued until the wee hours of the A. M.

"King Cotton" Served to Evansville Employees

ONE of the pranks pulled off at the May meeting of the Evansville Employees' Association meeting was the gift of a large cake, seasoned with a nice soft grade of cotton throughout, as a prize. Charles Swarens won the cake and decided to serve it to those present. After figuring how it was to be cut so everyone would receive a piece, he proceeded with the cutting, but the sharp knife was stubborn and Charlie felt like living up to his last name as he realized that the joke was on him. But he proceeded cautiously and finished the job. Someone with forethought had provided toothpicks, which were used to an advantage by those whose teeth had become entangled with some of the cotton fibres. The next morning, our superintendent of mails, Master Wilbur Barry, presented some of the "King Cotton" cake to Miss Meta Doeschler, local chief operator and Miss Lalla Caton, toll chief operator and for several days he was obliged to deliver mail to the exchange building by proxy.

Spring Days in Indianapolis

NO! this is not a scene from "Come Back to Home and Mother," but represents Misses Princie and Myrtle Stafford, of the Indianapolis Assignment department, enjoying a warm, sunny noon hour in University Park across the street from the Indianapolis Main office.

MISSES PRINCIE AND MYRTLE STAFFORD.

Of special interest to the readers of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS is the fact that for Mrytle (who is seated) time is not measured by clock or calendar, but by the appearance of her copy of the BELL NEWS.

Myrtle says that she is certainly going to take advantage of the questionnaire recently issued "about what you like best in the News" and tell the editor just what she would like to read.

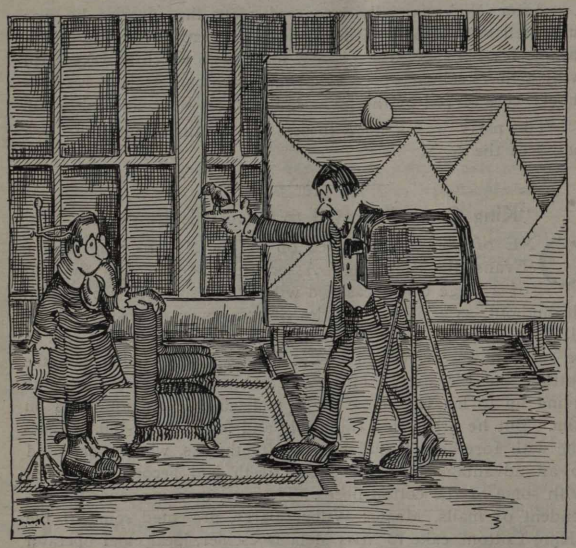
We are betting she is still living in the "Romance of the Wires" and is going to ask for a whole lot more of the same kind.

LUCKY STRIKES

By W. M. K.

Contributions for this column are solicited. They should be sent to W. M. Kendrick, Indianapolis.

Answer to last month's picture puzzle. W. E. Alexander, Frankfort.



Our Album

In his kilts he stood a-tremblin'
His eyes a-starin' at the bird
With a fear that if he moved just once,
The picture would be blurred.

Now some of you who's stood like him.
And, no doubt, there's many, too,
Can appreciate the feeling
Of our friend, John Monticue.

—

June Puzzle Picture

Your cue. His name rhymes with Flora, but he never wears a vest. He wears shell rimmed glasses, but don't smoke. He lives in his own "flat" but hires a furnace man. Now guess.

Instructions in a telephone directory (this state) "Do not wriggle the Hook at any time." (Sounds like a chewing gum ad.)

—

"D. C. Hall, 2251 N. 13th St., reported to police headquarters Sunday evening that his residence had been entered and robbed of a woman's purse containing fifty cents and a picture of himself, which had stood on the dresser."—*Terre Haute Post.*

Do you suppose a "man" burglar stole D. C.'s photograph and also, whom did the woman's purse belong to? (George, you'd better take that boy back to Evansville.)

—

She Learns Most Who Sticks Around the Longest

A new stenog, on the job wrote the following: "An additional 18-T circuit will be required between these points." And the chief clerk didn't have the heart to have it rewritten.

"Get Acquainted" Party at Logansport

ONE of the most enjoyable social gatherings was the "Get Acquainted" party held in the Eagles Hall, Logansport, Indiana, April 8th, under the auspices of the Indiana Bell Telephone Club.

The hall was beautifully decorated. About twenty-five very large American flags were draped artistically throughout the room, in the center of which hung an enormous big blue bell, which made a very pretty effect during the spot light dances. (These were in great favor with the dancers.)

During the evening refreshments were served. The entertainment consisted of several vocal solos by Elmer Olsen, Logansport's talented singer, assisted by Mrs. Florence Kreuzberger at the piano, also a singing and dancing act by little Elizabeth Jane Lowery, which was very pleasing. The local arrangements were in charge of Miss Mary Gaghyan, Logansport's chief operator.

The purpose of the party was to get the employees of the different exchanges acquainted, and from the spirit of good fellowship manifested by all it was a decided success, there being over one hundred guests from out of the city, fifty coming from Peru and equally as many from Kokomo, Winnemac and other exchanges. Among the officials of the company present were: A. E. Smith, general commercial superintendent; D. H. Whitham, contract agent; William Kendrick, supervisor of traffic; W. T. Allen, contract agent; William Leasenby, supervisor of traffic methods and William Johnson, traffic department, all of Indianapolis, and A. D. Lewis, division superintendent; J. V. Green, plant superintendent, South Bend, Indiana; C. M. Nesbit, manager, Kokomo, and M. Blinn, manager of Peru and Logansport.

Baseball Season Opens at Indianapolis

THE Indiana Bell Telephone Company has a mighty good team this year in the Indianapolis city league. The league includes the following teams: Selmier Towel, Fairbanks Morse, C. M. Bs., Midwest Engine, Indiana Bell and Printers' Union. Z. W. Leach is president of the Telephone Team and Walter S. More is manager. Play began April 30th and the schedule will close August 6th. The first game was a victory over the Printers, 6 to 5. Games are played Saturday afternoons. The schedule to be played by the Indiana Bell team includes the following games:

June 5th with Printers at Brookside Park, Diamond No. 2.
June 11th with Midwest at Riverside Park, Diamond No. 2.
June 18th with Selmier at Rhodius, Diamond No. 1.
June 25th with Fairbanks at Riverside, Diamond No. 5.
July 2d with C. M. Bs. at Riverside, Diamond No. 8.
July 9th with Printers at Garfield, Diamond No. 2.
July 16th with Midwest at Riverside, Diamond No. 10.
July 23d with Selmier at Riverside, Diamond No. 2.
July 30th with Fairbanks at Riverside, Diamond No. 4.
August 6th with C. M. Bs. at Riverside, Diamond No. 3.

Judge (to witness): "Why didn't you go to the help of the defendant in the fight?"

Witness: "I didn't know which was going to be the defendant."—*Boston Transcript.*

THE MONTH IN INDIANA

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

C. A. Cora, Representative, Indianapolis

Indianapolis Traffic News

Irvington

MISS Marie Johnson has been promoted to supervisor.

Mrs. Kitten Daugherty has been transferred to Training school as an instructor.

Miss Thelma Rodgers has resigned to stay at home.

—

Belmont

The Belmont girls extend their sympathy to Mrs. Ruby Hollingsworth in the loss of her sister Pearl Eihl, who died during the past month.

Miss Mildred Lesley has been transferred to Belmont from Main office.

Miss Dorothy Hilligoss has been transferred from Belmont office to Main.

Miss Ruth Rozier was married on April 27th to Mr. Young. Mrs. Young has resigned her position to sweep, dust, cook and darn for the rest of her life.

Miss Deal Feeney is taking advantage of her two weeks' vacation to prepare her trousseau for that long looked for event.

—

Webster

Miss Marie Johnson, one of the veteran operators of Webster office has resigned her position and was married April 21st. She was presented with a silver tea set by the chief operator and the girls. We all wish her much joy and happiness.

Miss Helen Kennedy has returned to duty after an illness of several weeks.

The girls of Webster office gave a theater party for Miss Nora Dugan, their chief operator in honor of her third anniversary at that office. The party was given on Monday evening, May 2nd at the Murat Theater and was attended by fifteen of the employees. Miss Dugan was also presented with a dozen roses by her "B" operators.

Miss Virginia Woolf spent a delightful week-end recently with her parents in Ohio.

The Misses Merle and Rella McCain visited in Terre Haute and said they enjoyed themselves even though it was very "wet."

Miss Clara Bischoff motored to Cincinnati for a week-end visit.

—

Accounting Department, Indianapolis

Disbursements Division

MISS Ruth Retherford, of the Bookkeeping section, is absent on account of illness. The employees of the Disbursement division all hope for a speedy recovery.

Frank Carpenter is on his vacation and from all reports he is surely enjoying himself.

Receipts Division

MISS Carrie Voeller is down on the farm spending her vacation. "U Tell 'em Carrie."

Miss Ruth Lloyd spent her vacation at her home in Newtonville.

Miss Fuson has gone to Kentucky on a leave of absence until June 1st. When she returns we hope she will have fully recovered from her recent illness.

Miss Katherine Kreber is confined to her home on account of illness. We hope to see her smiling face again soon.

Central Division

ONE of the most enjoyable social events in Shelbyville was given Friday evening, April 1st, when the employees of the Commercial and Plant departments were entertained by the Traffic department. A very interesting program was given, including several readings by Miss Nola Ash. Contests and dancing furnished amusement throughout the evening and there was no one who could say that the Traffic department lacked "pep." The out-of-town guests were Mrs. Ruth Douglas, Misses Ona Engle, Vitula Cochran, Lillian Tressler and Lena Glidewell, all of Greensburg, Ind.

Ralph Davis of the Plant department, Shelbyville, has been transferred to Crawfordsville, Ind.

A general good time was planned on Wednesday evening, April 27th, when the Shelbyville Traffic department had another party in the rest room. Music and contests were furnished throughout the whole evening and the girls danced all the old-fashioned dances. Several clever contests, including leading characters were brought out very successfully. They were Roger Bean and family, Romeo and Juliet, Boob McNutt, Toots and Casper (this being very well done with Miss Lulu Pavy as Toots, Helen Pickett as Casper, and last but not least, Miss Bea Kinney acting the part of the baby). After the party we all enjoyed a big supper consisting of baked beans, potato salad, deviled eggs, sandwiches, olives, pickles, coffee and oranges. The only out-of-town guest was Miss Lulu Pavy of Indianapolis. We all kindly advised her to get an increase schedule before starting to travel again as the conductor had a difficult time convincing her that he was only going to carry her one way for $1.06.

Mrs. Inez Kemper, Frankfort local operator, motored to Logansport for the week-end.

Mrs. Lorene Robley has returned to work at Frankfort after a week's vacation.

Isabell Wetzel has resigned as toll operator at Frankfort. Everyone will miss "pesky Issie."

Miss Ethel Jacoby, toll operator at Frankfort, enjoyed a week's vacation.

Miss Margaret Kelley, a former operator, has been reëngaged at Frankfort. She will take up night work.

Even the Frankfort office cat blinked one Sunday morning when we read that a marriage license had been issued to Mable Campbell, local operator, and Cecil Glen Reef. That's not all that happened on the first of May. We were trying to digest news of the second big fire in Frankfort within twenty-four hours.

Miss Pauline Hinds, toll operator at Frankfort, has decided to hunt summer and since Indiana extends few hopeful signs of warmer weather, she will try California. Miss Hinds left May 14th for Los Angeles where she will take up residence with her parents.

Miss Marvella Rogers, toll operator, has been made evening chief operator at Frankfort.

Miss Edith Guntel of Frankfort, spent a week's vacation in LaFayette.

Miss Gladys Griffith, information operator at Frankfort, has returned after a week's visit with her uncle, C. Y. Foster, of Carmel, Indiana.

Miss Gazielle Waldo, chief clerk at Frankfort, spent a week-end in LaFayette, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Olney Slipher.

Miss Edna Wolf, toll supervisor at LaFayette, has returned to work after a week's vacation.

Miss Mary Jackson, toll operator at LaFayette, has just returned from a week's vacation spent in Brookston, Indiana.

Miss Helen VanSickle, toll operator at LaFayette, spent a week's vacation in Lincoln, Illinois.

Miss Josephine Price, senior toll operator at LaFayette, who has been ill, is convalescing and expects to return to the office soon.

Miss Carrie Hank, toll operator at LaFayette, has resigned on account of poor health.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Lynch of Chicago, a daughter Marjorie Ann. Mrs. Lynch was formerly Miss Mary Hays, chief toll operator at LaFayette.

A very enjoyable theater party was enjoyed by several of the toll operators at LaFayette on Tuesday evening, April 19th, the opening night of the new Mars Theater.

Miss Regina Shephard, chief clerk at Washington, returned to work after a few days of illness.

Miss Lyda Walker, toll operator at Washington, has been off duty on account of illness.

Miss Cordia White, local operator at Washington, has returned to work after having an operation for removal of tonsils.

Miss Cleta Coffman, toll operator at Washington, took a two-week's vacation.

Terre Haute Toll Operator Miss Helen Easter is on an extended leave of absence, due to ill health. We all wish her a speedy recovery.

The Terre Haute toll girls extend their sincere sympathy to the Misses Leanor Landers, chief operator, and Lucile Crosby, in the loss of their beloved mothers.

Miss Mary McKinley, Terre Haute operator, has resigned to take a position as cashier with the Nichols Motor Car Company. We know we will all miss her, but we are sure her new position will be a success.

Miss Helen Hutchinson, a former Terre Haute toll operator, feels that she has put one over on the girls by announcing a visit from the stork bringing an eleven-pound boy. Mrs. Hutchinson was formerly Helen Schultz, the fun maker for the toll force. Good-luck Helen and Billy.

We also hear that Mrs. Violet Wilson and Mrs. Olga Bell, formerly toll operators at Terre Haute, have been paid visits by the stork.

We are relieved of a great suspense since Miss Catherine Werker, evening chief operator at Terre Haute, has come back from her two weeks' vacation without changing her name. We all held our breath for fear Cupid would take her from us as we are expecting it most anytime. (Some lucky fellow).

Mrs. Mae Rausch instructress at Terre Haute has started teaching school again. Five girls have decided to join the toll force.

The girls are wondering if it was awkwardness or unfamiliarity with slick floors, when Miss Catherine Werker, evening chief operator at Terre Haute slipped in the rest room injuring herself internally, and Miss Grace Dunn, night chief operator, fell and injured her hip. We are almost sure Miss Josephine Kuhn was craving a vacation when she sprained her back raising a window in the toll room. (She got a two week's vacation but it wasn't such a pleasant one.)

"Stop! Look! Smell! Fresh Paint!" has been the cry for a week as the toll and rest rooms of the Terre Haute office have been newly painted. The girls digested the smell of the paint as they realized the change of scenery would do them good. (Oh, what a change a little paint will do.)

Miss Fontella Owens and Violet Watkins of Terre Haute are seeking youth. They have both bobbed their hair.

Anna Bowles Wiley, society editor of the *Terre Haute Tribune* was heard to express the desire to meet and talk with the girls of the toll force and to give them a "write up" in the paper. So the girls, thinking this would be their chance to get their names into print, invited her to a twelve o'clock luncheon. Mrs. Wiley gave a short talk after which a wonderful three-course chicken dinner was served, prepared by our motherly matron, Mrs. Day. The table was beautifully decorated with flowers and ferns arranged by our chief operator, Leanor Landers. Dainty baskets filled with mints were given as favors and bell-shaped cards served as place cards. Brick ice cream molded in shape of bells helped to carry out the name of the company. The Misses Marie Gammon and Elsie Bovenschulte showed some speed as waitresses and can easily receive references if they ever want positions as waitresses. We were sorry that all operators could not enjoy the dinner but business comes before pleasure.

"Willing Workers"

Here's to the girls of the Terre Haute Bell,
Who always try to do their work well.
With courtesy and kindness they answer each light
Trying to make each moment pleasant and right.
At the end of each day they leave with a smile,
Hoping courteous manners, after all, are worth while.

Miss Leota Brantner, toll operator at Terre Haute is always talking of getting married and settling down, so we will let her dream on. She will wake up some day and take it all back (that is, if she does get tied up).

"Gee, she's looking fine." This was meant for Mrs. Bessie Dodd, toll supervisor at Terre Haute, who was seen talking to the chief operator in the hallway one day recently. Mrs. Dodd is convalescing from an operation and is expected to be among her friends again in a short time.

Miss Dorothy Hausman, toll clerk at Terre Haute, who has been trying to gain a few pounds by drinking one or two quarts (of milk) each day, is now spending her vacation in the country. She only weighs about two hundred and fifty pounds now. The girls are expecting her to bring home a present from "the folks down home" (a jersey cow).

Do you believe in love at first sight? Ask Clara Werker, toll supervisor at Terre Haute. Miss Werker says it is only a friendship ring, but the girls are wondering if it does not mean a promise.

No, these pretty girls are not members of a theatrical troop tramping from one town to another, but employees of the Indianapolis Commercial Department taking advantage of the hospitality offered by Mr. Entrican, the Acton Manager. On several occasions this spring he has presented the girls in the office with large quantities of violets and promised them if they would come to Acton that he would show them where an unlimited number could be found. He made good.

In the picture are shown: Upper row, left to right—Mrs. Susan Davis, Mrs. M. Gilmore, Miss Edith Meier, Mrs. N. Churchman, Miss Mary Crooke and Phil. M. Watson. Lower row—R. H. Gilmore, C. K. McDowell.

Miss Goldie Andrews, toll operator at Terre Haute, is planning to take a trip to the wilderness of Kansas to see her girl chum, but the girls are worrying for fear she will vamp one of the poor cowboys.

The Terre Haute rest room has become a very inviting place. The room is furnished with grey wicker chairs and two lounges, a library table and lamp, a writing table and a fern pedestal. A dozen of the latest records were presented to the toll girls and the girls are wondering if it couldn't be arranged for a half hour relief instead of fifteen minutes.

Miss Pansy Noblitt, toll supervisor at Terre Haute has come back to us after rendering her services to French Lick for six weeks.

The Terre Haute toll girls are highly honored by having such a fine and handsome young man for traffic chief. After one of his pictures was reported stolen we were set to wondering if it wasn't one of the toll girls. But oh! cruel world, he is married!

George Cook, equipment man at Terre Haute, was seen uptown with a new hat and shoes. The girls are wondering if he has quit smoking, or if his ship has arrived.

Miss Margaret Thais has been promoted from senior toll operator to toll supervisor at Vincennes.

Alice Hershey, Roxie Flory, Alma Fisher and Iva Linton are new students recently added to the Vincennes force.

Miss Christina Bollman and Cecilia Greemore, former operators at Vincennes, have accepted positions with us again.

Miss Nellie McGhie has been promoted from toll operator to local supervisor at Vincennes.

Miss Alice Strickland, toll supervisor at Vincennes for several years, has been transferred to the Indianapolis office. We sure hated to see Miss Strickland leave. Our loss, Indianapolis' gain.

Miss Nancy Neely, from whom we were sad to part, when she was transferred to Indianapolis toll office some few months ago spent part of her vacation in her old home town, Vincennes.

Miss Helen Summers surprised her many friends by announcing her marriage to Louis O. Dayson, which took place on April 19th, at Evansville, Ind. Mrs. Dayson is clerk in the traffic department at Vincennes and will continue in her position for a few months.

Miss Madeline Richter, local operator at Vincennes, was married to Jess Steel on March 26th.

Miss Jean Thomas was hostess at a delightful five hundred party at her home in Vincennes on the evening of April 20th, during which an exquisite blooming lily in a flower pot was "raffled off." The winner discovered a note announcing the coming marriage of Miss Thomas to Clarence Snyder. In the past few weeks several pre-nuptial showers and parties have been given in her honor. The wedding took place May 3rd at 8 a. m. at St. Anthony's church at Indianapolis. A wedding breakfast was served at the Washington Hotel, after which Mr. and Mrs. Snyder departed for Chicago for a short wedding trip. Upon their return to Vincennes they will go to housekeeping in a home which is already prepared for them at Second and Dubois streets. Mrs. Snyder was a local supervisor in the Vincennes office for a number of years.

Spring has reached Bloomington. Our manager has been fishing. He says he caught some whoppers, but we're from Missouri.

Misses Sylvia Rife and Hazel Douglass have taken positions as operators at Bloomington.

Miss Olive Adkins, a former Bloomington employee, has returned. Welcome!

Miss Allean Hodson, local operator at Bloomington, was married April 23rd to Frank Baugh. Sh—one of our toll operators is wearing a fine diamond. We all wish them success and happiness.

Mrs. Charles Vickery is working the vacation time of the toll operators at Bloomington.

Miss Ruth Reed has been promoted from night chief operator to evening chief operator at Bloomington; Chloral Young from toll operator to night chief operator and Mrs. Myrtle Shields from evening chief operator to operator.

Want some pies and biscuits? See Mrs. John Patton at Bloomington. She says her husband is still alive.

A miscellaneous shower was given by the Bloomington operators for Mrs. Frank Baugh at the home of her aunt. She received many pretty gifts and invited us all out to try out her cooking, but we're all afraid to go just yet.

Miss Alta King, evening chief operator at Shelbyville, enjoyed a two week's vacation.

The third of a series of parties given by the employees of the Shelbyville exchange proved to be a "charm." About eighty-five guests were present including representatives from every department. The evening was spent in games and dancing, the music being furnished by Cooper and Peak of Shelbyville. The crowing success of the evening was the "feed," which lacked nothing good to eat. There were several out-of-town guests including Robert L. Cook of Washington, Ind.

Mrs. Grace Ferleman, local operator at Shelbyville, has resigned her position to become more familiar with household duties.

Miss Oncida Robertson, toll operator at Shelbyville, is on duty again after enjoying a week's vacation.

Manager L. L. Monticue and wife and twenty-five employees of the New Castle exchange attended the public utility meeting held at the Muncie Y. M. C. A., Wednesday evening April 20th. The trip was made by truck.

Marguerite Wallace, local operator at New Castle, attended a young peoples' rally in Montpelier, Indiana, April 19th. She reported a fine time even if she did fall in the creek.

Three men of the plant department at New Castle were enjoying a sack of candy, and upon turning their backs for a short time, the candy mysteriously disappeared. A little later the candy appeared. Where it was is still a mystery.

Northern Division

MRS. Angeline Griffith, Miss Ida Sutton and Harmon Ogalsbee are quite busy these spring days making preparations for their trip from Huntington to Indianapolis on June 6th. They will represent all the employees of the Northern division on the Theodore N. Vail Memorial Fund Committee. Rumors have sprung that Huntington must be a selfish office to monopolize all the honors, but a few are willing to admit that Huntington must be a pretty live wire to receive the distinction of representing all departments in this Division and wish to thank all who so loyally supported them.

Vacations are beginning early this year at the Huntington exchange, seemingly with the first indications of spring. Miss Beachley Wygant, until recently chief operator's clerk, spent two weeks at Davenport, Iowa and Miss Grace Cockerham, local supervisor, visited her parents at Bedford, Indiana.

Miss Elsie Crumrine, local supervisor at Hartford City, surprised the employees Thursday evening, April 21st, when she became the bride of Walter E. Markin, a glassworker, also of Hartford City. On Tuesday evening, April 26th, the telephone girls gathered at their home and very pleasantly surprised the newlyweds by a miscellaneous shower and carry-in supper. After the sumptuous supper the evening was very enjoyably spent with music and dancing. At a late hour, all departed wishing the newlyweds many happy years.

Miss Lucile Rawls has accepted a position as operator at the Kendallville exchange.

A farewell party was held in the operators' rest rooms at Kendallville Tuesday evening, April 26th, for Isabelle Emerick and Pearl Parsons, who left April 30th for California. At a late hour a box supper was served.

Miss Glennie Kantner chief operator of the Kendallville exchange spoke before the Kendallville Rotarians on "Scenes Behind the Bell Operating Force," at the Community Building, Friday, May 13th.

Mrs. Gincy Cotton, toll supervisor at South Bend, has returned from a two weeks' vacation which was spent with her mother in Alexandria, Indiana.

Misses Ruth and Leona Haist, South Bend toll girls, are spending a two weeks' vacation at their home in Big Rapids, Mich.

Miss Martha Wittner, toll operator at South Bend, spent several weeks visiting friends in Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

Misses Martha Koerth and Anna Timmons, local operators, South Bend, are in the supervisors training school.

Mrs. Gertrude Cool, South Bend local clerk, has returned from Rochester, Minn.

Mrs. Mildred Smous, local supervisor at South Bend, spent her vacation in Terre Haute.

Lottie Coats, South Bend local chief operator, visited her mother in Terre Haute.

On May 3rd a dance was given at Castle Hall by the girls of the Mishawaka office. The music was furnished by the Harry Denny orchestra of Notre Dame. Invitations were issued to the officials at Indianapolis and A. L. Leazenbey, supervisor of traffic and W. F. Johnson, supervisor of traffic methods, attended. An all around good time was enjoyed by those present, everyone voting the dance a large success.

Miss Zelda Moore, who has been vacation operator for the past two summers, graduated from Culver High school April 22d. Miss Moore will work in the office until fall when she will enter college.

Miss Lena Medbourn resigned April 1st to accept a position as P. B. X. operator at Culver Military Academy.

Earl Adams resigned as commercial clerk April 5th to accept a position at Culver Military Academy.

Charles Cowan has been employed in the plant department at Culver.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Easterday announced the birth of an 8-pound boy April 9, 1921. Mrs. Easterday was formerly a clerk in the commercial department at Culver.

William Martin and Kenneth Reed of Ft. Wayne, have been temporarily transferred to Bluffton to put in condensers in connection with the new exchange.

Miss Esther Bauman has been promoted to supervisor at Bluffton.

Miss Irene Le Brun of Bluffton recently visited her parents in Wren, Ohio.

Miss Ocie Cotton has returned to her work in Bluffton after spending two weeks' vacation at her home.

Miss Eloise Hornaday, local night operator at Bluffton, was married May 14th to Gus Bennett, at Kalamazoo, Michigan. The wedding came as a complete surprise to her many friends who extend to her very hearty good wishes.

Everett Bulger, Ward Huffman, and O. H. Ashbaucher have been employed to reset about two miles of poles east of Warren where a new forty-foot road is being built.

"The Best of Friends Must Part"

THE bright and shining face of our Perry W. Smith has been absent from our midst for several weeks. Mr. Smith recently completed a course in efficiency engineering and in looking himself over decided to sever connections with all unnecessary appurtenances. So on April 7th Webb held conference with the ship surgeon with the result that on April 12th the surgeon deftly separated Webb from a close companion who had faithfully served him for thirty-one years. Mr. Smith's grief was so great in finding it necessary to part with a friend of such long standing that he has been confined to his bed ever since. However, he is now home gradually recovering from the shock.

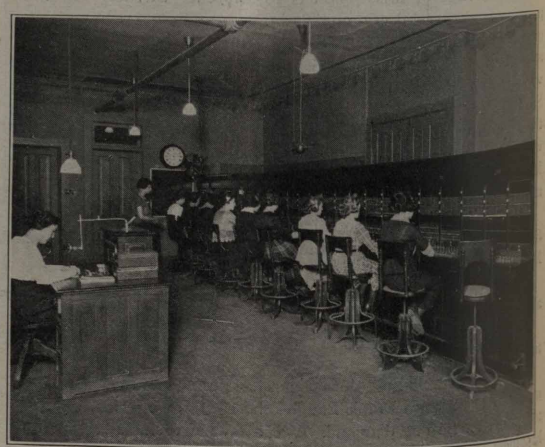
Intense rivalry existed between numerous young ladies in supplying Mr. Smith with flowers and other tokens of love and affection. In fact one lady with a long standing reputation for reticence has even burst forth into song and verse.

The friend with whom Webb parted was his appendix.

Informal Party at Huntington

ALL the employees of the Huntington exchange were the guests of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company Monday evening, May 2nd at an informal gathering, about one hundred being in attendance. The Knights of Pythias Home was secured for the occasion and the entertaining rooms were attractively decorated in dogwood and other spring blossoms. Dancing furnished most of the evening's entertainment, the wee hours closing with a delicious lunch. Peru, Marion and Fort Wayne sent a jolly crowd of representatives although the Fort Wayne bunch had to leave on an early car. However before departure, they extended an urgent invitation to all to their own dance in Fort Wayne Wednesday, May 4th. About twenty from the Huntington offices motored to the city on that date, reporting a very good time.

REST ROOM, KENDALLVILLE, IND.



OPERATING ROOM, KENDALLVILLE, IND.

Southern Division

MISS MARIE ERTEL of Evansville returned to duty after undergoing a serious operation

Miss Meta Doerschler, local chief operator at Evansville, went to McCutchanville, Ind., for a fishing trip. When asked if fishing was fine she made no reply but handed us a picture of herself accompanied by a handsome gentleman. On Wednesday of the same week she again went to McCutchanville; now we are still wondering if it's the good fishing or the results of the picture we saw.

Miss Elizabeth Patterson, assistant chief operator at Evansville, visited relatives at Newburg, Indiana.

Miss Irene Cobb and Miss Catherine Schwinn at Evansville gave an all-day picnic at Cypress Beach. Several of the employees enjoyed a good time.

Mrs. Huffman, evening matron at Evansville, resigned to take up practical nursing. Mrs. Cox is her successor.

Miss Valaria Grant, evening toll chief operator at Evansville, was pleasantly surprised when showered with birthday greetings by the entire toll force.

Miss Nellie Young, toll operator at Evansville, was promoted to senior operator. We wish her success.

Miss Mary Hostler, local operator at Evansville, was promoted to senior operator. "Strive ahead Mary."

Miss Autie McClure, senior operator, has been promoted to local supervisor at Evansville.

Miss Rhea Wilhelmus, local supervisor at Evansville, has returned from a four weeks' leave of absence after undergoing a serious operation. We are glad to have her with us again.

Miss Thelma Miller returned to Evansville from Enfield, Illinois, after four months' leave of absence.

Miss Lillian Thompson, local night operator at Evansville, leaves the service. We shall all miss "Lilly."

Miss Elizabeth Graves, instructress, and Miss Lalla Caton, toll chief operator, both of Evansville, are again on the go, this time going to Albany and Louisville, Kentucky. They expected to witness the races at Louisville.

Miss Pauline Peters and Miss Selma White have been added to the local force at Evansville.

Miss Martha Grabowski, local supervisor at Evansville, recently returned from Jacksonville and Daytona Beach, Florida. She is very much enthused about the "Land of Sunshine and Flowers." She also admits that she would love to remain there among the "Peaches" who kill time on the "Beaches." Mart is the same girl, just a little Sun-kist.

Miss Rode of Evansville resigned from local service. She is leaving for California soon.

A certain young lady would like to see her name in the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS. Well, here it is—Lillian Arvin.

Banquet at Crawfordsville

WHEN the Crawfordsville employees of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company recently formed an association and adopted by-laws and a constitution, they made "coöperation" between employee and employer the keynote of the association. They declare that the good fellowship plan of working for the interest of the company, rebounded to the interest of the employees and on this basis the association was gotten under way.

It was then that they planned to hold regular meetings at which matters that have to do with operating a telephone system could be discussed and suggestions received from every member of the organization. At the same time it was planned to spice the meetings with social activities to relieve the meetings of what is termed a "dry business" proposition. So in proving that they intended to do as they planned, they met April 26th in the Odd Fellows hall in a "good fellows" meeting and put over one of the most unique programs of entertainment ever prepared for a like event. There was in the vernacular, every minute filled with something in it. The program varied with music, reading and pantomime.

Then came the feature of the evening—the banquet. It was well planned and equally carried out—that the crowd of nearly seventy persons might have their souls regaled on music and then be led to the banquet hall, there to appease an appetite with chicken and all the trimmin's.

The entire affair was presided over by Miss Bertha Burke.

The affair got under way shortly after eight o'clock and it was nearly 11:30 when the banqueters began to wend their way homeward.

The following program was given during the early part of the evening:

Trio—Selected, Miss Fee, Messrs. Shaw and Fee.

Reading—Mrs. Roult.

Orchestra—"Margie."

Play—"The Train to Mauro." An elderly lady from the country, Mrs. Charles Long; clerk at a railway station, Ray Sandman; a terrible child, Forest Atkinson.

Pantomime—"Lead Kindly Light," "Comin' Thro' the Rye," Misses Douglas and Orchestra.

Quartette—"Carry Me Back to Old Virginny," Misses Douglass, Fee, Douglass, Mrs. Atkinson.

Wedding—"Befo' De Wah." Minister, Carl Anderson; bridegroom, Evangeline Douglass; bride, Lucile Williams.

The Indianapolis visitors were A. S. Barnett, superintendent of the central division; L. E. Freeman, commercial supervisor; H. N. Guthrie, plant supervisor; Charles Long, traffic supervisor; Fred Wampler, chief clerk; W. A. Shaw, equipment supervisor; Harry Layson, engineer. Brief talks were made by each of the men.

Bowling Season Closes

BOWLING in the Indiana Bell Bowling League at Indianapolis has closed with the Commercial winning the championship. This team far out-distanced the nearest competitor which was the State Plant. Final standing and individual averages for the season follow:

Indiana Bell Bowling League—Final Standing, 1921.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Commercial	62	19	.765	Accounting	39	42	.481
State Plant	53	28	.654	Engineers	37	44	.457
Repairmen	42	39	.519	Traffic	27	54	.333
Local Plant	39	42	.481	Auditors	25	56	.309

Individual Averages.

1. More	179	17. Hollowell	158	33. Gullion	148
2. Bartlett	174	18. Huckelberry	158	34. Hoffercamp	146
3. Ball	172	19. Burk	158	35. Myers	145
4. Parrish	172	20. Pitzer	156	36. Jones	145
5. Cooper	172	21. Brown	156	37. Henry	145
6. Kelly	172	22. Robison	156	38. Nevill	144
7. Wampler	168	23. Liebtag	155	39. Pohlman	143
8. Lane	168	24. D. Davis	154	40. Romberg	142
9. Luichinger	164	25. Johnson	154	41. Woods	142
10. Avery	163	26. Bowsher	154	42. Patterson	141
11. Cady	162	27. Ramsey	153	43. Swain	140
12. Archer	161	28. Gray	153	44. Paul	140
13. Galbreath	160	29. Gardner	152	45. Bane	138
14. Wells	159	30. Watkins	150	46. Sharkey	138
15. Gillespie	159	31. Stevens	149	47. Thau	137
16. Campbell	159	32. F. Davis	148	48. Waterman	128

Retrospection

A man may have had solemn thoughts,
But the saddest of all by far
Is when he thinks of the many times
He said, "Oh, I'll take a cigar!"

CABLE MULTIPLIES

By J. P. Kobrock, General Outside Plant Engineer, Cleveland

PERHAPS the part of the outside plant affecting the largest number of people in the various departments of the telephone company is the cable plant. This affects commercial men in the provision of new service and changes in existing service, traffic employees in the provision of trunks and even toll circuits and the plant employees in all phases of their work. Yet with the very best and most extensive cable plant, its entire usefulness and efficiency depend on the scheme of multiples. For those employees desiring an elementary knowledge of this subject, the writer sometime ago prepared a short paper. This may still be of interest to the readers of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS and may help in their daily work.

J. P. KOBROCK,
General Outside Plant Engineer.

Introduction

In the early days of the telephone, all circuits were carried as open wire on crossarms. As the telephones increased in number, a substitute for the large amount of open wire was evolved in the form of cables. See Fig. No. 1.

These cables were placed to carry the longer lines, while the short lines were carried open wire direct from the office. Each cable was terminated in a terminal, and a cable provided for each terminal. Later instead of placing a cable for each terminal, a greater number of pairs were placed in the cable and where the cable changed in size, the ending pairs were terminated in a terminal. This still necessitated paralleling cable with open wire for distributing purposes. Then to avoid this, intermediate terminals of smaller size were placed, but the cable pairs still terminated only once.

It was found that unavoidable irregularities in the distribution and inaccuracies in the estimate of expected business did not permit of an efficient use of the cable if the pairs were brought out at the terminals but once. From this deficiency developed the system of multiple distribution, or the same pairs appearing at more than one place. By this is meant the determination of the terminals and cables in which the same pairs shall appear. At various times the group of pairs assigned to each terminal or cable has been called the multiple, count, cut-out, complement, pair assignment or bridging of that terminal or cable. In this paper, the term multiple will be used. The system of multiples must be so arranged that no terminal will be congested, while in others there will be idle or spare pairs that might be used at some other point. The system of multiples also affords an opportunity of economically forming party-line groups by bridging the stations on the same pair at the different terminals.

From these statements it is seen that the primary motive in multipling the pairs is to secure a full and efficient use of the cable plant. A corrollary to this motive is the flexibility of the cables and ease and economy of handling new and existing telephone service. Therefore it is necessary to so plan the multipling that the cables will take care of the load for the longest time with the fewest changes. A cable when once installed, should be disturbed as little as possible as future changes in multiples are not only expensive, but also injurious to the cable.

At one time the cable load or fill, i. e., percentage of cable pairs in use, was not allowed to exceed 75 to 80 per cent. With a proper system of multiples, there is no reason why the working pairs in the feeder cables should not reach 95 per cent or even 100 per cent at the time relief is actually provided. The greater portion of the expense of the cable plant is in the main or feeder cables. Hence, feeder cables should be provided only in such amounts as to keep a reasonable margin of facilities above the actual requirements; yet there must be available at all times suitable cable facilities to take care of any new subscribers. However, if a pair of wires were provided for each prospective subscriber, an excessive amount of idle plant would be required and large sums of money would be invested in feeder cables that would not be placed in service and become revenue producing for a long time. Hence, a system of multipling is to provide reasonable cable facilities at minimum expense. The multipling system must therefore also readily adapt itself to changing business conditions.

Facts Affecting the Multiples

No definite rule can be outlined as to the methods of multipling cables. Each cable should be studied and an arrangement of multiples obtained that will require little or no changing in the future. Certain conditions affecting the multipling, require consideration in order to insure the required flexibility of the cable system:

1. *Growth.*
   The estimated growth over a large area can be more accurately forecast than it can for a small area. Accordingly pairs are provided in the main cables feeding large areas to care for the prospective growth and terminated in a number of distributing terminals. Regardless of any local irregularities of growth, the multiples of the terminals should be such that facilities for new business exist from time to time in all portions of the cable.
2. *Class of Service.*
   The actual multipling must always be such as to meet the class of service in the district served by the cable. When multipling for party-line stations, pairs should appear in common in various terminals; for special line service, common pairs are not necessary, although all pairs should appear at more than one terminal to secure the desired flexibility. As far as possible, the multiples should be planned so that a minimum amount of party-line regrouping with consequent number changing is necessary when the cable is cut for relief.
3. *Financial Considerations.*
   The most economical arrangement of any plant is reached when the aggregate annual charge is a minimum. Sometimes cases arise where this engineering viewpoint must be modified to meet the financial viewpoint. Nearly always this reduces the number of years for which the construction is planned, i. e., results in the placing of a smaller cable. This results in a greater overlapping of pairs and perhaps changing the method of relief.
4. *Terminals.*
   The proper planning of multiples involves the question of the frequency of the cable terminals. It is usually economical to provide one or more terminals per block. It must be remembered that the number of terminals in a block depends on the relative annual costs of terminals and distributing wire, and not on the number of pairs in the cable or any particular scheme of multipling.
5. *Methods of Relief.*
   In arranging the system of multipling, definite future points

Diagrams Illustrating J. P. Kobrock's Article on "Cable Multiples"

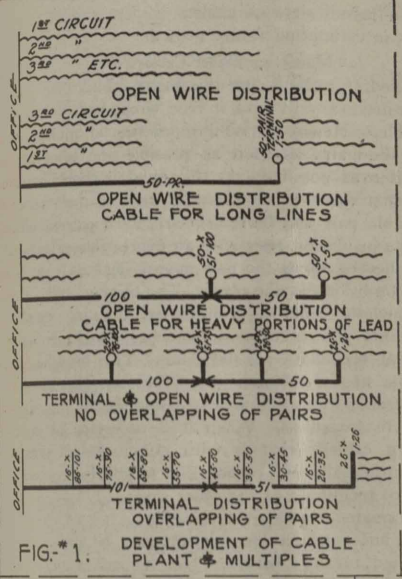


FIG.-#1. DEVELOPMENT OF CABLE PLANT & MULTIPLES

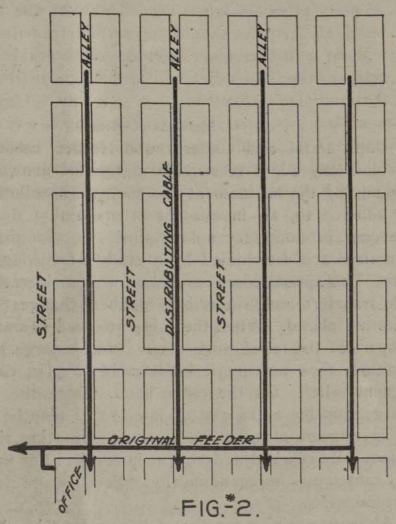
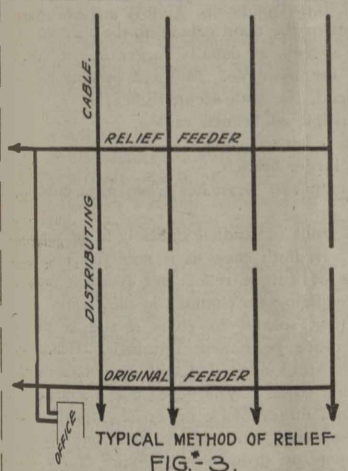


FIG.-#2.



TYPICAL METHOD OF RELIEF

FIG.-#3.

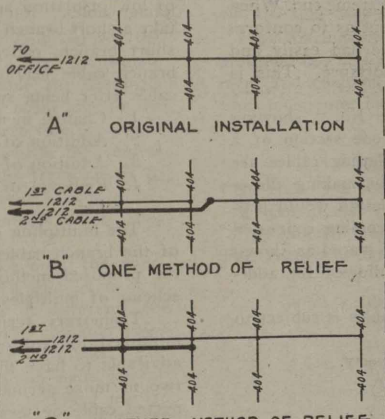
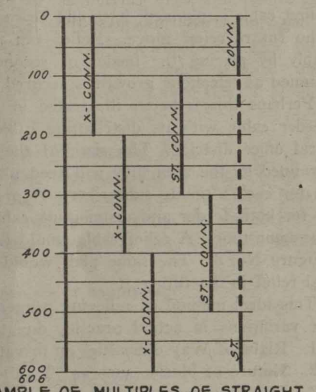
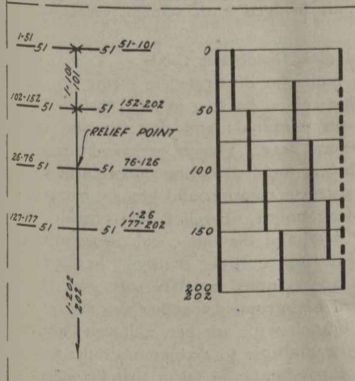


FIG.-#4.



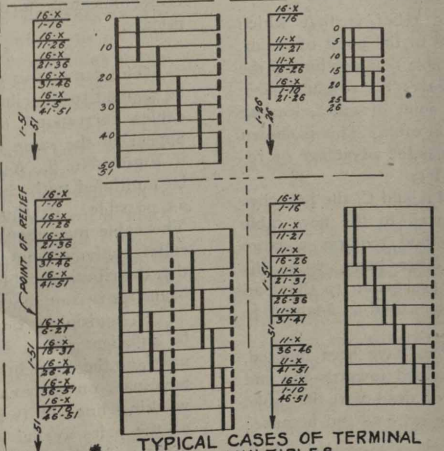
EXAMPLE OF MULTIPLES OF STRAIGHT AND CROSS CONNECTING BRANCHES ON AN UNDERGROUND CABLE

FIG.-#5.



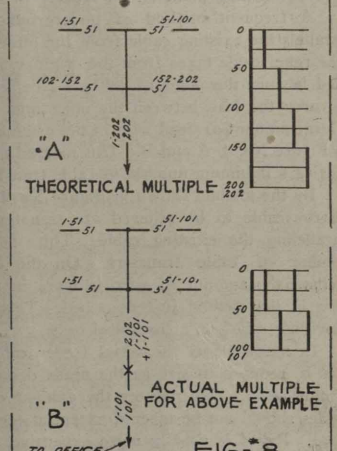
EXAMPLE OF DISTRIBUTING CABLE MULTIPLE

FIG.-#6.



TYPICAL CASES OF TERMINAL MULTIPLES

FIG.-#7.



ACTUAL MULTIPLE FOR ABOVE EXAMPLE

FIG.-#8.

of relief should be established so the necessary relief can be properly provided when needed. After the cable is cut for relief, all the pairs should appear at terminals in each portion without a further rearrangement of the cable. A few of the many methods of relief will now be considered to show how the multiple is affected.

Methods of Relief

Both aerial and underground feeder cable facilities are provided only for a reasonable margin of growth above actual demands of the business at the time of installation. If this is not adhered to, an investment is made that does not become a revenue producer for a long time. In planning these cables, their sizes are determined by a study of the aggregate annual costs. The annual cost must take into consideration the cost of cable transfers and subscriber number changes at time relief cables are placed. When the cable involved is small, the cost of this part of the relief work often forms a large part of the expenditure, thus making it inadvisable to plan cable to require frequent relief. On the other hand, where the cable involved is large, and the extra cost of later relief may be negligible, the idle investment may be heavy, thus permitting the cable to be economically relieved at frequent intervals. For the same reason long cables can be economically relieved more frequently than short cables.

After determining the size of the feeder cable, it should be extended as a straight cable to feed as large a territory temporarily as possible; the cable is diminished only at the extreme end. When the first cable is planned, it should be so laid out as to conform to the future relief move. Relief can then be had easily and cheaply by placing the feeder of second importance. This is continued as telephone growth is secured.

Perhaps this is better illustrated by Figure No. 2, showing a feeder cable with its distributing cables in one section of a central office district. The sizes of the distributing cables are determined by the area they will feed ultimately, making allowance for each ultimate subscriber. A proper design would provide for both feeder and distributing cables becoming congested at the same time. A relief cable would then be placed as shown in Figure No. 3. The same plan would be followed for additional relief in the future.

This ideal method of relieving congested cables is subject to great variations in actual practice due to—

1. Right of Way difficulties on private property.
2. Nature of blocks, such as "T" alleys, etc.
3. City requirements.
4. Topography of territory.
5. Irregular growth.
6. Existing plant on all feeder routes.

A frequent method of underground relief is that which parallels the existing cable from the office to the point of relief. The relief cable takes from the original cable that portion of the load beyond the point of relief. This leaves the original cable to carry the load between the office and point of relief, leaving a large amount of dead wire in the original cable. This is shown in Figure No. 4, A and B. This method has the advantage of requiring a minimum number of cable transfers.

By the method shown in Figure No. 4 A and C, the branches on the cable to be relieved are transferred to the new cable paralleling the existing cable. This method requires a large number of cable transfers. On the other hand, with this method the amount of wire is more in proportion to the load than in the method just described. This method is adapted to providing relief on a piecemeal basis.

In many plants the aerial feeder cables have been tapered, that is, reduced in size as the needs decreased towards the end of the cable. This reduces the amount of dead wire in cable. Cables should not be tapered except at the extreme end because:

1. Relief is usually more expensive.
2. Reduction in initial investment is small due to added labor cost of handling extra reels and small price differentials in adjacent sizes of cable.
3. Errors in estimating future growth.

Multipling Feeder Cables

As mentioned, in order to use the feeder cable to the greatest efficiency, it is necessary to have it feed temporarily as large an area as possible. Hence, it is the practice in multipling to bring out all the pairs as soon as possible and bring out all the pairs as often as possible. At this point it should probably be mentioned that there is an electrical limit to the number of times that a cable pair can be multipled. Each pair of binding posts lowers the insulation resistance an appreciable extent. The maximum number of times the pair appear depends entirely on the operating conditions in the plant. The point of relief would be where the whole cable is brought out the first time. At diminishing points the permanent branches should be spliced to the pairs that terminate at that point. Two branches from the feeder cable at the same point should not take the same multiple; preferably these branches should be multipled with branches at a distant point. When it is necessary to multiple solid connecting cables (that is with no crossconnecting terminals) the multiple should be such that terminals on each will overlap with two terminals of the other cable.

After a permanent underground cable is placed, it is not only expensive but considerable damage may be done in case it is again opened for any reason. This damage would consist of low insulation and defective pairs. Hence, it is customary to take a short branch out of the main cable into the manhole. This short branch, called a stub, is usually larger in size than the branch cable leaving the manhole. Without opening the main cable after being spliced, the stub accomplishes:

1. Change in multiple of branch cables.
2. Addition of new branch cable.
3. Addition of a larger branch.
4. Removal of temporary branches when main cable needs relief.

The multipling of stubs is handled similarly to the multipling of the branch cables. In both cases it is necessary to consider the proposed methods of future relief and evolve a foolproof scheme of multiples requiring no changes in the future.

Temporary terminals spliced to stubs should be partially multipled to two or more permanent terminals. Hence, it is advisable to have these stubs multipled with pairs terminated at two or more permanent stubs. Where possible a straight connected cable or terminal either block or aerial, should be multipled with a crossconnecting terminal or an underground terminal feeding only open or drop wire. Figure No. 5 shows crossconnecting terminals bridged with straight connecting terminals.

Multipling Distributing Cables

The same plan of multiples illustrated in Figure No. 5 may be applied to distributing cables, bearing in mind that the branch cables correspond to the terminals and that the pairs should appear in the same general way. This is perhaps better shown in Figure No. 6. As shown, the distributing cables should always be multipled with the pairs in rotation and brought out as soon as possible. In this way points of relief are definitely fixed. The cable may then be cut and the outer end connected to the relief cable without requiring multiple changes. In the figure, the distributing cables are assumed as fifty pairs; for smaller branches two or more may be grouped together as a unit.

In multipling one branch with another, although there may be sufficient spares in the multiple to accommodate the working pairs in the branches, care should be taken that the individual terminals on each cable will be so arranged that the combined working lines in two or more terminals will not be in excess of the pairs available. Of course due allowance should also be made for future growth.

Changes of the multiples of distributing cables should seldom

be necessary on account of irregular growth. However, a close adherence to any system of multiples will not eliminate this entirely.

Multipling Distributing Terminals

The character of the district fed determines the number and location of the terminals. The number depends on the relative annual cost of terminals and distributing wire. It should be understood that the number of lines to be handled determines the size of the cable while the number of drops to be handled determines the size and number of terminals provided. This distinction is due to party-line distribution.

Larger terminals than required for the number of drops to be handled are used in order to secure flexibility. This allows the multiple of adjacent terminals to overlap, thus allowing spare pairs to be available in any portion of the branch cable. In multipling the terminals, it should be remembered that it seldom proves economical to cut in intermediate terminals at a future time rather than provide the ultimate terminal capacity at the time of placing cable. This is due to the labor cost in cutting in terminals on working cables being three to five times that on dead cable.

In laying out aerial or block cables, usually a certain portion of the cable is reserved to ultimately feed a certain territory. In these cases, the multiples should be so arranged that each ultimate section can be considered as a unit by itself. The terminals would be spliced permanently and the multiples seldom disturbed.

The multiples for distributing cables are laid out on the assumption that the cable is large enough to care for the ultimate lines. If it is intended to relieve the branch cable, the terminals beyond the point of relief should be multipled according to the scheme for that number of terminals. Of course this process is repeated in the balance of the cable back towards the central office. The primary idea in the multiples of the terminals is to be able to transfer working lines and to prevent idle pairs remaining dead because unavailable at the terminals where they might be used.

In small exchanges with special-line service only, the overlapping of the multiples is not so important. In such cases it is desirable that all pairs appear at least twice in different terminals. To efficiently care for two-party service, common pairs should appear at least three times in adjacent terminals. For four-party service, it is advisable to have common pairs appear more frequently in order to obtain the most economical use of the cable plant. Often it is difficult to determine to what extent party-line growth will be taken.

Figure No. 7 illustrates typical multiples of various numbers of terminals on branch cables. The sample illustrations are modified in practice to meet the local conditions or to provide for terminals of another size. A glance at the illustrations shows that certain pairs are brought out often making provision for party lines. At the same time for maintenance reasons, this plan of multiples ensures that the terminals at which party lines will be made up are not widely separated. Other pairs appearing less frequently are used for special-line service.

At one time it was thought desirable, in order to secure flexibility, to break up the terminal multiple into two or more groups of consecutive pairs. These were called "split counts." Inasmuch as the multiple system is only a relative arrangement of pairs in each terminal to the pairs in the other terminals, it is obvious that nothing is gained by the "split count." This can very readily be shown graphically. Hence, in order to preserve the system of multiples as simple as possible and in order to facilitate its operation and maintenance the pairs in each terminal should appear in consecutive order.

Conclusion

In order to meet their guarantees, the manufacturers provide one extra pair for each 100 pairs or fraction, in the cable. In all cases, the extra pairs provided should be terminated on the main distributing frame, and in various terminals so as to be available for use.

In connection with the installation of house cables, the cross-connecting terminal should be designed as small as possible; in cases of small cables all pairs are terminated in the terminal. The multiple in the larger cables is so distributed that in each distributing terminal there appear pairs direct to the central office and also pairs direct to the cross-connecting terminal. The writer is now preparing a paper dealing in detail with house cable multiples.

Sometimes it is desirable to place new cables in making extension that are larger than the feeder cables. In those cases where a cable is temporarily spliced to a smaller cable, future transfers can be avoided by multipling the cable on the basis of its actual size and then connecting two or three pairs of the new cable to one pair of the existing or temporary cable. The multiple based on size of cable is termed the temporary or theoretical multiple. This is illustrated in Figure No. 8.

On trunk cables, it is desirable to avoid using unnecessarily central office terminal facilities and to eliminate the extra service interruptions and expense of running and maintaining jumpers on the distributing frames. Hence, trunk cable multiples should be so arranged that trunks between certain offices take direct pairs. The number of pairs between each group of offices depends upon the traffic requirements, the size of the trunk cable and the splicing details.

In concluding, it should be remembered that no scheme of multiples can be followed literally but that experience, good judgment and common sense based on a knowledge of local conditions must enter into a practical solution of each specific problem.

Lyric by the "Umbrella Man"

THIS is a song for the Indiana Bell Telephone Company Employees' Association of Crawfordsville. The tune is "America," and the words were written by Manager F. D. Fee, known to most telephone people as the "Umbrella Man."

Once more we've happly met
All woes let us forget
And joyously sing.
Let every one unite.
Join in with hearts light.
Let's have one merry night.
Let our voices ring.

We praise with dignity
Our Blue Bell family—
Each one and all.
Let service be our aim,
Preserve the family name.
Let's glory in her fame,
Heed the Blue Bell's call.

Yes, They Do Multiply

A little fly flew out the door
And laid some eggs, then laid more.
The eggs hatched flies in about ten days
And the little flies flew in different ways.
But they still laid eggs and laid some more,
And the same thing happened that happened before.
And the first little fly, that started it all,
Still kept busy until late in the fall,
When she called a reunion of her progeny strong.
To give you their names would take entirely too long,
For her descendants numbered 5,000,000,000,000 strong.

Bell Telephone News

Published Monthly by the
INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

EDGAR S. BLOOM, *President*
C. H. ROTTGER, *Vice President*
FRANK WAMPLER, *Vice President and General Manager*
THOMAS R. KEYES, *General Auditor*
G. A. KOSITZKY, *Chief Engineer*
A. R. HENRY, *Secretary and Treasurer*
OSCAR PETERSEN, *Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer*
WALTER HANSEN, *Assistant Treasurer*

AMORY T. IRWIN, Editor
EVERETT E. FRIGANZA, Assistant Editor
W. R. BURLING, Advertising Representative
BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING - - - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—Two Dollars a Year in advance, to all persons except employees of the Telephone Company

The Telephone Girl

DURING the past seventeen years (to the writer's positive knowledge) there has been handed about from newspaper to newspaper and from magazine to magazine a piece of alleged prose poetry of the Walt Mason type usually headed "The Telephone Girl"—although it occasionally reappears under other captions. The BELL TELEPHONE NEWS has received hundreds of invitations to print this piece of poetry and complies with all of the hundreds as well as hundreds more which probably will be received in the future with the present publication. Here it is:

THE TELEPHONE GIRL.

The telephone girl sits still in her chair, and listens to voices from everywhere. She hears all the gossip, she hears all the news; she knows who is happy and who has the blues; she knows all our sorrows, she knows all our joys, she knows every girl who is chasing the boys. She knows of our trouble, she knows of our strife; she knows every man who talks mean to his wife. She knows every time we are out with the boys, she hears all the excuses each fellow employs. She knows every woman who has a dark past, she knows every man who is inclined to be fast. There is a great secret 'neath each saucy curl, of that quiet, demure looking telephone girl. If the telephone girl told all that she knows it would turn all our friends into bitterest foes. She could start a small wind that would soon be a gale, engulf us in trouble and land us in jail. She could let go a story, which gaining in force, would cause half our wives to apply for divorce. She could get all our churches mixed up in a fight, and turn all our days into sorrowful nights. In fact, she could keep the whole town in a stew if she'd tell a tenth part of the things that she knew. Oh, brother, now doesn't it make your head whirl, when you think what you owe to the Telephone Girl?

—

This poem, if you wish to concede that title to the monstrosity, is everything except accurate. To the well informed telephone man no comment is necessary. But some who possibly do not understand how preoccupied the telephone girl is bound to be in the work she has in hand, might gather the impression that she really does know "every man who talks mean to his wife" and that she might "If she told all these things turn all our friends into bitterest foes."

Now, contribs, we cannot again print this poem. We might not have space in future issues to run this explanation along with it and we would not like to have our girls so lightly regarded as this rhyme smith of lost name once seemed to regard them.

Remarkably Low Cost of Telephone Service

ONLY one per cent of the average yearly income of Ohio families is spent for telephone service, according to figures compiled by the Department of Home Economics at Ohio State University.

Less than seven per cent of the average yearly income is spent for public utility services—such vital necessities as gas and electricity, street car and telephone service.

Detailed expenditures for necessities, luxuries and miscellaneous items in families with incomes ranging from $1,500 to $6,000 per year, have been compiled by the Home Economics Department. This compilation shows that the actual amount spent by the average family during the year 1920 for the services of the utility companies was only 6.49 per cent of the total income.

The families included in the survey spent 1.01 per cent of the income for electricity for lighting, cooking, and to furnish power for such labor saving devices as the washing machine, vacuum cleaner, electric iron, etc.

Only 2.27 per cent of the income of the families went for street car rides during the year. But one per cent was spent for telephone service and only 2.45 per cent of the annual salary went for gas for lighting, cooking and heating.

The compilation shows that in a family where the income was $2,700 for the year, 1.78 per cent was spent for gas; .78 per cent for electricity; 1.33 per cent for the telephone, and 1.44 per cent for street car service. Or, in other words, $140.61 of the $2,700 was spent for utility services, so vital to the comfort and welfare of the home.

In comparison with this small amount that is spent for utility services, household budget experts of large banking concerns and industrial plants in the state estimate that 43 per cent of the average income is spent for food; 17 per cent for rent and taxes, or shelter; 13 per cent for clothing, and 20 per cent for miscellaneous items, such as doctor and dentist bills, amusements, charities, savings, books, etc.

The compilation of the economics bureau of the university plainly shows that although the utility services are of utmost and vital importance in the life of every man, woman and child, the amount spent for them during the year is a minor item in the family budget.

The Utility Investment

ANY community's biggest single investment is in its utilities—its electric, gas, electric railway and telephone equipment.

To give a community service it is necessary for the utility company to invest $5 of investors' money in plants and equipment for approximately each $1 of gross revenue, in the form of sales of service, it may expect back in a year's time. No other business in any community is conducted on so slow a turn-over. In other words, an individual can engage in any other business on much less capital than he can in the utility business.

Once in the ground, utility property is as much a part of a community as its sewers, sidewalks or streets and just as readily usable by all residents of it as are the latter.

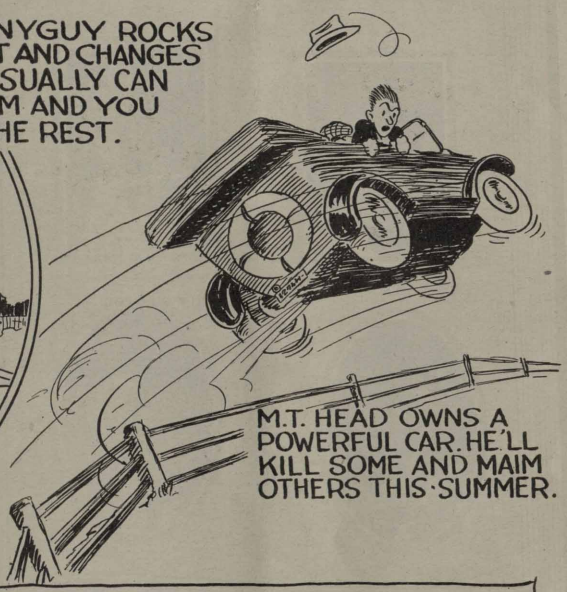
If it is necessary for this property to be expanded—new gas pipes to be laid; more telephone wires to be strung, instruments and switchboards to be put in; electric light and power lines to be extended; street car lines to be built—in order to meet the public demand for service, the same thing must be done as when sidewalks are built, or sewers put in.

The utility must go out and get the money to buy the material and pay for the labor. It is in the same position as the city which goes into a bank to borrow money. If its credit is good it gets a loan. If it isn't, it doesn't. If it doesn't the new improvements aren't built. It is just the same with the utility. If new additions to plant and extensions of facilities are asked for, the utility has to go out and borrow the money. If it cannot show it is entitled to credit—entitled to borrow money because of its financial soundness and ability to pay the going rate of interest—it doesn't get the money, as no one will take "a bad note." The result is the extension isn't built and those who want service (meaning the public) don't get it.

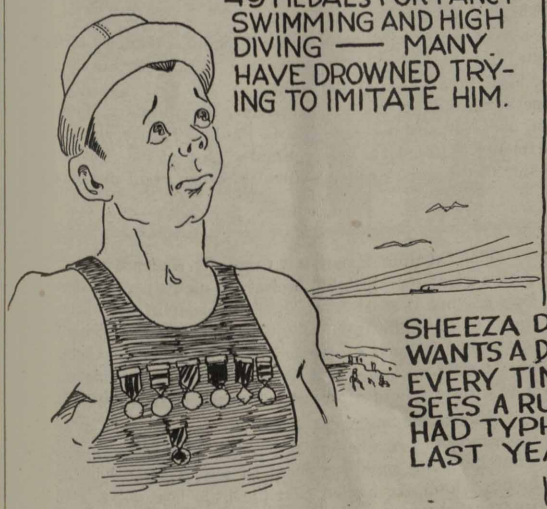
"Summer Sports"

and some're not

IMA FUNNYGUY ROCKS THE BOAT AND CHANGES SEATS, USUALLY CAN NOT SWIM AND YOU KNOW THE REST.



M.T. HEAD OWNS A POWERFUL CAR. HE'LL KILL SOME AND MAIM OTHERS THIS SUMMER.



BEACH LIZZARD HAS 49 MEDALS FOR FANCY SWIMMING AND HIGH DIVING — MANY HAVE DROWNED TRYING TO IMITATE HIM.

SHEEZA DIZZY WANTS A DRINK EVERY TIME SHE SEES A RUSTIC WELL. HAD TYPHOID LAST YEAR.

Chilcote

Try not to meet them !

THE ANDERSON FAMILY ALBUM.

ON the left hand page above are two sisters, Miss Faun Chaplin, toll operator, and Miss Jessie Chaplin, operator. In the center are the Brooks sisters, Doris on the left and Ruth on the right. At the foot of the page are Miss Ruth Stwalley, evening chief operator, at the left, and her sister, Miss Gladys Stwalley, local supervisor, at the right.

On the right hand page at the top are Mrs. Mae Allen, chief operator, and at the left her sister, Mrs. Frances Mathews, local supervisor. In the center we find at the left Miss Marjorie Tappan, operator and her sister, Miss Pauline Tappan, also an operator. At the bottom of the page are the Stanley brothers of the Plant department; at the left, Lester Stanley, and at the right, Clarence.

This group of brothers and sisters working contentedly side by side in the same exchange furnish strong proof that the telephone business is the best business in the world. Ask any of them.

Catching Flying Fish with Floodlights

HERE'S the latest in fish stories: It comes from Avalon, on Catalina Island, twenty-five miles out in the Pacific Ocean off the coast of Los Angeles.

Catalina Island is noted for several things. It is a good place for goat hunting; it boasts one of the most recent wireless telephone stations in the United States; and it is a rendezvous for flying fish. Millions of the winged creatures which have been used to Darwinize, or link, the fish and bird families, make their home in Avalon Bay.

There is one thing the characteristic Los Angelese take pride in. That is their knack of getting down to nature. Consequently when they heard about the researches the Prince of Monaco has been making in the sea world, they decided to beat him to it in flying-fish investigation.

The Catalina Excursion Company equipped one of its boats with a giant search light; and every night it scouts about Avalon Bay scaring thousands of flying fish out of their native haunts, much to the edification of the passengers. The flying fish craze has grown to such proportions that instead of one light, the boat now boasts six powerful Western Electric floodlights, enabling it to arouse school after school of the peculiar creatures.

Where the voyagers formerly were content to recount in thousands the number of flying fish they had seen, it is no uncommon thing now for them to tell of the millions of winged bodies which are hurled past the little boat every clear evening. In true fisherman style they have their proof ready. They produce the remains of unfortunate members of the flying fish family which hurled themselves at the boat's lights only to fall helpless on its decks.

MODES DESIGNED FOR WOMEN WHO DEMAND SIMPLICITY WITH SMARTNESS

Requirements Met by Apron-like Panel and Slender Blouse—Fashion Faithful to Straight Lines—Tucks Add to Interest of Dainty Cottons

GUIDE TO PATTERNS.

Dress 9489—Sizes 34 to 48 inches bust, 35c.

Embroidery 12626—Blue or yellow, 40c.

Dress 9496—Sizes 34 to 46 inches bust, 35c.

Coat 9469—Sizes 18 and 20 yrs. and 34 to 44 inches bust, 35c.

Overblouse 9497—Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust, 30c.

Scallop 12567—Blue or yellow, 20c.

Dress 9489
Embroidery
12626

Dress 9496

Coat 9469

Overblouse 9497
Scallop 12567

By Maud Hall

SIMPLE models have first place in all of the smartest collections of daytime frocks. And they figure largely in the offerings for evening. Women who demand simplicity combined with smartness are catered to as never before this season and back of their demand is their determination to select models which they themselves can reproduce.

One can pick at random any one of the dainty cottons and make a safe investment. Dotted swiss and cross-barred dimity are enjoying a revival of popular

Patterns for Designs

The designs shown on these pages are supplied by The Pictorial Review, New York. Patterns may be secured from any Pictorial Review agency.

favor which must be surprising even to the manufacturers of these fabrics. Yellow is to be a smart color for summer and one could select nothing more charming than a cross-barred dimity in yellow trimmed with white organdy embroidered in yellow. A model suggested as generally becoming has a simple blouse and skirt joined under a deep girdle of self material. Into the open front is set a vest of white organdy and a trimming piece of organdy stitched on the belt, gives the appearance of an extended vest effect. The top of the vest, edges of the collar, cuffs and pockets are scalloped and buttonholed with yellow cotton. At the back the girdle is tied in a sash, giving the dress a very youthful appearance.

The minute care given to every detail of trimming on the dotted swiss frocks makes them creations of distinction. The apron-like panel, introduced on some of the most exclusive importations, meets the most rigid requirements of fashion and appears on a model in dark blue swiss. The waist has an applied front, laid in plaits at the sides. Attached to the side fronts are sash ends, which are tied at the back. The sleeves are three-quarter length and are joined to the underbody in kimono fashion. The skirt, a two-piece model, is attached to the blouse, the closing being effected on the left side. The apron tunic is gathered at the front and outlining this, as well as the applied front on the blouse, the collar and sleeves, are bias folds of royal purple satin. The finale is unexpected, of course, when one is following the first part of the description, but the result of the combination is as artistic as it is unusual.

One cannot speak of combinations without mentioning the remarkable things done with taffeta and foulard in alliance with serge. The one-piece frocks for semi-formal use are models of originality and in these designs one finds a wealth of clever ideas. There comes, for instance, a dress with the skirt fashioned of dark blue men's wear serge. It is simply gathered to a long-waisted blouse which fastens at one side and is made of plaid taffeta. The background of the silk is blue, but in the plaid are combined gray, purple and green. The round neck has a collar of gray georgette edged with an accordion plaited frill of self-material. The meticulous care exercised in planning the dress is shown in the sleeve trimming which, although also accordion plaited, is of self-material. While there is no great change in the lines of frocks for day-time wear, more attention than ever is given to trimmings, thus increasing their importance greatly. Braidings, embroideries, twists, pipings, etc., outline tunics, collars and cuffs or cover skirts and blouses, so that rarely is any design of a single material.

Sport skirts are featured in delightful assortments, the lustrous satins which lose nothing of their shiny effect by frequent laundering being used principally in their development. There is no great variety in the style of these skirts, however. The straight gathered and the plaited models hold sway and one's choice is guided largely by one's type of figure.

Not only for sports wear, but for many other uses, is a two-piece skirt with deep tucks appropriate. It closes at the left side seam and the lower edge is turned under in a deep hem. Above the hem are two tucks, whose width is equal to the width of the hem.

Speaking of summer fashions without including a gingham frock is tantamount to celebrating a May party without the queen. For gingham has come into a royal estate and consorts with the finest of fine fabrics. The taffeta ginghams are making their reappearance and are original fashioned into simple skirts accompanied by the slender, straight-line blouses which meet the modish demand for the unusual combined with the simple. The vacationist could do no better than include a frock of this type in her summer wardrobe, trimming the blouse with a girdle and collar of plain silk, then adding silk fringe to the girdle ends.

No decoration sounds a stronger note in the latest trimmings than does fringe. It is used on dresses, blouses, capes, wraps and all of the little details that contribute to the success of seasonable apparel. As far as wraps are concerned, the deeper the fringe the better. The silk embroidered shawls which our grandmothers prized so highly in their young womanhood are being requisitioned for the development of lovely light wraps to wear over summer frocks, and the favorite method of modernizing them is by the manipulation of the deep silk fringe borders with which they invariably are finished.

The cotton ginghams are used with as much success as their taffeta cousins. A design in yellow has the front of the waist and front gore of the skirt cut in one piece. A narrow belt, which extends only to either side of the front panel, is made of brown and white striped gingham, cut on the bias. This trimming reappears on the neck and sleeves. In addition to three deep tucks, a bias fold of striped gingham is stitched along the lower edge of the skirt, and this, too, is a satisfying novelty for the woman seeking the unusual in decorative schemes.

Hard Luck

WHEN Abraham Lincoln was a young man, he ran for the legislature in Illinois, and was defeated. He next entered business, failed, and was seventeen years paying his debts.

He was engaged to a beautiful young woman—she died.

Entering politics again, he ran for Congress, and was again defeated.

He then tried to get an appointment in the United States Land Office, but failed.

He became a candidate for the United States Senate, and was badly beaten.

He ran for vice-president and was once more defeated. When you think of your hard luck, remember Lincoln.—*The Cleveland Plant Review.*

A Voice

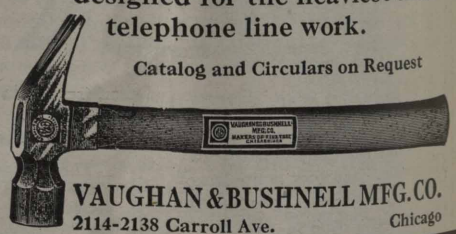
A voice across the telephone can make or mar the day,
Be careful of the tone you use, and think on what you say.
Your pleasant smile cannot be seen or known your kindly heart,
For people on the telephone are often miles apart.
The girls who answer *Central* have a score of lines to mind
Mistakes are sure to happen so be patient and be kind,
For life is like a garden where our daily acts are grown
And as nature has ordained it we will reap as we have sown.
So sow a smile and reap a smile and in the end you'll find
That nothing gains more victories than the art of being kind.

Swords may be beaten into plow-shares, but a silk shirt can't be converted into a pair of overalls.—*Detroit Journal.*

V & B Tools

This 999 Tradesman's Hammer is designed for the heaviest class of telephone line work.

Catalog and Circulars on Request



VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL MFG. CO.
2114-2138 Carroll Ave. Chicago

Roll Call

of White Truck Fleets *in* Telephone Company Service

THE dependable performance of White Trucks in Telephone Service is evidenced by the large number of companies who operate fleets of Whites. These fleets have steadily grown to their present size through *repeat orders* from satisfied owners who *know* that White Trucks meet the exacting demands of Telephone Service.

The following is a list of representative Telephone Companies who operate fleets of White Trucks. These 28 fleets total 739 White Trucks. No single installations are included.

American Tel. & Tel. Co.
Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.
Bell Telephone Co. of Penna.
Chesapeake & Potomac Tel. Co.
Cincinnati & Suburban Bell Tel. Co.
Cumberland Tel. & Tel. Co.
Dakota Central Telephone Co.
Elyria Telephone Co.
The Fayette Home Telephone Co.
Home Telephone Co. (Goshen).
Home Tel. & Tel. Co. (Fort Wayne).
Illinois Bell Telephone Co.
Indiana Bell Telephone Co.
Keystone Tel. Co. of Philadelphia.
Lincoln Tel. & Tel. Co.
Mountain States Tel. & Tel. Co.
New England Tel. & Tel. Co.
New York Telephone Co.
Northwestern Bell Telephone Co.
Ohio Bell Telephone Co.
Ohio State Telephone Co.
Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co.
Providence Telephone Co.
Rochester Telephone Co.
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co.
Southern New England Tel. Co.
Southwestern Bell Tel. Co.
Tri-State Tel. & Tel. Co. (El Paso).

There are now in actual service 4,707 White Fleets, comprising 47,351 trucks, exclusive of single truck installations

THE WHITE COMPANY
CLEVELAND

Miss Reuse Becomes Assistant to Mr. Hall

AN interesting feature of the recent reorganization of the Employees' Benefit Fund Committee of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, was the selection of a woman as a member of the committee.

The first woman to be appointed to a place upon this important committee is Miss Mary T. Reuse, who comes to the parent company from the Illinois Bell Telephone Company. By experience and training, Miss Reuse is admirably fitted for the work she will be called upon to do in her position of assistant to Vice President E. K. Hall.

MISS MARY T. REUSE.

Miss Reuse began her telephone career in 1896, entering the employ of the Chicago Telephone Company as an operator. She advanced to supervisor, assistant chief operator, and then to chief operator. In 1913, she left the operating organization to take charge of the Welfare department of the Chicago Telephone Company at Chicago. Soon after, she was placed in charge of the administration of the Medical department.

So successful was her administration, that when Margaret Mackin Hall, the company's home for convalescent women employees, was opened, Miss Reuse was the logical selection for the head of the institution. She directed its operation for more than four years. Her work at Margaret Mackin Hall made her the friend for life of more than 1,400 girls. Just before coming to New York, she had also been placed in charge of Fairfax Hall, the new dormitory for operators at Chicago.

Throughout her long and close association with the women employees of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, she had been the intimate counselor and friend to thousands of girl employees.

In her new position with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Miss Reuse will advise E. K. Hall with regard to personnel work among women employees of the Bell System.

The Benefit Fund Committee of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, as now organized, consists of: E. K. Hall, vice president in charge of personnel and public relations, chairman; W. S. Gifford, vice president in charge of accounts and finance; E. S. Wilson, vice president in charge of revenues; C. M. Bracelen, general solicitor, and Miss Mary T. Reuse, assistant to vice president in charge of personnel and public relations.

The principal function of the committee of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is the development of practises and policies in connection with the administration of the benefit fund and related matters, in coöperation with the Associated Companies. The application of these principles to actual cases is vested in a local committee in each Associated Company. The recent reorganization of the committee was for the purpose of beginning a more intensive study of policies and future plans than was practicable during the war and immediately thereafter.

Read the advertisements of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company which appear in the current national magazines. They are full of inspiring ideas.

Thomas Quality

To the Engineer who has to do with Insulators, the name **Thomas** represents a quality in porcelain dependable and as yet unsurpassed. His judgment, no doubt, is based on his experience with the past performance of that product and also his knowledge of the valuable Advisory Service which goes with every **Thomas Insulator**

The R. Thomas & Sons Co.
East Liverpool, Ohio
U. S. A.
New York Boston Chicago London

POLE SHADBOLT DINKIES
EQUIPPED WITH OUR PATENTED SELF-LUBRICATING AXLES
USED BY THE A. T. & T. CO. THROUGHOUT THE U. S.
Western Electric Company SALES AGENT

LET US SEND YOU PHOTOS SHOWING HOW WE HAVE SOLVED
Unusual Transportation Problems
SHADBOLT MANFG. CO. 1 Cumberland St. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

FOR YOUR LINEMEN'S PROTECTION
Safety Straps
Body Belts
Tool Bags

Made by the only Specialist in Leather Goods for Electrical Workers in the U. S. A.
THE R. H. BUHRKE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

One Policy | Universal Service | One System

Volume 10 | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, JULY, 1921 | Number 12

"SERVICE FIRST" IN THE PUEBLO FLOOD

Night Wire Chief and Thirty-nine Operators Risked Lives to Warn Others to Flee—Night of Harrowing Experiences Spent in Telephone Building—Service Quickly Restored

By A. U. Mayfield
Managing Editor, *Mountain States Monitor*, Denver

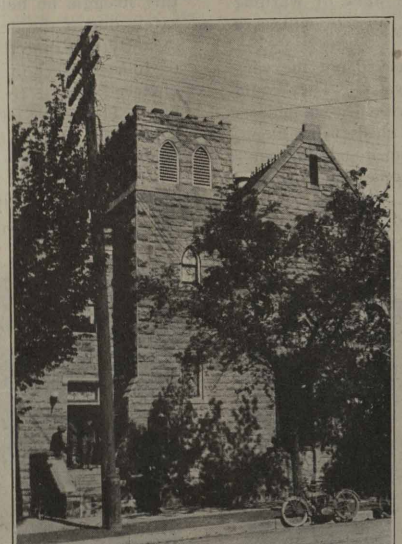
PUEBLO is fast rising, like Venice of old, from the flood-torn ruins wrought by the mighty storm of June 3rd, but I cannot clear from my vision some of the things I saw and heard during the four days I spent amidst the offensive debris and harrowing scenes that stood out like hideous specters in the aftermath of one of the most devastating holocausts that has ever visited the state of Colorado.

Newspapers told of the wreckage of property, of the loss of human life, of the weird, though but half-told horrors that played in demoniacal mockery upon the murky and terrible waters of the Arkansas and the Fountain rivers as they clapsed hands in one ponderous swirl in the very heart of the peaceful city of Pueblo. Pictures have been drawn in the mind's eye of the awfulness of the scene, but I am doubtful if the human imagination can quite encompass the real situation—no, not even visualize the silent, mucky, death-like wreckage left in the wake of the seething storm. The debris, piled in grotesque shapes, mixed with slimy mud and welding silt—here and there a human face, as if peering through the dark mists of eternal hell, protruded from the caldron—here an arm of a once strong man, there a naked foot of a babe—all ghastly and terrible. Bloated bodies of dead horses, of cattle, of hogs, are not infrequent among the conglomerate gathering of things that fell into the swirling, rushing waters of the flood.

It is estimated that the volume of water was thirty times greater than the normal flow of the Arkansas River (which at this point is not far from its headwaters in the mountains. C. C. Bagby, traffic engineer, of Denver, who was in New Orleans during the floods of 1901, makes this estimate.

The trying ordeals through which our own people—our telephone brothers and sisters passed in the long hours of uncertainty cannot be fully appreciated by any one not on the ground.

Courtesy might demand that I tell you of the dauntless courage of the telephone girls, who so nobly distinguished themselves during the siege, yet another act of heroism and service by one of our men would almost impel me to give it priority in this meager report. However, at this time, neither the girls nor the heroes know they have done anything out of the ordinary line of service.



TELEPHONE OFFICE IN CHURCH.
The First Baptist Church of Pueblo served as a temporary office where a board was installed and long distance service established soon after the flood.

Our Girls in the Flood

Mrs. Joseph E. Prior, day chief operator, who was still on duty on the fateful day of June 3rd, when the flood broke at 7:30 p. m., and Miss Margaret Williams, night chief operator, who had just come on duty, are both loud in their praise of the thirty-nine telephone girls who first served the public and then, when all possible service had been cut off, calmly waited through the long, wakeful hours of the night, not knowing what moment their lives would be laid down on the altar of service.

"When the flood broke," said Mrs. Prior, "our girls on duty began warning everyone they could reach, and when the shrill whistles of the iron works and the church bells rang out the warning to those who might be in danger, every telephone operator in Pueblo in our service, who could get there, waited not for a call, but they said in their heart of hearts, 'That is my job—the service needs me,' and like brave soldiers who went over the top on the battle fields of France, every girl on duty or off duty rushed to the station amidst the downpour of rain and the thundering crash of lightning, many wading in water far from safe. This was a wonderful proof of loyalty that I watched, silently, and, so far as they knew, unnoticed, but in my heart I knew they were performing a wonderful service, and even amidst the moments of disaster I couldn't crowd out the thought that the public we serve can never know what it means to be a telephone girl.

"So it was that we had thirty-nine out of the possible fifty girls in the whole city, on the job. Most of the absent eleven were away on their vacations or ill at home. No one shirked or stayed away from choice. Byron Thady, night wire chief, was the only man in the building, and like a great, big-hearted brother, he watched over us with gentle and reassuring care.

"By eight o'clock the flood waters began to rise around the building. Every

switchboard was occupied and every signal seemed to be alive on the boards. One operator was detailed to warn the rural subscribers farther down the river, while other boards were worked to their capacity by the girls warning people in the low-lands of the city to flee for their lives. It wasn't long until calls for help were shrieked into the ears of the operators—homes were being surrounded by rest-less and threatening waters. Mr. Thady, who was on the test-boards on the ground floor came to the top of the stairs time and again to speak a word of encouragement. Once when he came up I noticed his trousers were wet to his knees.

"The night grew darker and the roaring thunder seemed to shake the very earth—the gates of the storm clouds had been lifted and the torrents poured from the skies. Our supervisors walked calmly up and down their positions behind the operators, thus lending a feeling of security and tranquillity of the over-strained nerves of the God-inspired angels at the boards.

"Then, like a mighty hand of resistance, darkness swept across the boards and simultaneously every signal died away and all was in darkness. The water had cut off the connections. Mr. Thady came staggering up the steps—his clothes were soaked and his hair was disheveled—a sort of calm fear was upon his face.

"'Mrs. Prior, you might as well take the girls up to the third floor, I guess,' he whispered to me, 'it will be more comfortable for them up there, I think.' There was no more for them to do—the flood had filled the basement and the work of warning was ended—they had done their duty, and no one will ever know how many lives they saved.

"So we took the girls upstairs. They looked out the windows and all about was a sea of turbulent waters. They could see the dark waves rise higher and higher with floating objects tumbling and plunging. Houses, barns and sheds came along, and worst of all, struggling forms of men, women and children—cattle and horses, all added to the terrible scene that was ever sweeping before their eyes.

"For awhile we had forgotten Mr. Thady—he was on the first floor struggling with the in-rushing waters that rose fast and threatening. Finally, he came to where we were; he car-ried a card case—it was the sub-scribers' cards and the trouble records. Before I could say a word to persuade him to give up his task of service he plunged back down the dark stairway—for all lights were now out—and was gone. It was only a minute or two, although it seemed like hours, until he came back up the steps carrying the cable records—the most impor-tant documents in all the com-pany's records. The expression on his face told me he had had a terrible struggle.

"'Well, I got the records, any-way,' was all he said; and then, wiping the dripping muddy water from his face, he added, 'How are the girls?'

"I afterwards learned that he had gone into the room where the records were and that the onrushing waters that came through the broken windows had closed the door behind him, cutting off his only possible way of escape. The water rose higher and higher about him until it came to his armpits, then it crept up and up like a slimy, damp chill of death until his head was barely above the water. He tugged at the door, but the weight and force of the torrent was against it; then like the hand of Provi-dence reaching out into the night, he felt something scraping on his hand. It was a strong piece of board. He pushed open the door and forced the board into the opening; slowly he squeezed through the crevice and plowed his way against the flood until he reached the stairway leading to the second floor. And during all this struggle he held firmly to the cable records, bringing them safely out of the destroying flood.

"By this time the water had reached a depth of about twelve or fourteen feet in the streets, and was still rising rapidly. We observed that it rose five steps on our stairway in fifteen min-utes. The whole city seemed to be in the midst of a terrible sea. The entire block of buildings across the street in front of our building washed away, and the houses and store buildings were mostly brick. One frame house came tearing along, headed di-rectly for our building. Miss Williams, Mr. Thady and myself hurriedly held a consultation. We decided that the hour had

HIGH SPOT NEWS OF PUEBLO FLOOD.

June 3, 1921, 7:30 p. m., cloudburst over the Arkansas river ten miles west of Pueblo.

About same time cloudburst over the Fountain river thirty miles north of Pueblo—two rivers meet in heart of city.

Waters rise fourteen to eighteen feet over street in low part of the city.

Lives lost—probably 1,500. Property loss—$20,000,000.

Damage to Mountain States telephone lines and plant, approximately $125,000.

Hero—Byron Thady, telephone night wire chief, age 20.

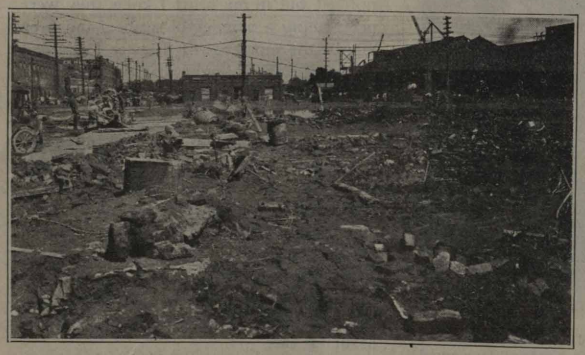
Heroines—Thirty-nine telephone girls.

Outstanding service—Louis Ayresman, the "Paul Revere of the Arkansas."

Scope of the flood—300 square miles.

Telephones put out of commission—7,000 in city. All of toll service rendered useless.

Fifty per cent of telephone service restored in two weeks.



SCENE OPPOSITE THE TELEPHONE BUILDING.
The entire block of buildings across the street in front of the telephone building were washed away, and the house and stores were mostly of brick.

BELL TELEPHONE MEN ON THE JOB.
Mud and silt washed down by the raging rivers were the big obstacles in the way of restoration of service. Manholes and terminal boxes were filled.

come, but we said nothing to the girls. The rolling structure came on with irresistible force, and then—a crash! It had plowed into our garage like a mighty tank on the field of battle. The building rode over the garage as if it were but a nodding reed, then it came directly toward our building. Some of the girls knelt in silent prayer, and with their sweet, peaceful faces upturned to the God above they gave themselves into His keeping—they were ready to go if it were the will of God. And, O, what a heavenly harbor opened before them—what a gleam of light shown about their faces. Others covered their eyes with their hands as if to shut out the terrible scenes about them, but none shrieked or cried aloud. Memories rushed in upon my soul, and above all the roar of the storm—above the crashing and rumbling of the torrents—there came to me the sweet story of Jesus, whose hand was reaching down through the dark clouds to wipe away the tears and fears of those confiding girls—and again I heard the vesper choir singing soft and low:

Rock of ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee—
* * * *
"Nothing in my hands I bring—
Simply to Thy cross I cling.

"Every girl was calm, orderly and ready—yes, ready for the end—ready to lay down her life, if need be, on the altar of service. It was a terrible moment of anxiety. Then, something happened—the prayers that had reached the very throne of God had been heard—it came in the twinkling of an eye! The black monster that would have torn a hole in our building swerved and toppled to the north as if shoved aside by an unseen hand. It rolled past our building, and we were saved! This all happened in much less time than it has taken me to tell the story—but it seemed ages!

"We heard a man nearby crying for help. He was near our east windows. Mr. Thady opened the door to the fire escape. Across the alley, on top of a one-story garage, we saw him. He had in some way cut a hole through the roof and crawled up out of the water. We saw the face of another man peer through the hole in the flat roof, but only for a moment. Then it dropped back into the splashing waters and was seen no more. Mr. Thady shoved a floating plank to the man on the roof and he was dragged into the second story of the telephone building.

"I can't tell you of all the incidents of the awful night we spent in the very midst of the death-dealing flood—they were too many and too terrible. We did everything we could to keep the girls in calm spirits. We played the phonograph almost constantly—it had a quieting effect on the girls. When morning came the waters had receded and here and there we could see a few higher spots of ground above the flood. About three blocks away was a place near the railroad tracks that was now above water. Rescue boats came to our building at six o'clock in the morning and we were all taken out and landed on the isle of mud, hoping to be able to get off and to our homes, but the water was too high and from six in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon we stood in the mud and water, without drink or food, waiting our turn to be taken ashore.

"Through all this siege never a word of complaint was uttered by a single telephone girl—they only regretted that they had not been able to warn more of the people in the path of the flood. We simply did our duty as we saw it. We thank God that we are alive—we thank Him that He put the means in our hands whereby we were enabled to save some of those in distress—ours was to serve and to die serving if necessary."

Volumes could be written—volumes have been written—on the incidents of the Pueblo flood, but I have only tried in this meager report to tell something of the part played by the telephone girls of our company. They are all back, ready for their job of reconstruction—ready to labor day and night that telephone service may be restored to normalcy, but, oh, there are many who will never again hear the ring of the bell nor the sound of the voice with its ready response of "Number, please."

Bringing Out the News

Louis Ayresman, plant chief of the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company at Pueblo was the first to bring out the news of the flood, and through him the telephone was the first utility to carry the news to Denver. Others had made efforts to get out of Pueblo in automobiles but the roads were washed so badly that they had to turn back. All telephone and telegraph communication had been cut off.

Ayresman, supplied with a cut-in telephone set, started out in the raging storm—all behind him was in the midst of a sea of darkness and revolt. Men and women were crying for help and bodies were floating through the streets. He thought the entire city was being washed away, and to summon aid was his first thought.

"I traveled along the telephone line as best I could, hoping to cut in and notify the office at Denver," said Mr. Ayresman, "but the Fountain river had also raised and our lines were down somewhere, I knew not where. On and on I went, frequently testing in, but no response—the lines were dead.

"The roads were almost impassable. I had to make wide detours. Mile after mile I crept along in the pouring rain—pole after pole I climbed and tried to get connection, but the wires were dead—all dead. It seemed ages that had slowly passed before I finally got an answer, and oh, what a thrill of joy coursed through my being when I heard that far-off, sweet word, 'Testboard.' I knew I had Denver. I am not ashamed to say that I cried, silently but heart-deep, and the driving rain beating against my face as I clung to the crossarms of the pole, mingled with the hot tears that came from the very well-springs of my soul—I had found help for the hundreds of people who were being milled around in the swirling waters of the Arkansas and Fountain rivers, that seemed to have joined in one mad, wild delirium of rage.

"The live wire I found was twenty-five miles north of Pueblo, after I had crept across the railroad bridge. The auto bridge was gone. The Fountain river was out of its banks and a sea of water was all about me. And then to make the situation worse, if that were possible, the Colorado Springs operator cut in and told me the Stratton dam had gone out and that the flood was on its way down the Fountain toward Pueblo. I had delivered my message and I know the telephone folks at Denver would spread the news. I turned around and hurried back toward Pueblo to warn the people of the new danger and to give what aid I could."

After reading this little story can any one doubt the eagerness, the soul-touched seriousness, the loyal courage of Louis Ayresman, who rode with death to give out the cry for aid to drowning human beings! *And he is a telephone man.*

Restoring the Service

As I looked upon the awful havoc wrought by the flood at Pueblo I wondered if it were possible ever again to restore telephone service. To me it seemed it would be as impossible to clear away the wreckage, the water and the mud from the inundated section of the city as it would be to attempt to dip all the water from the ocean with a tin bucket—so great and so overpowering did it seem.

But out of all this chaotic state—out of the debris and the ruined structures I saw within fifteen days the reëstablishment of no less than fifty per cent of the local telephone service, with almost normal toll service.

It was a wonderful piece of work. I shall not attempt to single out any one man or group of men responsible for the remarkable restoration of service—that would be partial and unfair—but let it be known that every telephone man and woman on the job earned a citation for distinguished and loyal service.

Today the service is practically normal and the waters of the Arkansas purl and murmur in the sunlight as though nothing unusual had happened.

THE HOME OF NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Some Facts About the Telephone and Telegraph Building in New York City

SITUATED in the "down-town" section of New York City, the Telephone and Telegraph building at 195 Broadway, is conspicuous even in a locality where there are more sky-scrapers than anywhere else in the world. Besides the Broadway entrances, there are entrances on Dey and Fulton streets and when the addition, now in the process of construction, is completed, the building will occupy the whole block on Broadway between Dey and Fulton streets and cover an area of about 36,000 square feet.

In its design, the building is severely classic; its walls are devoid of ornament, rising in straight lines to the coping, twenty-seven stories (363 feet), above the busy thoroughfares beneath. Just across Fulton street is historic old St. Paul's, where President Washington used to worship, surrounded by the graves of many illustrious dead of the colonial period when the seat of the Federal government was in little old New York. This practically open area makes the site of the Telephone and Telegraph building one of the most conspicuous in the city, for from Broadway, Park Row, and City Hall Park, one gets an unobstructed view of the great building with its tower crowned by the golden figure of the "Spirit of Electricity," 449 feet above the street level.

On entering the great foyer, the visitor is impressed with the majestic proportions and the simplicity of its style. With its double row of huge Doric columns, rising many feet from the tesselated floor and supporting the paneled ceiling, it would be austere and somewhat forbidding were it not for the indirect lighting system, which brings out the delicate gold tracery of the ceiling and illuminates the whole interior with a warm glow. Its simple classic style and noble proportions are appropriate to an edifice which is the headquarters of a nation-wide public utility serving intimately more than a hundred million people in all parts of the country and uniting the nation into closer unity through universal intercommunication. Every day it echoes with the hurrying footsteps of thousands of telephone folks, as they hurry to and fro from subways and elevated, which, during the rush hours, pour into the building their streams of eager workers.

On the north side of the lobby are the elevators, without which the modern sky-scraper would be of little use. There are twenty-one of them and above each of their green bronze, grilled doors, flash the "up" and "down" signals, for not only are there twenty-six stories above, peopled daily by busy workers, but there are five basements and sub-basements below, where is located the "deus ex machina" which runs the housekeeping of this big establishment. Down there are the big plants that furnish power, light and heat for the building; store rooms for the different departments, and locker rooms and quarters for the big force of men and women who keep the offices and the building in "applepie" order. Altogether some one hundred and twenty-four are thus employed, plus a hundred cleaning women.

To run the elevators a force of twenty-six operators is required. Most of them are women. The company began to employ women as elevator operators during the war, when it was impossible to get men. They have been a success and incidentally it may be said that the women who run the 195 Broadway elevators, are about as nice-looking, affable and efficient a lot of willing workers as will be found anywhere. Incidentally, the system by which the elevators

VIEW FROM THE TOP OF THE A. T. & T. Co. BUILDING.

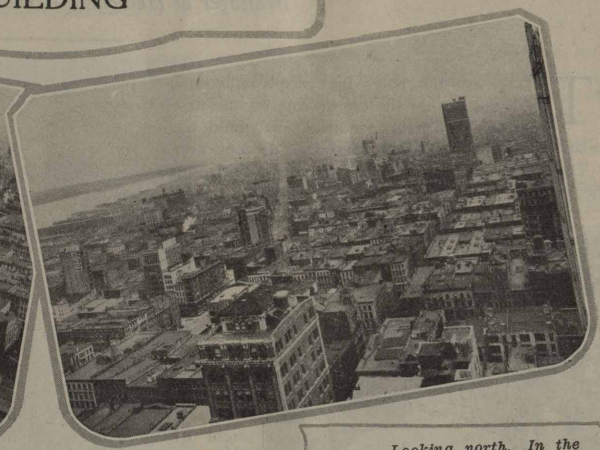
The panorama looking north. To the extreme left is the Walker-Lispenard building, containing the company's largest long distance telephone office. To the right of the towering Woolworth building is the post office, back of which are the City Hall, the famous Tweed Court House, the Probate Court building and the Hall of Records. Bridging Park Row is the terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge and behind this is the Municipal building.

VIEWS OF NEW YORK CITY

FROM THE

TELEPHONE and TELEGRAPH BUILDING

A northwest view over the Hudson River water front.



Looking north. In the middle distance is the Walker-Lispenard building which contains the company's largest long distance telephone office.

The East River spanned by the Brooklyn, Manhattan and Queensboro bridges.

Looking south, Bedloe Island with the Statue of Liberty in the middle distance.

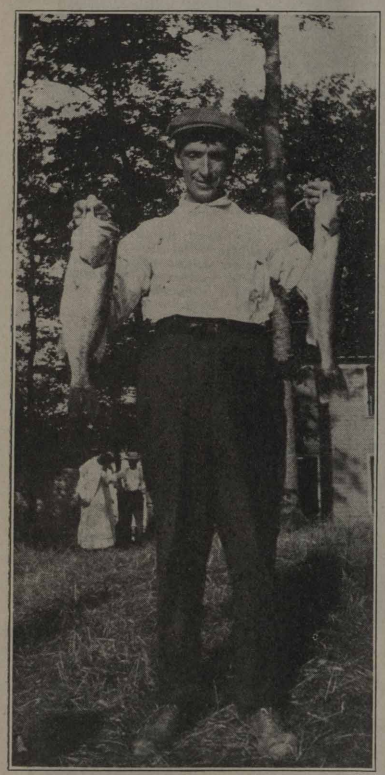
A southeast view with the world's largest office building (the Equitable Life Insurance Company building) on the right.

BLIND MAN "MAKES GOOD" AS TELEPHONE MANAGER

Successful Career of George H. Cooley, Former Manager at Herscher, Illinois, Is an Inspiration

"THESE are the poles that need replacement and you will notice that the cross-arms on the first three poles are in very poor condition—it would be my recommendation, sir, that this work be started as soon as possible."

The official of the former Central Union Telephone Company reviewed the poles in question, verified the statement, made a pencil note of the fact and turned to George H. Cooley, manager of the Herscher, Illinois, exchange, who had made the statement. As he gazed into the animated face he saw that the sight of both eyes was gone—he was completely blind.



GEORGE H. COOLEY,
Former Manager Illinois Bell Telephone Company, Herscher, Illinois.

The incident happened several years ago but to the official it made an everlasting impression—a lesson to himself; it has been told to other employees of the former Central Union Telephone Company who sometimes question their ability to show results.

Losing his eyesight from the effects of an attack of scarlet fever in 1895, George H. Cooley, impaired by his affliction to the extent that all days would be faced in darkness, started forth, happy, cheerful and unafraid to meet that which the future held in store for him. Whatever sadness he may have felt in his heart failed to show in his face as he began his battle against odds to earn a living for his wife and himself.

In 1902 the Central Union Telephone Company located an exchange at Herscher, Illinois, and Mr. Cooley accepted the position of night operator. The exchange and post office were housed under one roof. Mrs. Cooley received the appointment of postmistress, performing her duties in a very efficient manner besides assisting her husband in his labors at the switchboard.

Mr. Cooley was made manager and repairman for the Herscher exchange, serving in that capacity for almost a score of years. With the assistance of his wife he was able to handle all cases of trouble, climbing poles—locating the trouble with the dexterity of an experienced "trouble shooter."

The cheerfulness which was so evident in his dealings with all whom he met won for him a wide acquaintance among his neighbors at Herscher. By his remaining supersensitive faculties he was able to call each person who would talk to him by the person's first name. Developing a keen sense of self-reliance from his experience as operator, manager and repairman, his interest asserted itself in many phases of civic and business activity.

By his keen business insight he was able to make several profitable transactions. At one time he purchased an eighty-acre farm, borrowing money to consummate the deal. After securing equity in the farm he sold it at a profit of $100 an acre. Applying a portion of the money from this deal he bought a farm of 160 acres. He held it for only thirty-two days. His net profit was $5,000.

Mr. Cooley also specialized in the selling of farm lighting plants and insurance, with which he made a very credible showing. During the war he was very active in selling Liberty Bonds. After the committee on the sale of bonds failed to secure the quota Mr. Cooley in one day brought in $26,000, completing the quota for the Herscher district.

Along with his business interests, Mr. Cooley always fought for civic improvements, especially for an accredited high school for Herscher. So consistent was he in this fight that after landowners voted the proposition down, fearing increased taxes, he resigned his position with the telephone company to move to Kankakee, in order that his son might have the advantage of a high school education.

Mr. Cooley's record in business in spite of his affliction speaks in eloquent terms of his strength of character and courageous spirit. It also presents to the reader a sermon that drives home its message deep into the hearts of those who are blessed with all of their faculties who are prone at times to discount their own ability in the surmounting of obstacles.

---

are run is marvelously efficient; they are directed by telephone from a central office, from which, even while in motion, each may be reached and its movements governed.

The visitor who takes one of these swift-moving elevators, and starts to explore the building, has a revelation in store for him, especially if he has no preconceived idea of the size of the telephone organization, for to use a somewhat trite expression, the building is literally a "hive of industry." Its corridors, tier on tier, are lined with offices filled with busy workers. As it stands today, the building contains 512 offices.

On the corner of Broadway and Fulton street, workmen are laying the foundations for the new section of the building that is to care for the ever-growing headquarters force. Down one hundred and fifty feet below the street level, the concrete piers rest upon the solid ledge which forms the backbone of old Manhattan. Soon the steel superstructure will rise as if by magic and in due course of time, the new structure will be ready to house the increasing telephone family which has so over-grown its present quarters that some departments have been provided temporary quarters in other buildings.

JACK SANDLIN AWARDED VAIL MEDAL

Bluffton Lineman Saved Twelve-Year-Old Boy from Drowning in Wabash River — Award Made by Twelve Employees and Eight Operating Officials

THE meeting of the Committee of Award—Theodore N. Vail Medals—for the consideration of cases occurring in the territory of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company during the year 1920, was held at Indianapolis on June 6th. The committee was composed of twelve employees, elected to positions on the committee by the employees in the several divisions of the company's territory, and eight members selected by the management from the operating officials of the company.

Two cases were presented to the committee for consideration. One of these cases was granted a bronze medal award by the unanimous vote of the committee. In the other case, it was evident that an outstanding and commendable act of service to our company and to the public which we serve was performed, and the committee voted a special recognition of this service, although it was considered that the standards under which medals will be granted should be made very high, in order to give proper value to the medals, and that this particular case did not quite conform to these standards.

JACK SANDLIN.

The circumstances surrounding the case in which the award was granted as submitted were as follows:

On the morning of April 19, 1920, Robert Zoll, twelve-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Art Zoll, Bluffton, Indiana, stood on the edge of the public highway at a point near the town, watching the swirling waters of the Wabash river, which had risen suddenly because of heavy rains and was then a raging torrent within two feet of where the boy stood. He leaned on his bicycle while watching the water, and in some manner a wheel slipped in the soft gravel, throwing the boy and bicycle into the river. The swift current carried him down the river for a distance of about fifty feet and hurled him against a wire fence extending into the river. The boy clung to the fence and called for help.

His screams were heard by three traction linemen working about one hundred yards from the scene of the accident. These men immediately telephoned to the office of the sheriff and to the Indiana Bell Telephone Company's office.

In response to the alarm the telephone manager and another employee of the company hurried to the river. In a short time quite a crowd had gathered there, including a deputy sheriff and two local policemen.

When Jack Sandlin, telephone lineman, arrived on the scene the people on the bank were attempting to float a plank to the boy with the end in view of pulling him in as he held to the plank, the other end being attached to a rope. By that time the screams of the boy had become more feeble and it was evident to the crowd that he was rapidly approaching collapse.

Convinced that the boy would be unable to hold to a plank, and that if he once lost his hold on the fence he would be lost, Mr. Sandlin at once offered to swim in after the boy and prepared to do so by removing a part of his clothing. Some of the officers on the bank urged him not to attempt such a hazardous undertaking. However, convinced that it was the only chance, he tied one end of a rope which had been taken to the river bank by the telephone men, around his shoulders and plunged into the river at the risk of his own life.

The water was very swift and very cold. In fact, the temperature recorded at that particular time was 35°.

With some difficulty the swimmer reached the boy, calmed his fears and secured him fast to the rope which he also left firmly tied about his own shoulders. The men on the bank then dragged both of them through the water and away from the fence to safety.

While they were being dragged to the bank Mr. Sandlin's head was frequently submerged, but he held the boy on top of him and kept his head out of the water. Both suffered severely from shock and exposure.

The following employee and management representatives composed the Committee of Award:

EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATIVES—Mrs. Angeline Griffith, Herman Ogalsbee, Miss Ida Sutton, Miss Irene Breeden, H. L. Brown, Miss Freda Pfeifer, Miss M. G. Waldo, John B. Able, Miss Fanchon Hall, E. C. Belzer, Owen L. Miller and Miss Mary Leonard.

MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATIVES—C. H. Rottger, Frank Wampler, A. R. Henry, T. R. Keyes, B. D. Wilber, A. E. Smith, F. A. Montrose and C. R. Woods.

An inquiry disclosed the fact that the average term of employment of the twenty members of this Committee of Award is fifteen years; the shortest term of employment is four years, and the longest term thirty-seven years. Five of the group have more than twenty years' service to their credit.

The bronze medal awarded to Jack Sandlin is now being prepared, and will probably be ready for presentation early in October. With the presentation will go a citation prepared to cover the elements involved in this special act of service to the public. Mr. Sandlin has already received a gold watch for this act of bravery from the business men of Bluffton.

"Raise in Rates Is Only Incidental"

AUGUST BUSCHMANN & SONS

Indianapolis, May 20th, 1921.

Indiana Bell Telephone Co., Attention Manager,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Gentlemen:

When I send you a letter it is to complain about some phase of your service, but now I wish to vary the monotony by telling you how much I appreciate the way you took care of my telephone, Main 8473. After two unsuccessful attempts had been made to clear trouble on this line, I called the chief operator at 5:00 o'clock last night and asked if they would be kind enough to send a man early this morning, as there was sickness in my home and naturally we wished to use the telephone. When I reached home at 5:30 I found this request had been given special attention by a man who very courteously said that if we had any further trouble to call his department, as he was going to give this number special attention, in view of the trouble we had had.

I want to thank you for this special service and wish you would pass this letter on to the man who took care of the complaint. The raise in rates is only incidental if service like this can be secured.

Gratefully yours,

(Signed.) LOWELL H. PATTERSON.

Is there anybody who cannot save ten cents a day? Ten cents a day buys a share of A. T. & T. stock.

Death Takes B. D. Wilber

BERTRAM D. WILBER, engineer of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, passed away peacefully at his home in Indianapolis, on June 9th, following an illness of over six months. He was laid to rest in the beautiful Crown Hill cemetery with impressive Masonic ceremonies, attended by a host of friends and fellow-workers. His death removes from the organization one of its oldest, most experienced and most valued employees.

Mr. Wilber's illness was not one of recent origin, but is said to have been brought on as a result of injuries sustained many years ago in Cincinnati, Ohio, through the blowing out of a cylinder head of an engine in the electric light company's plant where he was working during a summer vacation. His health was generally good until the latter part of last year, when he began to fail rapidly. With characteristic stubbornness and devotion to duty he resolutely refused to remain away from his office in order to rest and recover. It was not until he was ordered to Hot Springs, Arkansas, by his physician, and upon the earnest solicitation of his friends that he finally consented to leave his post. After several weeks at Hot Springs, during which he showed no improvement, he returned to his home and for a time appeared to be recovering nicely. A relapse occurred early in May, from which he never fully recovered, and the end came quite suddenly early in June. Although he must have known how serious his condition was he never once indicated by word or action that he had given up hope of recovering and returning to the work he had grown to love, but with his customary dogged determination made a heroic effort to get back to health.

BERTRAM D. WILBER.

Mr. Wilber will be long-remembered by all his friends and business associates and employees as a man of high principles and moral character; a man who was thoroughly honest, both in his opinions and all dealings, business and otherwise; one who was at all times "on the square." He was always an exacting but also a just employer, and gave to his superiors the same full measure of loyalty that he required of his subordinates. Socially he was a true friend and a gentleman. As a citizen he was a quiet, peaceable, patriotic man, conservative in his views and supporting all worthy undertakings to the extent of his ability. It has been aptly said that he lived intensely—much as he worked and played.

Bertram DeWitt Wilber was born in Big Rapids, Michigan, September 29, 1873. Upon completing his grammar and normal school education he entered the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in June, 1899, with the degree of electrical engineer. He obtained a position with the Western Electric Company in the Hawthorne shops in July, 1899, as a cable-tester and remained at that work until February, 1900, when he became assistant division inspector in Illinois for the Central Union Telephone Company. In July, 1902, he became state cable repairman and remained until March, 1905, when he was transferred to the Engineering department in Indianapolis as field engineer on plans for outside plant construction.

At this class of work he soon became expert and rose very rapidly and in a short time was assigned practically the entire state of Ohio and part of Indiana. When the re-organization of the Central Union Company was effected in February, 1911, he was selected as plant engineer of the Indiana division, in charge of records and plans for outside exchange and toll-line plant construction. In August, 1912, in connection with organization changes at that time he was appointed (state) engineer for the Indiana division and was given charge of the engineering of central office equipment and valuations in addition to outside plant engineering work. This position he held until April 1, 1920, when he became engineer of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, which post he held at the time of his death.

Mr. Wilber together with several fellow-employees took up the game of golf early in 1905 and so earnestly did he follow this sport that he eventually became an expert player. After participating in several state tournaments, in some of which he won low-score trophies and also placed as "runner-up," he won the State Amateur Championship at La Porte, in 1916. He also won the city championship in Indianapolis five times, the last time being in 1920. His trophies included twenty-four silver cups, a bronze shield and many medals. When the fact that the only time he allowed himself for practice and training was during Saturday afternoons and Sundays is considered, and that he played against others who took all the time they needed for training for a tournament regardless of their businesses, his accomplishments in the tournaments can be better appreciated.

At the time of his death Mr. Wilber was a director of the Highland Golf Club of Indianapolis, of which he had been a member for many years. He was also a member of the committee in charge of planning and constructing that club's new course and club house. He was also a member of Pentalpha Lodge, F. and A. Masons, the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Indianapolis, and the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and was an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He also became a member of the Telephone Pioneers' Society in 1920, a fact of which he was extremely proud.

Mr. Wilber was married in May, 1907, and is survived by his widow, who was an Indianapolis girl. He also leaves one brother and two sisters, his aged mother and a host of friends.

The Telephone

I AM a telephone. When I am not broke I am in the hands of a receiver. I have a mouthpiece, but unlike women, I never use it. Fellows use me to make dates with girls, and girls use me to break said dates. Husbands call up their wives over me, and wives call their husbands down over me. I never go anywhere, but sometimes the company comes and takes me out, it all depends whether you pay your bill or not. I am not a bee but I often buzz in your ear. I am the bell of the town, and while I do not wear jewelry, I often get rings. Whether I do things or not, a lot of people nail me to the wall; and I like music, but the only music I hear is chin music. I get all the popular airs, and the most popular one is hot air.—*Selected.*

In Our Office

Air—"Smiles."

THERE'S the girl chief operator,
There's the girls who walk the floor,
There's the girl who answers "Information,"
With her, yes we had, alas, no more,
There's the girl who says "this is long distance,"
With a voice that's oh, so sweet and clear,
But the girl that gives you accurate service
Is the girl that you find right here.

—By Martha Grabowski, Correspondent at Evansville.

FOUNDATION LAID FOR EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION

Recommendation Committee for Theodore N. Vail Medals Spend Week in Indianapolis Making Plans for Employee Representation

ON March 15th, the general superintendents, with the approval of the vice-president and general manager, addressed a letter to all employees of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, suggesting that steps be taken by them looking toward the working out of a plan of employee representation or an employee association.

A definite election procedure was set out in a bulletin forwarded to the field forces and arrangements made so that the employees could vote by secret ballot for employee representatives on a committee to meet in Indianapolis for the purpose of preparing a plan of representation, or association. As a result of the election the following employee representatives were elected:

Northern Division

Commercial Department—Mrs. Angeline Griffith, Huntington.
Plant Department—Herman Ogalsbee, Huntington.
Traffic Department—Miss Ida V. Sutton, Huntington.

Southern Division

Commercial Department—Miss Irene Breeden, New Albany.
Plant Department—H. L. Brown, New Albany.
Traffic Department—Miss Freda Pfeifer, Boonville.

Central Division

Commercial Department—Miss M. G. Waldo, Frankfort.
Plant Department—John B. Able, Bedford.
Traffic Department—Miss Fanchon Hall, Terre Haute.

Indianapolis District

Commercial Department—E. C. Belzer, Indianapolis.
Plant Department—Owen L. Miller, Indianapolis.
Traffic Department—Miss Mary Leonard, Indianapolis.

The employee representatives worked during the entire week of June 6th in preparing a plan and then took a recess for several days, after which they expect to return to Indianapolis and complete the plan for presentation to the employees.

The following article was prepared by E. C. Belzer, chairman, Committee of Employee Representatives, regarding the first week of the meeting:

Meeting of Employee Representatives

The employee representatives began to arrive in Indianapolis on Sunday, June 5th, and as prearranged by F. D. Allen, secretary of the Employees' Benefit Fund Committee, all representatives stopped at the Claypool Hotel.

The meeting of the Committee of Award—Theodore N. Vail Medals—was held at 10 a. m., Monday, June 6th, in the office of Frank Wampler, vice-president and general manager. Luncheon was provided for the committee at the English Hotel.

VAIL MEDAL COMMITTEE WHICH LAID PLANS FOR EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION.

Top row, left to right—H. L. Brown, New Albany; Herman Ogalsbee, Huntington; E. C. Belzer, Indianapolis; Owen W. Miller, Indianapolis; John B. Able, Bedford; Miss Freda Pfeifer, Boonville. Below—Miss Ida V. Sutton, Huntington; Mrs. Angeline Griffith, Huntington; Miss M. G. Waldo, Frankfort; Miss Mary Leonard, Indianapolis; Miss Irene Breeden, New Albany, and Miss Fanchon Hall, Terre Haute.

In the afternoon the employee representatives attended the regular monthly meeting of the Employee's Benefit Fund committee where the method of considering sick and accident cases and awarding disability benefits was demonstrated by first hand contact with the procedure of the benefit committee.

The rest of the week was spent in discussing plans of employee representation during the day and enjoying the entertainment provided by the officials of the company during several of the evenings.

On Tuesday evening, A. E. Smith, general commercial superintendent, entertained the representatives at a chicken dinner at "Vances'" with a good old-fashioned dinner with fried chicken, cream gravy, 'n everything. After dinner all attended the theater.

Herman Ogalsbee of Huntington won the hand crocheted pike pole cover at the chicken dinner, by having at the wind up fourteen chicken running gears at his plate—the remains of seven chickens. Mr. Wampler sure does like strawberry jam, but was not willing to open the jar. T. R. Keyes, our general auditor, performed the ceremony of opening the jar and out jumped a long green paper caterpillar.

Some of the representatives visited Riverside Park, where they took in the derby racer, aerial swing, etc. Miss Fanchon Hall would probably be on the thriller yet, but she ran out of funds. Miss Ida V. Sutton from Huntington offered to pay her carfare back to the hotel.

On Friday afternoon a recess from regular work of the committee was taken and all employee representatives visited certain offices and departments of the company, including the Main switchboard, the toll room, automatic plant, the plant accountant's office and the office of the auditor of receipts. Much interest was shown in the toll ticket counting machine in the office of J. R. Ruddick, auditor of receipts.

After a week of strenuous work on the plan of employee representation, the committee adjourned to meet again after a short recess and complete the plan for presentation to the employees.

First Outing of South Bend Employees' Association

THE SOUTH BEND ASSOCIATION of Indiana Bell Company employees held its first picnic of the season at Chapin Lake on Sunday, June 19th. At nine-thirty the trucks and their occupants, numbering about 100, left South Bend, arriving at the lake about ten-thirty. The morning was spent in an enjoyable manner, swimming, pitching horseshoes and playing indoor ball. Next in order was a basket lunch. In the afternoon an exceptionally good ball game between Indiana Bell team and Berrien Springs team was played. Due to a few comedy errors, the game was lost by a score of eight to six. Soon after the ball game the enjoyments of the morning were renewed. A tired but happy crowd of Bell employees left the lake about six o'clock p. m.

Notes of the Picnic

If the district plant chief, alias "Speed Rowlett," could swim like Herman "Speed" Schricker pitches, he would not have been "ducked" by Ed Hartzer.

The cartoonist is sick or we would have a picture of "Buzz" in a bathing suit.

A. A. Nelson, equipment foreman, knew it was a strike and a 400-pound native son of Berrien Springs knew it was a ball. Pugilistic powers were almost shown.

M. I. Pancake gave out on the thirty-fifth sandwich.

Repairman Stoner made three hits out of five trips to the plate—some batting eye.

Ed Cogan, the life of all our social affairs and a member of the arrangements committee, was unable to be with us on account of being taken very ill Saturday evening. We sure did miss Ed.

The next number on our social program is a "stag" all night fishing party.

Operator a Direct Aid in Capturing Thieves

WHO said a telephone operator is never on the job when an emergency arises? Much credit is due Miss Marie Hollis, telephone operator at Yorktown, for the capture of two fugitives from justice on June 15th. The men had stolen Sheriff Hiatt's automobile, together with twelve cases of confiscated whiskey, from the jail at Muncie and had gone in the direction of Yorktown and Anderson.

MISS MARIE HOLLIS.

Miss Hollis was notified by the Sheriff and called the Yorktown marshal, as well as the police at Anderson, with the result that the fugitives were met by a volley of bullets when they attempted to evade the posse organized as a result of Miss Hollis' efforts.

She displayed no little amount of bravery in notifying the marshal of the escape, as he was on duty out on the streets. Although it was 2:30 in the morning she did not hesitate to go out alone and give the alarm. She has received many compliments for her quick work, but she modestly says, "I was just doing my duty."

Banquet and Entertainment at Crawfordsville

THE members of the Indiana Bell Telephone Employees' Association of Crawfordsville met May 25th at the I. O. O. F. hall and enjoyed a delightful evening. Frank Wampler, vice-president and general manager of the Bell Telephone Company, drove over from Anderson where he had been transacting business for the company to attend this meeting.

After a business session there was a splendid program, followed by a banquet.

Out-of-town guests were Frank Wampler, D. H. Whitham, A. E. Smith, F. A. Montrose, C. R. Woods, Earl Talbott, A. S. Barnett, Z. W. Leach, Mr. Johnson, chief clerk for Mr. Whitham; Mr. Romberg, chief clerk to Mr. Montrose; Mr. Eden, chief clerk to Mr. Woods.

SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE EMPLOYEES OF THE INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY SUBSCRIBED FOR 1,631 SHARES OF AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY STOCK BEFORE JUNE 1ST. THE PAR VALUE OF THE STOCK APPLIED FOR IS $163,100. PAYMENT BEGINS WITH DEDUCTIONS FROM THE JULY PAY ROLLS. THE FIGURES GIVEN BELOW INCLUDE ONLY APPLICATIONS MADE UP TO JUNE 1ST, WHICH WAS ONLY TEN DAYS AFTER THE PLAN WAS ANNOUNCED.

TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO SUBSCRIBED			NUMBER OF SHARES TAKEN		
Men	Women	Total	By men	By women	Total
286	357	643	1,024	607	1,631

High School Girls Visit South Bend Offices

ON Thursday, May 26th, the South Bend office was hostess to a number of high school students. Miss Bessie Stout, a local operator, who is also a high school student, informed Mr. Taylor that her class in physics, of which O. C. Osborn is professor, wished to visit the Manual and Automatic exchanges, so arrangements were made.

That our efforts were appreciated is shown by the following letter:

South Bend, Indiana, May 27, 1921.

A. M. Taylor, District Traffic Chief,
Indiana Bell Telephone Company,
South Bend, Indiana.

Dear Sir:

We, the members of the Household Physics Class, wish to thank you for the kind attention which was shown to us during our Wednesday morning trip. Through your thoughtfulness our visit was made both interesting and instructive. We also appreciated to the fullest extent the delightful luncheon which put the finishing touch to a very enjoyable morning.

Most gratefully yours,
HOUSEHOLD PHYSICS CLASS,
South Bend High School.

The class visiting our plant was comprised of twenty students, all girls. They were taken first to our Lincoln office on Colfax avenue and divided into three groups. Mr. Meyers of the Lincoln office took the first group of girls through and Mr. Huested followed with the next group. Mr. Taylor then took charge of the remainder. The girls were shown the system of the automatic equipment and a call was watched from the time when a subscriber removes his receiver from the hook, through the dialing of each digit of the called number, to the time when the calling party restores his receiver.

From the Lincoln office they proceeded to the Main operating room and the toll room. Many exclamations of delight and wonder were uttered by our charming visitors.

The trip proved most profitable due to the keen interest the students took in everything that was shown them. It is a pleasure to show people our exchange when such interest and delight are manifested.

After the tour of the office lunch was served in our cafeteria and a photographer took the accompanying snapshot.

The man in the middle of the back row trying to hide behind one of the students is a reporter from the *South Bend Tribune*. He seemed to be just as thoroughly interested in all the sights as any of the students.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO WERE GUESTS OF TELEPHONE COMPANY AT SOUTH BEND.

Traffic Meetings at Huntington Are Constructive

A NEW EFFORT has been launched by our company to secure better coöperation among all members of the organization, and to promote and foster closer and better relations with the general public. Behind it all is the ever present desire to furnish better service.

The Traffic department at Huntington in carrying out this program holds weekly conferences at which are discussed various questions relating to their field of work. At each meeting some phase of the service which has been below standard is thoroughly reviewed and each member gives his opinion of what may be the cause and remedy for this particular item.

There have been, of course, other departmnts of our organization which have held conferences in order to discuss ways and means for better service. Huntington, however, has taken a step much farther in getting down to brass tacks in the matter. Subscribers have been invited to attend these Traffic meetings and to give their ideas of the telephone service. One of these meetings merits particular attention.

On Friday afternoon, June 3rd, J. W. Caswell and the Caswell-Runyan Company, a large manufacturing concern, came to the meeting to tell the members of the department what his views of the service were. Mr. Caswell is a very frequent user of both local and toll and was well qualified to speak on service. Moreover, he had personally interviewd some forty of fifty fellow subscribers to learn their opinion of the service.

Mr. Caswell first assured the members that he was confident that in general the service at Huntington was better than in other cities. However, he cited certain objectionable features, asserting that there were quite a few "wrong number" occurrences, and that it was sometimes difficult to get long distance in a hurry. The question of good service, he said, was a "50-50" proposition, involving the public as well as the operators.

Mr. Caswell said that too many people were always ready to condemn bad service and that not enough appreciated good serv-

ice. He said that operators are human, and that a little pleasant coöperation on the part of the telephone user will go a long way toward better service.

After Mr. Caswell had finished speaking the members of the meeting held a very enthusiastic and beneficial discussion of what had been said. Each member had some view to express and what was most gratifying was the fact that each one there took an active, interested, whole-souled part in thinking out and discussing some means of improvement for the objectionable features mentioned by Mr. Caswell.

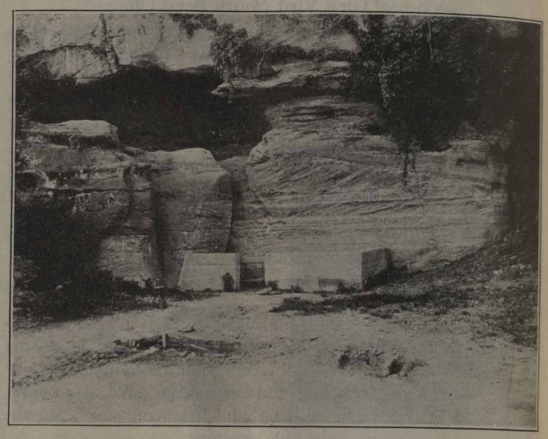
Nothing but good can result from such meetings. Here is a man, prominent socially and in business, who will tell all of his associates about the meeting he attended. He gained a picture of telephone service he had never before visualized. He saw the members of the operating force meeting together to discover what might be wrong with their work. Further, he saw and heard them discussing most enthusiastically, ways and means of bettering those features. He, and all who may hear his story, cannot help but have a better feeling for the operators and for the company itself.

Moreover, we have the members of the department taking a greater interest in their work, which is emphasized even more when we know that a large number of the members attend these meetings while off duty. In fact, in a more recent meeting which was held on a very hot day, five or six of the members who were not on duty at the time of the meeting, deserted a swimming tank in order to be back in time for the meeting. We have here indeed, genuine, red-blooded, whole-souled loyalty and enthusiasm.

Lafayette Spring Near Cannelton

LA FAYETTE, the French general who aided the American colonies in the Revolutionary war, visited the United States in 1824-25 by special invitation of Congress. He went to Tennessee and left Nashville early in May, 1825, on board the steamer *Mechanic,* Captain Wylls Hall commanding, accompanied by Governor Carroll of Tennessee and a distinguished party, bound for Indiana and Kentucky. Their trip down the Cumberland was uneventful from St. Louis to Nashville, turning upward, however, into the Ohio. LaFayette was quick to perceive the rare natural beauties of its scenery. The mouth of the Wabash was passed in their journey and a hundred miles beyond and as Perry County was reached the channel grew narrower, the bordering hills higher, the rocky cliffs wider and more precipitous.

Four or five miles above the present site of Cannelton, then virgin forest, a jagged island juts from the river in a bend of the channel and although now guarded by a warning government light is a menace to navigation at almost all stages of water. Steamboat piloting was then in its babyhood and it is not strange that in the dusk of a spring twilight the *Mechanic* struck upon the outlying ledge of Rock Island and, tearing a hole in her bow, filled so rapidly with water that she went down in a little more than ten minutes. Passengers and crew were saved, but every article of baggage and cargo was lost. Here were no bands of music, no speeches to bid the nation's guest welcome to Indiana, only the simple log cabin of a sturdy pioneer, James Cavender, offered shelter to the highborn nobleman. News of the famous visitors spread like wildfire through the sparsely settled region, and sunrise found gathering a small but patriotic assemblage of farmers, their wives and children, many of whom had traveled miles on foot, over night, merely to touch the hand of him who had contributed so much to our independent existence. Troy's oft-repeated claim that the wreck occurred there has been traced to the incident of the *Mechanic's* hull becoming displaced during the freshet of 1832, when it floated further down the river, lodging a short distance above Troy, where it was visible for many years in its slow process of decay.



LA FAYETTE SPRING NEAR CANNELTON.

Very near to the Cavender cabin a never failing spring issues from a cleft between two towering rocks. Here General Lafayette received his rustic visitors. The forenoon was spent in informal conversation, with many jests as to the discomforts of the preceding night when only Lafayette and Governor Carroll had the accommodation of a bed and the boat's crew camped out of doors. Near midday the smoke of a descending steamer was descried, which upon approach proved to be the *Paragon* bound for Memphis. Being hailed and acquainted with the circumstances of the accident, however, the captain at once agreed to return to Louisville with Lafayette's party, all of whom parted with genuine regret from their kindly entertainers.

Until the floods of the eighties the log cabin had bravely weathered sixty years of storm and sunshine, but is now only a memory, though the bubbling spring (now called Lafayette spring) pours forth its refreshing waters beside the winding turnpike road from Cannelton to Deer Creek.

TABLE SHOWING EMPLOYEES WITH A SERVICE RECORD OF 30 YEARS OR MORE IN JULY, 1921.

Name.	*Occupation.*	*Location.*	*Net term employment.*	*Initial date of 1st telephone or West Elec. ser. for which credit is allowed.*	*Credit allowed for telegraph or other non-telephone ser.*
Curtis Hoopes Rottger	Vice Pres.	Indianapolis	38 yrs. 2 mo.	May, 1883	.....
Margaret Cooper	Employment	Indianapolis	37 yrs. 7 mo.	Nov. 1883	.....
Edgar Langdon Taylor	Manager	Ft. Wayne	36 yrs. 9 mo.	Sept. 1884	.....
Elmer Ellsworth Springer	Special Agent	Indianapolis	36 yrs. 8 mo.	Oct. 1884	.....
Charles A. Cora	Com'l Eng.	Indianapolis	30 yrs.	July, 1891	W. U. Telegraph Co., Buffalo, N. Y., July, 1891, to October, 1899.

Andrew and Imogene

Reprinted from the Indianapolis Star.

"WHERE were you all afternoon?" asked Andrew.

"Right here at home," replied Imogene. "I haven't been out all day."

"Why didn't you answer the telephone, then?" asked Andrew.

"Did you call me?" asked Imogene.

"Four times," said Andrew. "I wanted to get you to come downtown and meet me and go out to dinner. I just felt like frivoling a little."

"Isn't that a shame," said Imogene. "I haven't been anywhere in ages. It's the fault of the neighbors, Andrew. Some one has been using this telephone every blessed minute today. They have driven me almost insane.

"The first caller was Mrs. Walsh. She wanted to tell her mother that she was going to send Marie down for dinner because her father was going to have a poker party and she didn't want little Mary to see them playing cards. Her mother told her that Sally Monahan had broken her engagement to Tom Slee, and Mrs. Walsh then called up three other people to tell them the news.

"Then when she was through Mrs. Jones came in to telephone the afternoon auction party that meets at her house tomorrow, that her sister was sick and that she couldn't entertain them, and as there were fifteen of them coming, she had to talk awhile with each one. That took a long time.

"Then Mrs. Henry ran in because her telephone is a limited one and she was trying to get some contributions for a rummage sale for the church and she had to call up eight or ten people and it would cost her too much on her 'phone, so she came in here because we have unlimited service.

"Then Mrs. Williams came in to telephone the health department that there was a dead cat in the alley back of her house, and just as I started to call you to ask you what you wanted for dinner, in came Mrs. Farley in a rush to 'phone her husband that there was a man painting the roof next door to their house and he agreed to paint theirs for $9, and the last man who did it charged $10 and that's what this man would charge if he had to come back another day.

"I had hardly shown her out before Mrs. Williams came back to say to the board of health that they needn't come for the cat, that it wasn't dead after all, for it had gotten up and walked off.

"Then little Mamie Smith came in to 'phone to her music teacher that she was too sick to take her lesson this afternoon and would come tomorrow. Then Mrs. Williams came back to tell the board of health that she had seen the cat again and that it must be sick because it walked so funny and to ask them if there wasn't a city veterinarian to look after such cases.

"Then I wanted to telephone Mrs. Miller to come and do some plain sewing tomorrow, but while I was looking up her number in the 'phone book, Sally Morgan came in and asked to use the 'phone. Then she 'phoned Mrs. Miller and engaged her for two weeks and had the audacity to tell me that she had 'phoned instead of writing so she could beat some other woman because Mrs. Miller was so in demand!

"It is shameful, Andrew! They track into the house, call me out of the bathtub when I am bathing, wake me up out of my afternoon

—I

They're Not So Slow in Kokomo

Some fellers think they're pretty slick,
And think the stuff they got,
Is gittin' by all certain like,
They really think they're hot.

Bob Newburg down to Kokomo,
That handles city switch stuff,
Got a hot connection on his mind
But that didn't suit 'im enuff.

He grabbed a chunk o' twister,
Inspected every part
That got direct connection
With the night girl's thumping heart.

He couldn't get a bell at first,
But Old Bob kept a humpin', "Sezzee
"I'll git this dang call thru,
Er by heck: I'll bust sumpthin'."

The girl's heart couldn't stand hot stuff,
With Old Bob's strong persistence.
So finally said "Alright, let's go,
I'll use you for resistance."

So spliced they got, to keep it still,
They tried the muffled bell.
But when the gang got really hep,
They planned a wedding swell.

'Tain't right fer folks to splice like that,
Might git a bad connection,
An' ever after on the gang,
Would fall a bad reflection.

So Smith an' Sosbe up an' thunk,
Called Borner, Ruth and Prout,
And sent for Campbell and Spurgeon,
To help 'em dope it out.

Then Goldsberry and Frazer,
Yelled out "We want our share,
No matter how you dope it out,
Just figger we're here."

It seems Old Bob and Lady Love,
By night time got away.
But the bunch at last it hooked 'em,
An' right on Saturday.

They took the little "Lizzie,"
Tied a calf crate on behind,
And backed up to the office,
With the Newburgs on their mind.

They got Bob first, an' in he went,
He sorta pitched and reared.
But plans went on all up to snuff,
You know how that gang cared.

Then up to the toll desk,
Where Mrs. Newburg sat.
Invited her to take a rest,
To get her coat and hat.

She did quite well and nicely,
Till the calf crate bore in sight.
Then Campbell had to pack her out,
Old Bob just reared to fight.

The gang then tagged and locked the crate
Tied buckets in a row.
Connected tin cans, pipes and stuff,
To warn all Kokomo.

The bells were sure unmuffled,
Every street in town was tried,
To show to both the Newburgs,
A real live wedding ride.

And now they're safely anchored,
And the gang has surely shown,
That a calf crate is the first step,
In an Exchange of their own.

naps, and then one told me that she had her 'phone taken out because the neighbors annoyed her so using it!"

"I will fix it for you," laughed Andrew. "I will have the telephone people come up and move it out on the front porch. If we are running a free public 'phone station, let's do it right!"

ROE FULKERSON.

Popular Yorktown Girl Married

WEDDING news which comes as a surprise to her many friends was that of Miss Martha Helvie, well known girl of Yorktown and Muncie, and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Helvie of Yorktown, who was married to Donald W. Griffis of Dawson, Ohio, by the Rev. Smith at the Yorktown Methodist Episcopal parsonage, in the presence of Miss Marie Hollis and Miss Mildred Sharp, the only attendants.

MRS. DONALD W. GRIFFIS.

Miss Helvie has become widely acquainted throughout that vicinity, having been connected with the Indiana Bell Telephone Company as an operator in the Yorktown exchange for the past two years. Mr. Griffis is employed as a telegraph operator by the Big Four Railroad Company and has been located in the Yorktown station for more than a year.

The young couple left immediately after the ceremony for an extended trip through Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and New York City, after which they were at the home of Mr. Griffis' parents at Dawson about July 1st.

Sunrise Empire Slow to Accept the Telephone

IT IS in all matters having to do with communication that Japanese inefficiency is most strikingly brought to the notice of strangers. The postal service is poor, the cable service is expensive and absurdly slow (when I was in Japan it took about ten days to cable to America and get an answer back), and the telephone service is unbelievingly awful. All these, like the railroads, are operated by the government.

I began to suspect their telephone when I saw the old full bosomed wall instrument they use, with bell cranks to be rung; but little did I then guess the full measure of their telephone backwardness.

It is like opera boufe. Though the demands for new telephones far exceeds the supply, the government makes no appreciable effort to remedy the situation. Every year an absurdly small number of lines is added to the existing system. These are assigned by lot among those who have applied for them. Thus, if a man be lucky in the draw, he may get a telephone within two or three years. But I know one man in Tokio who was not lucky in the draw. At the ripe age of sixty-seven he applied to the government for an additional office telephone. The instrument was installed shortly after he had celebrated his eightieth birthday. Long may he live to use it.

If one be in a hurry to have a telephone put in, one does not apply to the authorities, but attacks the problem in a manner more direct—either through a telephone broker or through advertising. The number must, however, be in the exchange serving the district in which the telephone is to be placed.

Though this is a very expensive method, it is the one usually employed in Tokio and other large cities. A telephone for the business district of the capital may cost as much as twelve hundred dollars, but in a residence district it will be considerably cheaper—five hundred dollars or less.

A certain detail of this business is that low numbers bring the highest price in the open market. This, I was informed, is because green operators, in process of being broken in, sit at the end of the central switchboard, at which the high numbers invariably occur, thus guaranteeing the owners of high numbers a grade of service calculated to drive them to the madhouse.—Julian Street in *McClure's*.

Electric Light Invading Sphere of Midnight Sun

THE Midnight Sun has outlived its usefulness. Up in the dark cold regions of the Northland, where the natives formerly were content to grope around in the darkness, twenty to twenty-two hours daily during the months of November, December and January, today the aurora borealis is not a whit more wonderful to the Eskimos and their youngsters than the welcome radiance of electric light. It will be many a year before the public utility companies invade the realm of the totem pole, the glacier and the igloo; but in the meantime, the farm plant, that contrivance of storage batteries and the like, which has been supplying the farmers of the rural West and Canada with power and light during recent years has begun to make its appearance.

One of the pioneer lighting outfits of the Arctic area was installed recently at the Kodiak Baptist Mission on Kodiak Island, just to the south of Cook Inlet, Alaska. C. D. Longmuir, a power and likht expert of the Western Electric Company, played the solar rôle, introducing the apparatus that is now giving twenty-four hours of real light each day to the hundreds of Aleutian children who are being taught and cared for at the home and industrial school of the Women's American Baptist Home Mission Society.

That's Different

A CHICAGO man fell in love with a telephone girl through hearing her voice over the wire and the romance has terminated in a matrimonial alliance. That isn't astonishing, but we would like to see the telephone girl who could fall in love with the average man through hearing him at the 'phone.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

"BEATS A FORD," SAYS GEORGE.

George Armentrout, construction foreman, who is doing some special construction work at Frankfort, has been seen recently on the streets driving a little yellow pony. George and his "sunflower line" pony have been the target for a lot of fun and "kidding" from local people about town, but they really can't "kid" George. He says his "yellow" pony has a Ford skinned any day.

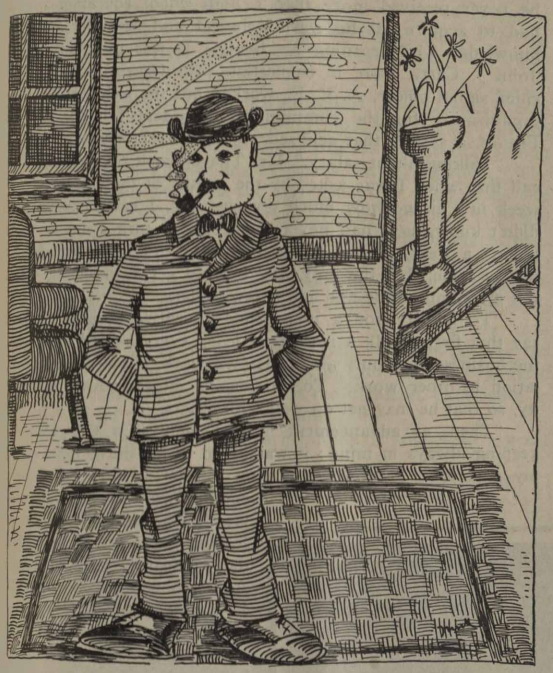
—I

LUCKY STRIKES

By W. M. K.

Contributions for this column are invited. They should be sent to W. M. Kendrick, Indianapolis.

Answer to last month's picture puzzle: Charlie Cora, of course.



Our Al-bum

Down beyond the B. and O.,
And, just north the O-hi-o,
There dwells a man named George,

And every mothers' son of those
That lives within these boundaries, knows
This man, named George.

And every fathers' daughter, too,
That live there, 'cept a very few,
Knows this man, named George.

But they don't call him George at all,
Instead, they've named him Daddy Hall,
This man, named George.
Now the tintype here, as I recall,
Is no one less than G. G. Hall,
This man, named George.

—

Now that Frank Fee's nom-de-plume (The Umbrella Man) has been firmly established we will start working on some one else. Who would you suggest?

A contribution from Bedford. (Thanks.)

Chief operator to student: "You shouldn't have placed these flowers on the switchboard. I will put them on my desk for you."

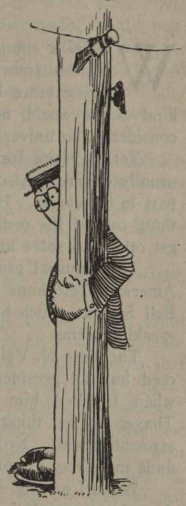
Student: "That's all right; you can keep them. They aren't much good, anyhow."

Society Items

David H. Whitham spent a part of two days at Lake Wawasee, recently.

Fred Thomas was in Greensburg again Sunday. He reports that the tree is still on the courthouse.

J. H. McCluskey was in town the other morning, but returned to Evansville immediately after being informed that his boss was also in town.



—

Sporting News

C. R. Woods went swimmin' two weeks ago Wednesday.

—

Weather Forecast

V. P.'s Rottger and Wampler predict warm weather, for some, in August and September.

—

General News

(Nothing of importance.)

—

Want Ads

To Let—Would like to farm this column out for the month of August.

—

July Puzzle Picture

Your cue. He belongs to the Rotary Club. He can drive a car and sleep at the same time. His name rhymes with pan, and he lives in Anderson. Three guesses.

Crawfordsville Employees Association Elects Officers

MEMBERS of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company Employees' Association at Crawfordsville held their regular meeting at the Odd Fellows Hall Wednesday night, June 22nd.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:
Mrs. Helen Edwards, President.
Miss Evangeline Douglass, Vice-President.
Mrs. Lucile Williams, Secretary.
Harry Mathews, Treasurer.

The organization presented Miss Bertha Burke, retiring president, with a half dozen salad forks and a cold meat fork. The presentation was made by Mr. Fee, manager.

After the business session an entertainment was enjoyed. Refreshments of ice-cream and cake were served.

Telephone Team Leads in Indianapolis League

The baseball nine is holding up its usual standing in the Indianapolis City League, the fastest amateur league in the State. The standing at present writing is:

CLUBS	W.	L.	Pct.
Indiana Bell	6	0	1.000
Fairbanks-Morse Co.	5	1	.833
Mid West Engine Co.	2	3	.334
Printers' Union	2	3	.334
C. M. B.	1	5	.166
Selmier Towel Co.	1	5	.166

Is there anybody who cannot save ten cents a day? Ten cents a day buys a share of A. T. & T. stock.

—In

"THINGS OFTEN JUST HAPPEN"

Excerpts from B. C. Forbes' Story About Harry B. Thayer, President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, Which Was Published in the American Magazine for June

WHEN a company having an army of some 250,000 employees (more than America's total pre-war army) and doing more business than all the other concerns of its kind in the world, needed a new president, only one man was considered, so universally was his fitness for the job recognized.

Yet his recipe for winning is refreshingly different from those usually offered. Also, he confesses that luck has played a large part in his career. He claims, too, that he has never done anything out of the ordinary himself, but has always contrived to get others to solve knotty problems.

This unusual product is Harry B. Thayer, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the parent of the Bell System, which has put almost all of us here in America on speaking terms.

Theodore N. Vail, at the time Mr. Thayer was named to succeed him as president of the telephone company, said to me, when I asked him why Thayer had been chosen: "Harry Thayer can get things done better than anyone else I have ever associated with. No matter what problem is put up to him, he finds some way of solving it."

When I quizzed Mr. Thayer, he replied: "I never do any of the solving myself." Pressed for a little more enlightenment, he added: "My plan has been to find the right man to tackle each problem as it came along and set him to working out a solution. Sometimes, when a man has told me a thing couldn't be done, I just told him it *had* to be done."

Mr. Thayer having become the principal employee of an organization employing a quarter of a million workers, I asked whether he thinks opportunities for advancing to success are greater in a small concern or in a large organization.

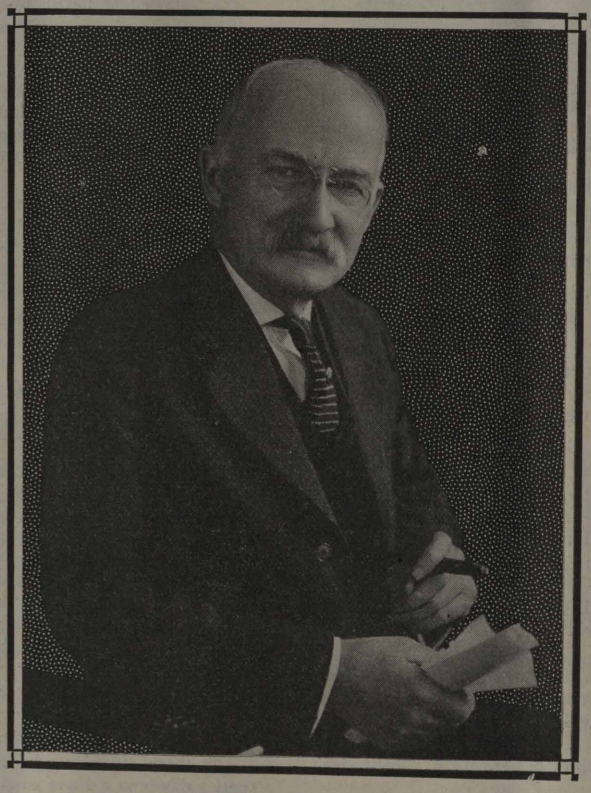
"I believe a young man," he replied without hesitation, "stands perhaps even a better chance in an intelligently managed big corporation than in a small concern. In a small concern you may have to wait years for a position ahead to develop. There is less room for growth. Also, length of service often counts too much; the rule of seniority often is deadening. In small concerns there is more likely to be favoritism, to say nothing of the handicap of relatives.

"Let me illustrate: Thirty-five years ago, when I was Western Electric manager in New York, one of the telephone company officials said to me one day, 'There's a young fellow over in Boston that ought to be in your factory. He is always studying the technical end of the telephone business.' I sent for the young man and engaged him. To-day he is the most celebrated telephone engineer in the world, notwithstanding the fact that he never received more than a high-school education and has had to acquire all his vast technical and scientific and other knowledge while earning his living. It was this man, Colonel John J. Carty, who, in connection with General Edgar Russel, chief signal officer, A. E. F., worked out the technical plans and organization for the communication system for our army in France, a system that eclipsed anything ever before known.

"Talking about salary," Mr. Thayer went on, smiling, "I recall that when I was asked by the cashier at the end of my first week in Chicago how much my pay was, I had to reply that I didn't know, as I had never inquired. It turned out to be ten dollars a week. I had to keep myself; and I discovered, when winter came, that the only way I could get a warm suit was to sell my summer one and add a few dollars.

"To qualify for a responsible executive position I should say that first of all, a man must learn every blessed thing about the business; not only about his own work, but also about its relation to other work. To do this, he must cultivate adaptability, so that he may get on well with others.

"Then, as advancement is won, here is a thought worth keeping always in mind; it was given to me thirty years ago by my superior: 'If you are getting $10,000 a year, and there is enough work of the $10,000-a-year class for you to do, don't forget that you are defrauding the company every hour you spend doing work that a $5,000-a-year man could do.'



HARRY B. THAYER.

"The hardest lesson for an executive to learn is that human beings are not made to specification. It must always be realized that a man who is a corker in a certain line of work may have some shortcoming that has to be balanced by some other man. The president of a company must see that all parts of the machine mesh. Nor is it sufficient simply to draw up a chart; he must make it *work*, and keep it working smoothly.

"Did you ever stop to think that the boss's position is the most unfortunate of all? When any other man makes a mistake, some executive, or manager, or foreman, can have a frank talk with him and tell him of it. There is nobody, however, to do the same thing for the boss. A boss can never find out what his subordinates really think about him, although they know more about his shortcomings than anyone else in the world. A subordinate may conceal his mistakes from his boss; but no boss can conceal his mistakes from his

subordinates.

"I sometimes think of the president of a large organization as a central telephone exchange. All the wires lead to the exchange. The president has to make the proper connections.

"A president ought to lay out his organization so that no routine work whatsoever comes to him. His job is to organize. He must analyze all the functions of his business, deputize each function to the best man available, and place before them all an ideal. This ideal, however, must be susceptible to modification according to the people you have to handle to carry out the ideal. The cast-iron organization is bound to fail. Each of us has a mouth and is given the same number of teeth; but no dentist ever born could devise a standard set of false teeth which would fit everybody.

"The executive and the man who aspires to become an executive, must never forget that his mind must travel ahead of his nose. You have to *look* ahead before you can *go* ahead. Taking care of business that arises day by day is not management. The telephone company maintains the most elaborate calculations and compilations of the probable future growth of every city and town in the country. Our policy has never been simply to provide facilities as needed, but to build ahead of requirements, so as to be able to cope with whatever conditions may arise. In foreign countries they provide telephone facilities for the *average* volume of business, with the result that the people are constantly subjected to long, vexatious delays. Here we prepare for the peak load, and until the World War came and disorganized everything, it was the uncommon, not the common, experience to have to wait for a telephone connection.

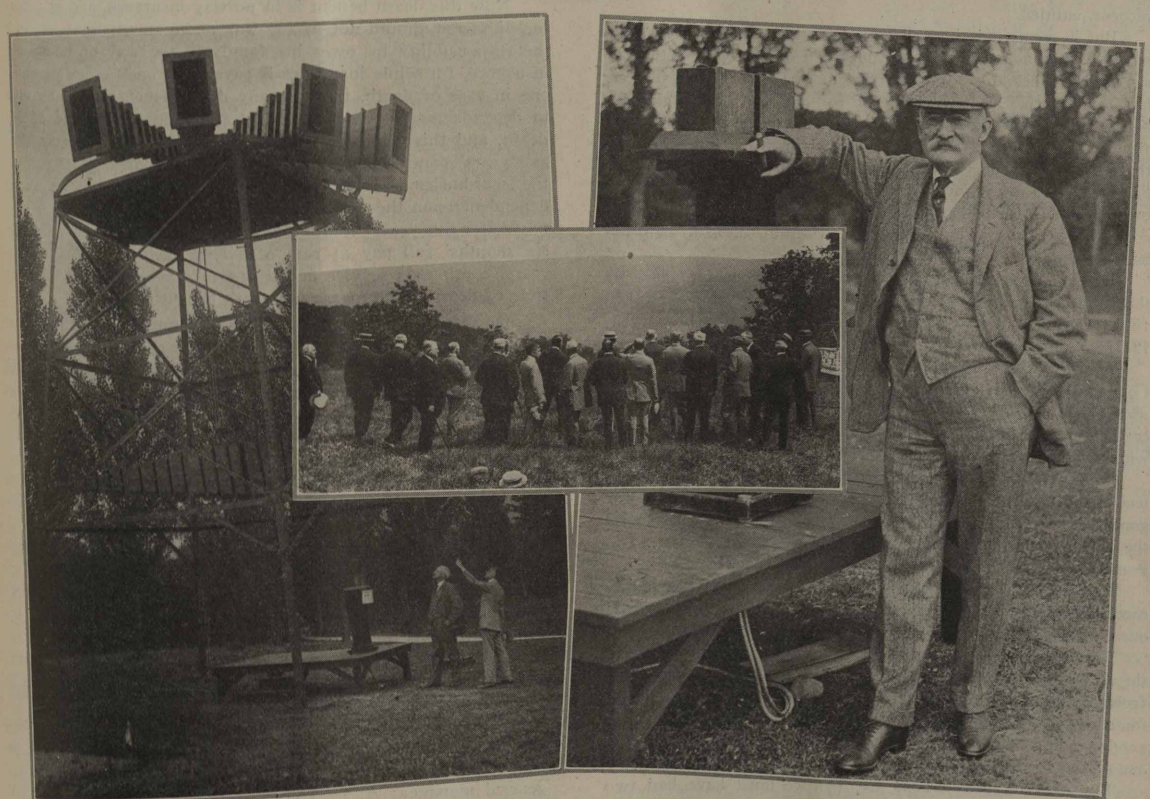
"In our business—and I have no doubt it applies to a great many other businesses—we are always trying to accomplish the impossible. We realize that it would be extremely useful if a certain thing or other could be done. We know that it has never been done by anyone else and that no way of doing it is known. But we turn our attention to it, keep on trying and experimenting, and it is remarkable how often the impossible, through persevering effort, becomes possible. More than once when some novel telephonic invention which captivates the imagination of the public has been introduced and the question was asked, 'Who invented it?' we have not been able to reply, except to explain that it grew out of the combined groping and experimenting and suggesting of a great many people who had their minds on the problem.

"This constant effort to achieve the impossible is nothing more or less than a species of foresight. And foresight enters into the achieving of any notable success of any individual or of a corporation. Foresight, in turn, springs from thorough mastery of the business."

When I tried to compliment Mr. Thayer on his foresight, he replied emphatically:

"No, I simply took the job our Chicago family friend could give me; and he happened to be in the telephone instrument making business. It wasn't foresight; just luck. Things often just come to a man. And when they come, there's no use trying to put on any airs. Conceit and bluff are so foolish, so childish."

Yes, things may "just happen"; but haven't you noticed that they usually happen to the fellow who knows what to do with them, how to handle them, when they do happen, and that big responsibilities have a habit of sliding off narrow undeveloped shoulders and landing on a pair of broader, stronger shoulders.



TELEPHONE COMPANIES' PRESIDENTS STUDY HUGE AMPLIFIERS.

At the right are Harry B. Thayer and Col. J. J. Carty (with arm raised) at the huge amplifiers on Yama Yama farms, near Naponach, N. Y. At the right is a "close up" of Mr. Thayer. The men in the center picture are presidents of Bell telephone companies listening to strains of music which originated in Chicago and were transmitted by wire to the amplifiers, which in turn intensified the sound waves so that they could be heard four miles from the horns.

MARY STUDIES THE EMPLOYEES' BENEFIT PLAN

By Mary O'Neil

WELL, do you know—perhaps I should be ashamed to admit it—but I have never had any real acquaintance with the benefits we telephone employees are entitled to after a couple or more years of continuous service.

Naturally I had heard of the Benefit Fund, and vague rumors concerning what had been done for certain afflicted ones, but being disgustingly healthy myself, I had never taken any special interest in investigating it, and in some way it had always had a sort of mythical ring to me until I came face to face with its far-reaching good.

All of a sudden it struck me that one really owes it to oneself to know what is going on, at least what is coming to him in a company where he works.

So I decided to study up on the little tan colored pamphlet entitled, "Plan for Employees' Pensions, Disability Benefits and Death Benefits" which our manager handed me and told me about when I came to work, and which, I am ashamed to say, I put in my desk and have never disturbed since. So I studied the little pamphlet and then had a long talk with our manager and he helped me to get it all straightened out.

What I couldn't seem to get through the cobwebs of my brain, (pardon my seeming conceit), was just where all the money came from when none of us ever is assessed, not even the tiniest per cent of our salaries held out for sick, accident or other benefits to which I learned we are, in accordance with our service records, entitled.

But it seems it is just all as much a part of the Bell Telephone System as switchboards, cables and other equipment. Yes sir, the late Theodore N. Vail, president of the A. T. and T. Co, had the "hunch," as it were, and I for one am mighty glad he had it, for I don't feel half so shaky and uncertain about my future and the future of those dependent upon me, since I know that all I have to do is play the game straight, stick to the company and keep my service record clear, and if sickness, accident, or some misfortune o'ertake me, it's a safe bet that the benefit committee will run a gang-plank out in my direction to help me back on deck.

Do you know that this plan was thought out for years by the brain heavyweights of the Bell System, as a reward for faithful service, and it has been in existence now since January 1, 1913?

A special fund is set aside in the Indiana Bell Telephone Company for taking care of employees' benefits. And I'll just wager that at least a third, if not half the employees with this company are as little familiar with the benefits to which they are, with certain specifications as to service, etc., entitled, as I was.

Of course we have to earn our right to special privileges extended the family, for until we have evidenced our stability, our good faith and our earnest desire to make good and stay with the company, by being in continuous service for at least two years, we are not eligible to any save accident benefits.

In other words, we shouldn't expect to draw on the family checking account except through accident, until we have proved our worth for at least two years.

This service may, however, be with any of the companies in the Bell system, so it behooves us to be most careful in going from one company to another, to get a transfer or special leave, something from the company we are leaving to show we are in good standing with them at the time of change, and also to keep our service record clear in case we come up for any benefits.

You see the specifications are that we must have had two years or more continuous service—get that, continuous—for we can't resign or be discharged, even though we have been with the company for forty years, and expect to come back and have our first round count.

In case of sickness, after we have been ill one week, obliged to be off duty for seven days, we can receive sick benefits, the point being that the first seven days do not count.

After two years' continuous service, or from two to five years, we are entitled (after the first seven days) to sick benefits equivalent to four weeks' full pay and nine weeks half pay.

After five years' continuous service, or from five to ten, we are entitled to thirteen weeks at full pay and thirteen weeks at half pay.

After ten years' continuous service—and it is gratifying to note how many employees have been with the company this long—we are eligible to thirteen weeks at full pay and thirty-nine weeks at half pay. In addition to this there is a death benefit through death either by sickness or accident (providing the deceased has someone dependent upon him at time of death), and pensions in case we remain with the company long enough to be eligible to them.

The pension fund is a story in itself, so I won't try to go into it this time, though it may be of interest to some to know that the minimum pension is $30 per month.

What most of us are interested in, I believe, are the sick, accident and death benefits.

Now this death benefit is in no way insurance, and as a matter of fact it should not in any way make an employee overlook the responsibility he owes his family in the way of taking out insurance, for while insurance is payable to one's estate or someone in case of death, the company death benefit is payable only to dependents, to those dependent upon us at the time of our death, and this (in case of death through sickness) only after five years' continuous service with the company. It is paid to the legal husband or wife surviving or the nearest relative who is dependent upon the deceased.

After five years' continuous service the death benefit includes six months' full pay at rate of salary at time of death. Ten years' continuous service entitles us to a year's pay at salary at time of death. The maximum death benefit is $2,000.

Quite naturally, since this death benefit is not in the nature of insurance but merely a protection for those dependent upon the deceased, *if there are no legal dependents, no benefit is paid.*

Concerning accident benefits, where the employee is hurt by accident arising out of and in the course of employment, the accident benefits begin at the time of injury, whether the employee has been with the company five minutes or five years. Accident benefits consist of full pay for thirteen weeks if disabled that long and half pay beyond that time as long as total disability continues.

In addition to what may have been paid following the accident or lingering illness caused thereby, death by accident entitles the employees' dependents to three years' pay with a maximum of $5,000. A burial fund of $150 is also given the dependent relatives of the deceased.

It is interesting to note that in nearly every case on record, the amount paid by the company in case of accident or death by accident is greater than required by law.

And when they told me that the Employees' Benefit Fund Committee met every week to consider our cases and that the committee is composed of Frank Wampler, vice president and general manager; A. R. Henry, secretary and treasurer; T. R. Keyes, general auditor; F. A. Montrose, general superintendent

of plant, and C. R. Woods, general superintendent of traffic, all men with long periods of service in the Bell System and men who have come up through the ranks from the lowest rungs of the telephone ladder, I had a feeling of comfort, security and satisfaction. I also learned that a very capable and well known Indiana physician sits in at each meeting of the Benefit committee, employed by the committee to give medical advice and assist in supervising the cases so that employees sick or injured may have the benefit of expert medical opinion.

The weekly sick report sent into the department by each patient or employee on benefit, is watched with as much care by those in this dispartment as the usual "nurse's chart" is by attending physicians. If the patient fails to improve as it would seem he should the weekly report shows it, and the medical adviser gets busy investigating to ascertain the cause.

OUR FAMILY ALBUM.

The group at the top of the left page are the Redmund sisters of Indianapolis. They are, from left to right—Helen Redmund, clerk in the Contract department; Elizabeth Redmund, stenographer in the manager's office; Mrs. John W. Huston, formerly operator at Webster office; Mrs. John W. Cook, formerly operator at Webster office, and Mrs. Millie Gilmore, complaint clerk. Below are Yeative Ullrich and Lillian Ullrich, sisters.

At the right, above, are Norma Rusche and Mrs. Mary Clover, sisters. Below are Nellie Timmerman, Belmont evening chief operator, Indianapolis, and Edith Timmerman, Drexel chief operator, Indianapolis, sisters.

So you see, too much care cannot be given to sending in the weekly sick report, nor too much frankness in stating exact conditions concerning ours or the case we are reporting. Conscientious answering of questions on this report helps many suffering employees.

Another interesting deduction I make from my effort to inform myself was that the committee's attitude always is *in favor of the patient* or employee.

In view of all the Bolshevik and socialistic propaganda spread broadcast in the past few years of how the men at the heads of big interests, big corporations throughout the country are grinding down the "little fellow," and amassing great wealth at the sacrifice of human lives which are as nothing to them, other than so far as they can be of service, I'll admit it was interesting to note that the slogan of the benefit department seems to be "Keep Lives and Homes Intact."

My advice to all readers of this article is: Study the Plan for Employees' Pensions, Disability Benefits and Death Benefits and inform yourself by making inquiry among your immediate superiors so that you will know how to protect your own service record and will know how to coöperate with the Employees' Benefit Committee in case you become elegible to benefits. More important even than these things, you will know how to help other employees; will be prepared to help others who do not know of these matters.

Indianapolis Commercial Strives for Better Understanding

NOT MANY think of a public utility as a selling agency, yet all exist or at least try to exist upon the revenue derived from their sales. The telephone company sells facilities for verbal communication, in other words, telephone service, and notwithstanding the adverse criticism sometimes heaped upon us by an irate subscriber, we do furnish the service and in the case of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company we are furnishing service at less than cost. However, such fact does not warrant or permit the grade of service in any way to deteriorate.

Phil M. Watson, district commercial manager at Indianapolis, holds the idea that the trials of the Traffic, the Plant, the Engineering, the Accounting and every other department of the company are to a large extent the trials of the Commercial department as it is the Commercial that comes in direct contact with the public, a contact upon which depends much as to public relations. Therefore, every employee of the Commercial department should not only understand the work of the other departments in more than a general way, but should be able to explain intelligently to the public methods of accounting, operation, installation or any other detail that may have in any manner caused a subscriber to complain or criticize. To this end Mr. Watson has arranged for the use of a Traffic class room at four o'clock each Tuesday and Friday, where one half of the Commercial department employees assemble and are addressed by a representative of the company. Because only one half of the employees can attend each meeting the same person talks both Tuesday and Friday upon the same subject. The following have held the platform at the meetings already held:

A. E. Smith, General Commercial Superintendent.
B. G. Halstead, Appraisal Engineer.
F. F. Davis, District Traffic Chief.
H. W. Shaw, District Plant Chief.
R. L. Kessing, Accounting Department.

These meetings are of great benefit. The Commercial employees see the work of the company from the other departments' points of view and they learn and understand the details of conditions whereby a subscriber cannot always get the unusual service frequently demanded. They gain a comprehensive and intelligent idea of the object they are selling, thus they are enabled better to explain to the public, and the spirit and the effect of cooperation between departments is greatly enhanced.

Muncie Chief Operator Entertains Basketball Team

MISS EDITH EASTER, local chief operator of the Muncie exchange, entertained the local telephone basketball team, and a few friends at her home on West Eighth street, Friday evening, June 10th. Music, dancing and contests were the features of the evening. A two-course luncheon was served to the following: Misses Margaret Heffernan, Lucile Wall, Bessie Brown, Ione Fortney, Dolores Ball, Catherine Langdon, Cleo Hindsley, Nora Mullen, Dorothy Kraus, Midge Hollis, Mary Weirbach, Mary White, Viola Leonard, Pauline Easter, Marion Jones, Dorothy Barton and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Barton.

Bell Telephone News

Published Monthly by the
INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

EDGAR S. BLOOM, *President*
C. H. ROTTGER, *Vice President*
FRANK WAMPLER, *Vice President and General Manager*
THOMAS R. KEYES, *General Auditor*
G. A. KOSITZKY, *Chief Engineer*
A. R. HENRY, *Secretary and Treasurer*
OSCAR PETERSEN, *Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer*
WALTER HANSEN, *Assistant Treasurer*

AMORY T. IRWIN, Editor
EVERETT E. FRIGANZA, Assistant Editor
W. R. BURLING, Advertising Representative
BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING - - - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—Two Dollars a Year in advance, to all persons except employees of the Telephone Company

Bell Telephone News Ten Years Old

WITH this issue the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS completes its tenth year. The occasion might be supposed to call for a special edition, bouquets on the editor's desk, etc., etc. In our earlier, leaner years it might have been possible to spare the space necessary to recount the triumphs and successes of the world's greatest telephone magazine, but just now economy forbids. The magazine has little room to devote to sentimentalizing by the staff; the pages are filled with more important material.

The first issue of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS was distributed in August, 1911. At that time one edition only was printed for the five telephone companies then constituting the Central Group —Chicago Telephone Company, Wisconsin Telephone Company, Central Union Telephone Company, The Cleveland Telephone Company and Michigan State Telephone Company. Many changes have taken place in this decade. The Central Group of Bell Telephone Companies as such has been broken up. The Michigan State Telephone Company has established a new publication, "The Mouthpiece"; the Central Union Telephone Company has ceased to function as an operating organization; the Chicago Telephone Company has become the Illinois Bell Telephone Company; The Cleveland Telephone Company has become The Ohio Bell Telephone Company; and a new company, Indiana Bell Telephone Company, has come forward to operate the Bell System in the state of Indiana. The BELL TELEPHONE NEWS now publishes a complete, separate edition for each of these companies, with a few general features common to each edition.

The circulation of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS, originally 28,000 rose to 44,000; dropped to 36,000 when the Michigan State Telephone Company passed out of the Central Group, and has since risen to 40,000. This is by far the largest circulation of any strictly telephone publication in the United States—probably in the world.

The first number was compiled by five persons who were editors of the five smaller publications which were combined into the NEWS. Gradually a force has been built up until now the magazine has a representative in practically every exchange, department, district, division and general headquarters in the four states it covers. In the early days it was frequently necessary for the editor to use strong-arm methods, figuratively speaking, to secure enough material. Requisition was made on convention reports for long articles of general and technical character. Today the exact reverse is true. It is often difficult to find space to print all that is offered.

With the continuance of the coöperation so generously accorded during the past few years the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS will continue to merit and to hold the enviable position it has attained in the telephone world.

Communities Known by Their Utilities

EVERY community is known by its utilities. Good lights, abundant power, good telephone service, good transportation, tell a stranger within the gates more about a city than can the spoken word. Where any of these services are not efficient, experience warrants the deduction that some influence is at work there which lessens the desirability of that community as a place of residence and occupation; a good place not to invest money; a good place to stay away from. For the stranger appreciates that a utility, like any other business, has its incentive to develop in the fact that it is prosperous.

With the exception of gas, all of the utility services—electric light and power, electric transportation and the telephone and telegraph—originated from the minds of inventive Americans. In this country there has been the greatest progress in their development, American public services being the envy of the world.

Although the public services have come into general usage within the life-time of the man still in his forties, they have become every-day necessities of modern life.

Weaken them or derange them and the whole nation is thrown out of gear. This was demonstrated during the war by the railroads. It has been shown wherever electric railway, telephone, electric or gas service has been suspended by strikes or otherwise, social, commercial and industrial activities first slacken and then stop—and then decay sets in.

Accident Prevention

ARE we forging ahead or standing still in accident prevention work? This is the question that confronts the boss as each accident comes to his attention. Our company has spent and is spending considerable money in safety work, mostly in education, calling our attention to a responsibility which is our own. It is utterly impossible for the management to prevent all accidents regardless of how much effort and money it spends.

The foundation of success in accident prevention rests with the foreman and the workman and it is our job to get this responsibility where it belongs and secure the coöperation of the man, who if he be careless, will suffer an injury.

Accident prevention is one of the forward steps of civilization and as the world never goes backward, it is here to stay.

Hello, Havana

TELEPHONE communication with Cuba has been established over a new submarine cable, and Havana has been brought as close as Harrisburg or Hannibal to every Chicago transmitter. Boston and New York business houses have been quick to make use of the new line.

The island republic, already closely bound to the United States, will find the cable for spoken messages a new aid to friendship between the two countries. Their interests are identical and any means of bringing them into closer association is to be welcomed.

Some day Mexico will learn what Canada and Cuba have long known. Then every stimulus to friendly intercourse will be employed, and all the peoples of North America will be close neighbors in spirit and practice as well as in the matter of location.—*Chicago Journal.*

Luck vs. Labor

LUCK is ever waiting for something to turn up. Labor, with keen eyes and strong will, will turn up something. Luck lies in bed, and wishes the postman would bring him the news of a legacy. Labor turns out at six o'clock, and with busy pen or ringing hammer lays the foundation of a competence. Luck whiles. Labor whistles. Luck relies on chance. Labor on character.—*Cobden.*

DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCING OF THIS COUNTRY'S LARGEST PUBLIC UTILITY

An Address Before the Bond Club of Philadelphia by W. S. Gifford, Vice-President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, in Charge of Finance

Here is a concise statement of facts which employee-stockholders and those considering the purchase of stock should know. It explains the purpose, the property and the revenue of the A. T. & T. Company. Although intended for bond men it is not "technical" and can be understood by any telephone man or woman.

IT is the policy of the Bell System to inform the public fully regarding all phases of its business. I shall, however, assume that many of you have not had time to follow the development of the business as it has been set forth from time to time in the reports to the stockholders, statements to the press, reports to commissions, and information sent subscribers.

The Bell System employs some 250,000 men and women, and furnishes telephone service to some 12,000,000 subscribers. Its plant has been built with the savings of several hundred thousand people who have invested in its securities.

The development of its organization has been one of evolution and growth and has made possible a comprehensive telephone system in this country which is not approached anywhere else in the world. The long distance lines, connecting the territories of the various operating companies are owned and operated by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. There are now some twenty principal operating Bell telephone companies covering the United States. The telephone apparatus for these companies is chiefly manufactured and supplied by the Western Electric Company, which is the largest manufacturer of telephone apparatus in the world. It is peculiar to the Bell System that all of these companies use the same apparatus and the same operating methods and are governed by the same policy. Therefore, any subscriber in any company can talk satisfactorily with any subscriber in any other company.

The A. T. & T. Company as the central organization owns for the most part a large majority, and in many cases, all of the stock of these operating companies. It provides expert advice and assistance in accounting, financial, legal, operating and maintenance methods, and engineering. It furnishes the telephone instruments with which you are all familiar. It keeps these instruments in repair and up to standard at all times. Although the American Company owns and operates directly the long-distance business, including leased wire service, for practical purposes it is operated as a separate dapartment of the company and as though it were an associated operating company. The American company owns nearly all of the stock of the Western Electric Company which acts as the purchasing and warehousing branch of the Associated companies, and also as before stated, manufactures nearly all the telephone apparatus. The American company maintains an extensive research department in which hundreds of experts and scientific investigators, graduates of the world's greatest universities, are employed. It is perhaps unequalled in size and scope.

We have, therefore, an organization of some twenty operating units, supplied by a highly equipped manufacturing and supply organization, and supervised by the A. T. & T. Company.

The A. T. & T. Company is then not a holding company in the ordinary sense of the word. It owns stocks and other securities in its Associated companies but in addition to that it furnishes directly part of the telephone service through its long lines department; it furnishes telephone instruments and it furnishes expert advice and assistance, including the development of new apparatus and the planning of more economical ways to use the present apparatus.

The revenue of the A. T. & T. Company consists of its income from its investments in Associated Companies, of its income from investment in such companies as the Western Electric Company, the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, and the Cuban-American Telephone and Telegraph Company. It also receives from the Associated operating companies a payment equal to four and one-half per cent of their gross receipts which is in payment for the instruments, which are owned by the American company and furnished to the Associated companies, and in payment for the expert managerial services performed.

I would call your attention especially to the fact that through the American company's ownership in the Western Electric Company, whatever profits there are on the manufacture of telephone apparatus are invested in the business and accrue to the benefit of the telephone users.

With this picture in your mind of the Bell System and the American Company's relation to it, you may more readily understand the financial problem. The Bell System builds in the course of a year some $180,000,000 of telephone plant. Part of this is to replace plant which has worn out or become obsolete. The problem of finding the money to build this vast amount of plant is one that is of particular interest to you. In the first place, there is a certain amount of salvage from the plant which is taken out of services. In some cases dismantled portions of the plant are re-used; in other cases it is sold for junk. This provides some of the $180,000,000 in plant which we have just referred to. In addition, there is that portion of the cash received from telephone subscribers which is set aside as a reserve for depreciation. It has always been the policy of the Bell System to maintain its property in first class condition, and above all to provide adequate reserves against obsolescence and the wearing out of its plant. This money is invested in plant rather than left in cash in the banks, or invested in other securities. In addition, some of the money needed comes from undivided profits of the System—those surplus earnings which are left after the payment of fixed charges and dividends. With these various sources of cash we are able to take care of a substantial part of our plant program, but by no means all. There is still left to be financed through new money some $70,000,000 to $90,000,000 a year. This at first seems like a large sum of money but we must remember that we are dealing with the entire United States and not with one city or town.

Frequently the telephone business is confused with a manufacturing or industrial business. I should like to make very clear the distinction between a utility such as the telephone business and a manufacturing enterprise. The manufacturing company, if its business grows, occasionally is obliged to build additions to its plant, but not continuously. In the telephone business the growth and the construction is continuous. It is as though you had a corner grocery store which could take care of 100 customers, and when one or more customers more are added to the list, it is necessary to build another grocery store. This,

however, is the normal thing in the telephone business and each new addition is to take care of new customers which enables it in turn to carry itself financially. So that the fact that such large sums of money are necessary annually to take care of the growth of the telephone business is really a factor of strength and not a consideration that should create concern. The fact that business does grow continuously, and the fact that during periods of relative business depression its growth continues only slightly retarded, is a factor of safety and steadiness.

During periods of unusual business activity, industrial companies very properly make large profits and correspondingly during periods of depression, their profits may be little or none. In the telephone business as is proper, profits are not large at any time but they are maintained steadily even in times of depression. This is necessarily so. If no extraordinary profits are to be made, it is clear that rates are properly so adjusted as to avoid losses.

Just a word to explain the relation of the American company to the Associated companies in this financing. The American company undertakes as far as possible to temporarily finance the Associated companies as they need it, for the most part on demand notes at a rate of interest lower than the market. From time to time these Associated companies either issue securities to the public in the shape of bonds, notes, preferred stocks, or it may be that the American company takes additional common stock in the companies in payment of the amount due it on these temporary notes.

For instance in Pennsylvania last fall, the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania issued $25,000,000 of 25-year seven per cent bonds with which you are all familiar. This money was used by the Bell of Pennsylvania to pay off notes to bankers and to the American company and the balance will be employed this year and next year in carrying out the construction program within its territory for those years.

Since 1916, until recently, the money markets have been such that this business, along with many other businesses, has borrowed either on short term notes or on mortgage long term bonds for new financing. We have issued substantial amounts of both and the investing public have quickly taken the offerings.

It is obvious that a sound financial policy should call upon the owners of the property for an additional investment in the business as soon as financial conditions would permit. The debt of the Bell System is approximately equal to the stock outstanding, but I would call your attention to the fact that with $1,500,000,000 of property only about $250,000,000 of the debt is represented by mortgage bonds, the rest being collateral trust bonds, convertible bonds, and short term notes, so that you will note that we are a long way from having mortgaged our property to an extent that would be in any sense alarming. A careful study of the standing of our stock in the market for some time past shows conclusively that it is looked upon as a steady investment security, the market price having fluctuated less than that of industrial and railroad stocks, having been even more steady during 1920 than railroad and industrial bonds. It is clear, therefore, that the price of money is a large factor in determining the price of A. T. & T. Company stock.

Before speaking of the change in our dividend policy from eight per cent to nine per cent, I would like to say a word about the equity of the stockholder in the business. Due to the conservative policy of the company in providing for depreciation reserves, and in not paying out all of its earnings in dividends, and due furthermore to the method of financing employed by the A. T. & T. Company, namely, the issue of convertible bonds, there is behind every share of stock of the A. T. & T. Company an equity in the assets of the system of over $200 a share. The cash paid into the treasury for A. T. & T. Stock, as a matter of fact, because of these bond conversions has been $36,000,000 in excess of the par value of the total stock outstanding. You will see therefore that the A. T. & T. Company is in effect undercapitalized, so that a nine per cent dividend upon its stock is less than five per cent upon the equity of the stock. When you recall that the Cummins-Esch bill provided that railroad rates should be fixed so as to provide six per cent upon the property as a fair return, the question of whether it was safe for the American Company to pay nine per cent dividend upon its stock, or whether it could afford such a dividend, is answered.

In this connection it is interesting to know to whom this increased rate goes. We have today over 151,000 stockholders of record of the A. T. & T. Company. More than half of them are women. The average number of shares held is about twenty-nine. The employees of the System have to a very large extent become stockholders. Over 24,000 are stockholders of record and some 42,000 have for a year and a half past been paying for stock on an installment plan.

Recently the directors authorized an issue of $90,000,000 new stock to the stockholders of record of May 20th. This issue has not been underwritten, in fact no issue of A. T. & T. stock has ever been underwritten. This offer does not expire until July 20th but you will be interested to know that we have already received hundreds of letters from stockholders who are anxious to know if they can get on the same terms more than their established quota. With this $90,000,000 stock added to the stock already outstanding, the amount of stock in excess of the debts will be substantial.

American Telephone stock is perhaps a little peculiar in one respect. Investors are advised not to put all their eggs in one basket. If you could buy stock in a railroad company which pooled a substantial part of all the railroads of the United States, I believe that regardless of whatever the temporary condition of the railroads might be, our confidence in the future and the need for that great utility would be such as to make the stock of unquestioned worth. In the case of the American Telephone Company the investor in that stock in effect buys into the telephone business of the country. He buys telephone eggs and through the American Company they are distributed in many baskets. If temporarily, as has some times been the case, one or more of the operating companies is, on account of various conditions, not as prosperous as it is entitled to be, that does not mean that the telephone business as a whole is in difficulties. Our experience has been that it is only a matter of time when such a company that may be temporarily short in revenues, is able to get to a position where it carries its proper share of the load.

To sum up, the A. T. & T. Company and its Associated Companies furnishes an essential public service through 12,000,000 telephones to the entire nation. In the rendering of that service it employs a quarter of a million of people—men and women—and its $1,500,000,000 of plant is owned by over 150,000 stockholders. Due to its conservative financial policies it is entitled to earn and can earn enough to keep all of its securities at all times sound and desirable investments. Its methods are well known to all. It accords and receives fair treatment from all constituted authorities and grows in strength as it grows in size and is governed by sound traditions of service.

A Letter from T. D. Lockwood

Boston, Mass.

Mr. Amory T. Irwin, Editor,
BELL TELEPHONE NEWS.

My dear Mr. Irwin:—

I much enjoy reading over THE BELL TELEPHONE NEWS every month; and am always delighted to observe that the standard of the NEWS is so fully maintained.

But in your number of May, the article which chiefly pleased me, is that on Page 31; which reproduces the remarks of the U. S. Judge of the Colorado District court, in his decision in re Denver Tramway Co. It is good sense and good honesty.

The entire issue, however, is good, but then your paper is always good.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) THOMAS D. LOCKWOOD.

THE MONTH IN INDIANA

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

C. A. Cora, Representative, Indianapolis

Webster Office

MISS BETTY LOGSDON spent a delightful vacation at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Miss Florence Basey has returned to work after an illness of several weeks.

A number of Webster girls have returned from their vacations. Misses Helen and Myrtle Kennedy visited in Dayton, Merle and Rilla McCain visited with friends at Louisville, Mary and Ruby Milter spent two weeks with their parents in Illinois, Gladys Ricketts had a delightful two weeks' stay in the country near Louisville, and Elizabeth Huser varied the monotony of her everyday life by living in a tent in real primitive style at Kawinna, Indiana.

Mrs. Margaret Geetin, our Webster locker matron, went to Washington on her vacation and Mrs. Ida Peacher visited her old home and friends in Kentucky.

—

Irvington Office

MISS NORMA KEMP has been transferred to Randolph. Mrs. Georgia Brown has resigned to return to her home in Dallas, Texas.

Miss Salena Williams resigned and was married on June the 14th to Howard Miles.

—

Toll Office

MISS EDITH HALL surprised us by announcing her marriage to Mr. Newton. The ceremony was performed at Louisville, Kentucky, April 23rd. All together—"We wish you many years of happy married life, Edith."

Miss Nell Lusk, assistant chief operator, is spending one month's vacation visiting in Newport News, Virginia.

Miss Georgann Merz has resigned to enter the millinery business. We wish her success in her new undertaking.

Misses Edna Mathias, Edith Horn, Lois MacCommon, Grayse Talbott and Catherine Ross camped along a creek near Clermont one Saturday and Sunday. We all approve of such outings, but to play "Safety First" we will wait until Misses Reba Harkins, Marie Higgs, Martha Pommerening and Mary Dugan graduate from swimming school so that our cries for "Help" will be answered by real life savers.

A number of the Toll girls picnicked at Broad Ripple. Their evident enjoyment of the rides on the merry-go-round and thriller proved that all grown ups are children at heart.

The girls greatly appreciate the new furniture in their rest room and loudly proclaim that camping trips, picnics, boating parties, etc., no longer hold any charm for them. They are perfectly contented to spend all their spare time resting in their new quarters.

Auditor of Receipts' Office, Indianapolis

MISS LILLIAN KROECKEL has returned from a vacation spent at Chillicothe, Ohio. Lillian reports good eats were plentiful, as were oodles of beautiful scenery and wonderful times in general.

Miss Julia Lanahan has left us for a trip to Denver. We

SOME OF THE BELL ROOTERS FOR OUR INDIANAPOLIS TEAM.

cannot understand why "Julie" picked on Colorado, as we know she isn't an expert swimmer. So long, "Julie," and a pleasant trip.

Our old friend, Mayme Kerins, thinks she is failing in health, so she spent a week-end in the country.

Dan Cupid is doing good work in the Toll Billing section of the Receipts division. First to become a bride was Josephine Callahan, who on April 30th became Mrs. Russell Roberts. Next

Mr. McConaha, Utility. Mr. Huckleberry, Right Field. Mr. Hoefercamp, Star Rooter (with apologies to Mr. Daniels). Mr. Bishop, Third Base. Mr. Stevenson, First Base.

MEN WHO ARE HELPING TO KEEP THE INDIANAPOLIS TELEPHONE TEAM IN THE LEAD.

on the list was Lucille Staggs, as on June 2nd she changed her name to Mrs. Walter Owens. Last but not least (up to the time of going to press) is Miss Ethel Carney, who on June 25th became Mrs. Albert Enslin. Good luck, girls, and plenty of it, but the rest of us are truly sorry there are not enough men to go around.

Indianapolis Commercial Office

MRS. GILMORE and Susan Brown returned from a short visit to Columbus, Ohio.

Miss Ethel Meier of the manager's office motored to LaFayette to attend the Purdue Prom.

Miss Helen Redmond of the Contract department left last month with her brother and mother on a motor trip to Boston, Mass., to visit her sister, Elizabeth, formerly of the manager's office.

The employees of the Contract department together with the

INDIANAPOLIS COMMERCIAL FOLKS ENJOYED A BASKET PICNIC LAST MONTH.

manager's office force and the district commercial manager took baskets last month out to Riverside Park and defied the flies, chiggers and mosquitoes during a dinner in the woods, after which they inspected the service of all the amusement devices of the midway.

We are in receipt of the announcement of the marriage of Davis M. Shryer, formerly of the Plant and Commercial departments to Miss Helen George, June 8th. They will make their new home in Evanston, Illinois.

Central Division

DIAMONDS ARE SHINING brightly in the Bedford exchange. Miss Vada Carter, chief operator, and Mabel Ragsdale, local operator, are wearing new rings on the left hand (?) finger. Who is next?

Miss Nellie Fish has been reemployed as night operator at Bedford.

John B. Able, who was elected plant representative from the Central division to the Theodore N. Vail Medal committee, was in Indianapolis last month attending the meeting.

Miss Ada Shield, toll operator at Bedford, spent a week-end in Bloomington recently. Another victim fell to Bloomington charms.

The Fowler employees of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company have enjoyed four very pleasant evenings recently, one at the home of Aurora Martin, one with Gladys Martin, one with Mrs. Ote Danner and one with Lydia Washburn. The first three were purely social interspersed with games, contests, music and last, but by no means the least in importance, delightful refreshments. The meeting with Miss Washburn was a business and social meeting combined. The operators' school which convened at LaFayette was discussed and Mrs. Phillips, chief operator, and Emma Thornbrough, toll operator, gave a review of it. After the business session a general good time was enjoyed and delicious refreshments were served.

Erchel Phillips of Fowler entertained Mrs. Rexie Ward and Lola Stephenson at a theatre party one night last month. The evening was so much enjoyed that another was held the following Thursday evening.

Marion Staples and Harriet Shoup, both of Fowler, are attending students' school.

Erchel Phillips spent a week-end in Frankfort with Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Clark. Mrs. Clark was formerly chief operator at Fowler.

Miss Marion Staples is our new operator at Fowler.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray M. Clifton of Fowler spent a week-end in Gas City visiting friends.

We wonder if Emma won't enjoy the new couch which we are getting for the rest room. If she sleeps any sounder the next time, well—we don't know just what methods we may have to resort to.

Mrs. Ethel De Mier has accepted the position of relief operator and Irene Martin will work the vacation time at Fowler.

Mrs. Nancy Sierp of the Shelbyville exchange is enjoying a vacation with friends in Kokomo.

Misses Mayme Price and Helena Ferris, local operators at Shelbyville, have returned from North Vernon, Ind., where they spent a very delightful vacation.

Oneida Robertson, toll operator, who has been employed at the Shelbyville exchange for several years, has resigned her position.

Miss Hazel Talbert of the Shelbyville exchange has gone to Columbus, Indiana, where she will visit with friends and relatives.

Jessie Irving, chief operator at Shelbyville, has become very fond of swimming. We might suggest that she take better care of her friends who are unable to stay out of the river.

A swimming party was enjoyed by a number of the employees of the Traffic department and their friends on Thursday morning, June 2nd. Although everyone could not swim, there was not one who did not make an attempt. A delicious lunch was served after which everyone was quite ready to return to Shelbyville.

Misses Lena Bennett, Ione Williams, Lucy Modlin and Florence Whitehead are student operators at Shelbyville.

The local employees of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company at Shelbyville entertained the division employees with their annual picnic at Flat Rock Cave on Sunday, June 5th. Those present from out of town were Frank Wampler, vice president and general manager; A. S. Barnett, division superintendent, and family; D. H. Whitham, general contract agent; E. A. Smith, general commercial superintendent and family; L. E. Freeman, commercial agent, and family; H. M. Guthrie, division plant superintendent; William A. Shaw, division equipment superintendent, and family; Earl Talbott, superintendent of interest companies, and family; E. L. Hamlin, construction superintendent, and family; Z. W. Leach, secretary of the vice president, and family; Charles Linsley of the Plant department; Mr. Kaylor and family; Misses Cozette Siner and Frances Rembusch, all of Indianapolis. The day was spent in swimming, boat riding, dancing, pitching horse shoes and all out-of-door sports. 'Most everyone came back with an extra coat of tan or sunburn but having enjoyed a good time. The most exciting feature of the day was when Morris Marlowe fell into the river up to his ears.

Mrs. Ruby Jones has returned to work at Shelbyville after a leave of absence.

Mrs. Isabelle Shurr gave the girls at the Frankfort office a

ON JUNE 14TH CRAWFORDSVILLE EMPLOYEES AND THEIR FAMILIES PICNICKED AT MILLIGAN PARK.

very pleasant surprise last month when she came in with a very suspicious looking basket on each arm. Now what do you suppose was in those baskets? You could never guess, so we will tell you. In them were two of the loveliest angel food cakes you ever saw, and they not only looked good, but they were delicious. Isabelle told the chief operator when she resigned her position as toll operator to keep house that when she could bake as good a cake as her mother did she would give us a treat, and she kept her word.

New operators to be added to the Frankfort force are Mrs. Lela Clinger, Clara Freas, Mary Holmes, and Faye Hester. Both Clara Freas and Mary Holmes are former operators. Mrs. Clinger and Mrs. Hester were experienced operators, coming from Lima, Ohio, and Crawfordsville, respectively.

Mrs. Goldie Henson and Miss Esther Fickle, both Frankfort local operators, have left the service of the company, their resignations having been effective in June.

To all appearances May seems to be a more attractive month for a girl to change her name than June. There were four girls of the Frankfort operating force to be married in May. Mabel Campbell started the ball rolling by changing her name to Reef on the first day of May. The next marriage was Miss Mary Lipp, instructor, to Frank Kingery, which occurred May 15th. After a wedding trip to Michigan City, Mrs. Kingery returned to her duties at the office. The next marriage was that of Miss Alline Purcifull to Fred Cory on May 22nd. After a week's vacation Mrs. Cory returned to work. The last marriage which took place in May was that of Miss Della Ashley, local operator, to Ralph Ricker. Mrs. Ricker also returned to work, so the operating force did not suffer so much, since it lost only one operator, Mrs. Reef.

Miss Gazielle Waldo, chief clerk at Frankfort, has returned from Indianapolis, where she served on the Committee of Awards in connection with the Theodore N. Vail Memorial Medal.

Miss Clarice Mohler, Frankfort toll supervisor, has returned from a week's vacation spent visiting friends in Chicago.

Miss Edna Dougherty, senior toll operator at LaFayette, has gone to Bedford, and from there will go to West Baden and French Lick, to spend a two weeks' vacation with friends and relatives.

Miss Velda Ramey, LaFayette toll operator, sprained her ankle while getting off a street car, and was unable to work for a few days.

Miss Mary McCormick, LaFayette toll operator, has returned from a week's vacation spent with her father in Chicago.

Miss Edna Wein, who has been vacation operator for the past summer, graduated from Purdue University June 8th. Miss Wein is back on the force again.

Miss Anna Schrader, LaFayette toll operator, has returned from a week's vacation spent at home, eating, sleeping and drinking. As yet we have not been able to find out just what she drank.

Miss Mary Strubel, LaFayette toll operator, has returned from a week's vacation with her parents "down on the farm."

Miss Beryl Whiteside, LaFayette toll operator, enjoyed a week's vacation with friends in Kokomo.

Misses Lulu Brown, Erma Yost, and Helen Bouldo have been added to the toll force at LaFayette.

Miss Frances Carter, evening supervisor at LaFayette, has returned from a week's vacation spent with friends in Indianapolis.

Miss Aldean Elsea, LaFayette toll operator, has returned after spending her vacation with her parents in Buck Creek.

Miss Ina Deardorff spent a week end with her parents in Wabash.

Miss Betty Doty, LaFayette toll operator, delightfully entertained a number of friends at her home one Sunday in honor of her seventeenth birthday.

Miss Josephine Price, senior toll operator at Lafayette, spent a week's vacation with her mother and friends at Frankfort.

Miss Florence Graham spent a week-end camping with friends on the Wabash.

Miss Genevieve Polstra, night toll operator at LaFayette, has returned to work after a slight illness.

Misses Florence Weisbecker, Russie Souders, Betty Doty, Elnore Bergsma, Doris Thise, and Florence Graham attended the carnival in West LaFayette several evenings last month.

Miss Wiesbecker won the prize for "going over the falls" the most gracefully.

Miss Miriam Birch, toll operator at LaFayette, has gone to Detroit, Michigan, to spend two weeks as the guest of friends.

Miss Mildred Brookie, better known as "Bill," toll supervisor at LaFayette, was married June 1st to Ray Towers, also of LaFayette. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. E. E. Moorman of the First Christian Church at Frankfort. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Towers left for Canadaigua, New York, where they spent two weeks. They returned June 12th, and the next day received the congratulations of the entire force.

On May 27th a number of the Frankfort employees gave their manager, W. E. Alexander, a surprise party at his home on South Columbia Street, May 28th being his birthday anniversary. While Mr. and Mrs. Alexander were enjoying a nice drive over the city, the "surprisers" slipped in by twos and threes. After they had all arrived, they spent breathless moments (and they were breathless too, because they had all the doors and windows closed to give the appearance of "nobody home") waiting for the return of Mr. Alexander and his family. When Mr. Alexander unlocked the door and switched on the light everybody gave a "war whoop" and came running into the room. Mr. Alexander was so completely "gotten" that he first blushed and after a few minutes said, "Well, I'll be a darned son of a gun," which brought forth much laughter from the guests. After things became more quiet, little Miss Venita Alexander, Mr. Alexander's daugher, presented her father with a black silk umbrella with an engraved silver handle. This was so unlooked for that Mr. Alexander simply became weak. Everybody else was almost weak after the laughter which ensued. The remainder of the evening was spent in a social manner at the close of which Mrs. Alexander served a delightful luncheon. Those present were M. G. Waldo, chief clerk, Mrs. Edwin Griffith, cashier, Bernice Bryan, clerk, Mary Kingery, instructor, Marvella Rogers, evening chief operator, and Olo Goswehr, Pearl Leachman, Clarice Mohler, supervisors, and Miss Edith Price, chief operator at LaFayette.

Misses Helen McCue, Ruth Rhorer and Helen Spurgeon have been added to the Bloomington payroll.

Miss Myrtle Hanson has been promoted to night chief operator at Bloomington. Chloral Young succeeded Elsie Cooper as clerk. Miss Cooper, now Mrs. Dwight Haflich, resigned to take up home duties.

On May 25th Bloomington employees drove to Jackson Creek on a picnic. After the eats it began to rain. All piled in cars and moved to town. The rest of the evening was spent in a hall where they had refreshments and music. Regardless of the rainy weather everyone had a very good time.

Misses Helen Palmer and Carol Chasteen, part-time operators at Bloomington, are working vacation hours since school is out.

Miss Floney Medaris, toll operator at Bloomington, has resigned to enter Central Business College at Indianapolis.

Miss Leona Robinson, toll operator at Bloomington, spent her vacation in Indianapolis, a guest of Misses Nell Prince and Helen Wampler. Miss Wampler was formerly of the Bloomington office and is now toll supervisor at Indianapolis.

Misses Dorothy Lane and Gayle Beaumont of Bloomington are also on the vacation list.

Miss Flora Boyd, toll operator at Bloomington, died May 26th after a long illness.

Operators at Bloomington presented Miss Daisy Zikes, chief operator, a leather pillow top for her birthday. All wish you many more happy birthdays, Miss Zikes.

Ada Shields, toll operator at Bedford, spent her vacation visiting friends in Terre Haute and Jasonville. She came back two days late and was also ill so she must have had too good a time or too much to eat.

We cannot find out where Mabel Ragsdale, local operator at Bedford, spent her vacation, but we think she stayed home preparing for that long looked for event.

Edith Sharr of Bedford is having a hard time settling down after spending her vacation in Freetown, Indianapolis and Bloomington.

Caroline Rhoda of Bedford was on the vacation list last month.

Messrs. L. E. Freeman, commercial supervisor; W. A. Shaw, equipment supervisor; Charles Long, traffic supervisor; Harry Layson, engineer; and Mr. Gohlar from the equipment department, Indianapolis, were at Crawfordsville for a few days, working on the new equipment which is to be installed soon.

Miss Aletha Watts and Paul Tapscott recently underwent operations. Mr. Tapscott, central office repairman at Crawfordsville, has resumed his regular duties, and Miss Watts, operator, will be able to return within the next few weeks.

Mr. Mathews, plant chief at Crawfordsville, spent a few days in Indianapolis.

Miss Maye Redmond, a former clerk in the commercial department at Crawfordsville, now working in Washington, D. C., has been spending a few days with friends here.

Miss Bertha Burke, cashier at Crawfordsville, entertained several of the employees one evening in June.

Eastern Division

THEY'RE married. Robert Newberg, assistant wire chief at Kokomo, and Hazel Grover, night operator. Mrs. Newberg has been transferred to day toll. A party for the Newbergs was given at the home of Mrs. Julia Lear, toll operator, and a number of the operators were there. Dainty refreshments were served and many entertaining games enjoyed. Everyone had a dandy time.

Miss Ruby Hunt of Kokomo spent her vacation in Cincinnati, Ohio. She says she had a wonderful time.

Miss Minnie Caskey of Kokomo spent a week-end in Fairmount.

Miss Lucy Hayes of Kokomo, toll supervisor, is auntie to a fine pair of twins, Hazel June and Herman Jr., Hayes. Congratulations, Lucy.

Miss Harriet Harmon, Kokomo toll supervisor, is on a week's vacation. Miss Clara Warfle is acting in her place during her absence.

Mrs. Beulah Marshall, formerly Miss Hawkins, is with us again at Kokomo. She has been in Cleveland, Ohio, for about a year.

Miss Eula McKinney has been promoted to local supervisor at Kokomo

Miss Florence Lamoureux, Kokomo chief operator, went to the races, via the air line. Aha! a real romance.

Miss Lillie Ruse of Kokomo spent her vacation at Center, Indiana, visiting friends and relatives.

Miss Nellie Young was married last month.

Margaret Alexander, local operator, New Castle, resigned her position to be married.

"Meeks Greenhouse" sent the New Castle girls four dozen roses, thanking them for their good service.

The Traffic and Plant departments at New Castle enjoyed a "weenie" roast, swimming and boating at Shiveley's Park, Tuesday evening, May 24th.

Bessie Van Meter, evening chief operator, Olive Jackson, toll operator, and Lola Taylor, Ruth Young and Helen Baase, local operators, New Castle, are taking vacations.

The Traffic, Plant and Commercial Departments enjoyed a picnic supper, boating and swimming at Shiveley's Park, Thursday evening, May 26th.

Members of the Plant Department, New Castle, camped at Shiveley's Park for two weeks. The Traffic department wished them a good time and hoped they had no accidents.

Northern Division

ON May 7th, Howard C. Keifer, garage foreman at South Bend, was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Thorngren, stenographer at the O'Brien Varnish Works. Mr. and Mrs. Keifer immediately after the ceremony departed for a short honeymoon in Chicago. Monday evening, May 9th, the garage force hooked a trailer to one of the large trucks, placed an electric light over it (to form a halo), loaded the couple on the trailer, well decorated with signs, "just married," etc., and with a party of about forty-five took the newlyweds for a joyous chariot ride around the city of South Bend. Mr. and Mrs Keifer have the hearty congratulations of the telephone organization.

It was prophesied about the first of the year that wedding bells would be ringing sometime in June for the Engineering department, at South Bend. On June 6th, Cupid led another couple to the altar. Edward J. Hartzer and Miss Hilda Marabaugh of Monterey, Indiana, were married at St. Anen's Church at Monterey, Indiana. After the wedding breakfast, Mr. and Mrs. Hartzer left for a two weeks' trip to Kansas City, Missouri, as guests of Mr. Hartzer's sister, Mrs. L. James. Mr. Hartzer has been in the employ of the telephone company for nearly two years and has gained a wide circle of friends. Heartiest congratulations are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Hartzer.

L. J. Ostrander, assignment clerk of the Cable department at South Bend, has returned from a week's vacation.

Miss Betty Hittig, clerk in the South Bend Plant department, attended the wedding of her cousin in Chicago, May 11th.

Miss Susie Vrabel, local work order clerk, South Bend, has been Mrs. Albert Gunn since January 19th. Susie, you are a rascal.

Miss Anna Mulkerin, South Bend local operator, was married Wednesday, June 8th, to Henry Scheibelhut. Congratulations from the bunch, Anna.

On May 31st all employees off duty went to Barron Lake, Michigan, to Reid's, for a weiner roast and dance. The water proved to be so attractive to some that they could not be persuaded to attend the weiner roast and had to fill up on ice cream cones purchased by A. M. Taylor. Outside of that every one seemed to have had a real good time. Mr. Reid turned over his place to the telephone employees free of charge and says that we should come back any time. Hurrah for Mr. Reid!

Miss Fites, South Bend toll operator, and Mrs. Beamer, toll operator, each enjoyed a weeks' vacation.

Miss Martha Wittner, South Bend toll rate clerk, has been absent several weeks because of illness.

Miss Rintzch and Miss Fisher are students added to the toll force at South Bend.

Miss Keller, high school student will be with the toll force at South Bend during the summer.

The Hatfield kids of South Bend have got a new car. It has a self-starter so they have dismissed the cranker they hired. They are getting along just fine now and a good many girls have enjoyed rides in the new car.

Miss Carrie Weber, South Bend night operator, was married on June 1st. She was one of the first June brides in South Bend. Congratulations.

Miss Louise Van Evera, South Bend toll chief operator, played the part of Little Eva in Uncle Tom's Cabin last year and her ability as an actress proved to be a success so this year during her vacation she has been offered the part of Miss Ophelia. Lots of luck, Miss Van Evera.

THE TOLL OPERATING ROOM AT MUNCIE.

During the past year the toll room at Muncie has handled an average of about five hundred calls a day. The standard of efficiency has been very high and the girls take pride in keeping errors down to a minimum. There is a friendly rivalry existing between the local and toll operating forces, each vying with the other to furnish the best service possible.

Miss Helen Hoham, South Bend toll operator, surprised her friends when she announced her marriage to Aloysis Lamirand which took place April 30th.

Miss Grace Fleisher, South Bend toll operator, will spend her vacation at her home at Berrien Springs, Michigan.

Miss Frank, South Bend toll operator, spent a week's vacation at her home in Aurora, Illinois.

Miss Swank, South Bend toll operator, returned from a week's vacation spent at her family's cottage at Michigan City.

Miss Ruby Cunningham surprised her friends by announcing her marriage to John Scholl. Congratulations.

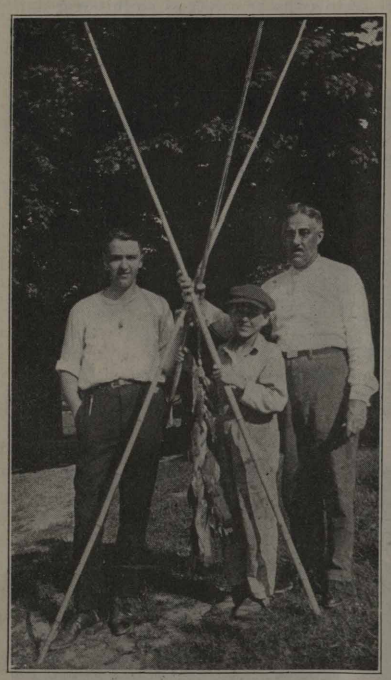
Miss Emma Spencer, Mishawaka all night operator, spent a most enjoyable vacation, motoring to Pittsburgh and return. Emma says the roads are wonderful.

Miss H. Woltman has been promoted to evening chief operator in South Bend local, and Mrs. G. Cotton in South Bend toll.

Murder has been committed in the South Bend office; up until now there are forty victims. For further particulars inquire of Mrs. Byers concerning mice.

George E. John of the Commercial department at Muncie, spent his vacation visiting his mother at his former home at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. He reports a very enjoyable trip. However, his usual "fish stories" are lacking, which he claims is due to the general unsettled condition of the country.

Frank W. Rolen has been appointed plant chief at the Muncie exchange, succeeding John F. "Cap" Smith. Mr. Rolen came from Shelbyville where during the last year he has been district plant chief. Previous to his position at Shelbyville, he was plant chief at Terre Haute, having been with the company at that place for fourteen years. He will move his family to Muncie as soon as he finds a location.



A REAL FISH STORY

As the story goes, on May 28th E. B. Lyster, South Bend Lincoln wire chief, and son Edmund motored with Kenneth Hewitt to Mr. Lyster's former home at Saddle Lake, in Michigan, for the week-end on a fishing trip. They claim to have caught eighty fish. The question is, are there eighty fish shown in the above picture or is it customary to throw some of the smaller ones back into the lake?

The employees of the Muncie exchange have already enjoyed several picnics this season. The first was held by the tool girls at Mounds Park at Anderson on May 25th. Boating, dancing and swimming were enjoyed by about twenty-six employees.

About twenty of the local girls in the Traffic department at Muncie enjoyed an outing at McCullough Park, Wednesday, June 1st. There was an abundance of good eats and a good time was enjoyed by all.

One of the most enjoyable affairs of the season thus far was the picnic at Shiveley's Park near New Castle on the evening of Friday, June 3rd. This was given in honor of A. E. Smith, general commercial superintendent, A. S. Barnett, division superintendent of the Central division and C. E. Sears of the Engineering department, all of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company at Indianapolis.

About ten of the girls in the Muncie Traffic department surprised Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Williams on their seventeenth wedding anniversary on May 25th and presented them with a beautiful piece of cut glass. Here's wishing them at least thirty-three more years of happy wedded life. Mr. Williams is wire chief at the Muncie exchange.

Cupid has claimed another victim at Fort Wayne, Miss Elsie Millirns having exchanged that name for Mrs. Charles Miller.

Interest in bowling is increasing among the Fort Wayne operators. Several of them entered a recent tournament, but they decline to give the scores.

Mrs. Avis Brunkhart spent a week's vacation with friends in Findlay, Indiana.

Lucile Finney, Fort Wayne toll operator, spent her vacation at Benton Harbor, Michigan.

Mrs. Charles Miller has returned to Fort Wayne after spending her two weeks' vacation with her parents at Fairmount, Indiana.

Mrs. Margaret Bosley, Fort Wayne chief operator, spent her vacation with relatives and friends at her old home, Springfield, Illinois.

Miss Pearl Clouse, toll operator for the Commercial Telephone Company, Warsaw, Indiana, entertained the Fort Wayne Bell toll operators recently at her cottage at Tippecanoe Lake, and a most enjoyable time was spent boating and fishing. It is whispered that some of the young ladies went a little too far in the matter of bathing, forgetting that water and a hot sun make a rather bad combination where fair and tender skin is involved, and as a result several reported for duty presenting a more or less parboiled appearance but declaring that the fun was worth the price. Wait until the sun goes down, girls, and you can escape it. Those enjoying the frolic were: Mrs. Margaret Bosley, chief operator; Miss Alta Clause, clerk, and toll operators Avis Brunkhart, Mabel Hershberger, Lynden Inderrieden, Pauline Ratliffe, Lillian Tackwell and Mildred White.

Glennie Kantner, chief operator at Kendallville, returned after a two weeks' vacation visiting relatives in Warsaw.

Doris Walter, clerk in the manager's office at Kendallville, spent the week-end and Memorial Day in Toledo, Ohio, visiting friends.

Howard Pool and Robert Drake, equipment men, are now at work on the switchboard at the Kendallville exchange.

A. D. Lewis and N. A. Nicolai were recent visitors at the Kendallville exchange.

Doris Walter, clerk in the manager's office, Kendallville, spent a week's vacation at Big Long Lake.

Southern Division

THE fishing trip of Evansville folks scheduled for May 31st proved a great success. Seven couples met before sunrise and were motored to Hovey's Lake by John Caine. After the party reached their destination some one commanded that "he who catches no fish will be out of luck at supper-time." This was carefully observed and each one had oodles for supper. They enjoyed a general fish-fry beside all the goodies that the fairer sex prepared. Miss Elizabeth Patterson acted as "Merry-Fun-Maker" and Miss Novela Jobe as "General-Cut-Up." The happy group returned at a late hour, tired but happy. Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Ferguson chaperoned.

Misses Valada Doeschler and Alma Mathias of Evansville, while on a vacation visited friends at St. Louis, Missouri.

'Tis seldom we find a girl interested in chickens. It's usually the opposite sex, but in this case Miss Alma Mathias is a genuine "chicken inspector." She is very proud of the family of

THESE EVANSVILLE MAIDS GO A FISHING.
Left to right—Miss Della Bickmeier, Miss Isabella Bickmeier, Mrs. C. L. Ferguson, Miss Meta Doeschler, Miss Elizabeth Patterson and Miss Novela Jobe!

twelve, fortunately most of them are roosters. "How do you sell eggs, Matty"?

Miss Catherine Shepard of Evansville visited friends at Indianapolis while on her vacation.

Miss Irma Zapp, Evansville toll operator, has gone to Denver, Colorado, to visit Miss Celia Erans, formerly of Evansville.

The smile of Miss Valaria Grant, evening toll chief operator at Evansville, is being missed by the entire toll force. She has been confined at Walker's Hospital for three weeks. We all hope for her speedy recovery. Miss Hazel Crofts is acting evening chief operator during Miss Grant's absence.

Miss B. Forstmeyer of Evansville is on her vacation. Miss Lillian Brooks takes her place as toll rate clerk until her return.

Miss Margaret Johnson of Evansville is on leave of absence because of a serious case of blood-poisoning as the result of a fall some time ago.

Miss Matilda Rupp returned to work at Evansville after a two weeks' illness.

Miss Madaline Sapp of Evansville has given up night work to take day work.

Aha! the secret comes out. Sh! Miss Niona Schutz is a bride-elect of September. Watch your step, Niona.

Miss Ethel Elmendorf resigned her position on account of her mother's illness.

Miss Blanch Grubbs left service at Evansville to go to Pittsburg to make her home. She will also visit friends in Illinois.

Walter Baird, division plant supervisor's clerk at Evansville, is also on the sick list. Poor fellow has been all bloomed out with carbuncles but seems to be getting along fairly well at present. He believes in the old saying, "Grin and bear it, honey, doctor says its good for you."

Miss Hazel Hunsaker of Evansville while on her vacation visited friends at St. Louis, Missouri. We know she had a wonderful time.

Talk about accidents, this is the keenest heard of. Miss Helen Hill of Evansville fell through a downtown showcase and sustained nothing more than a bruised arm.

"Daddy" Horrell. The old saying has come true. Mr. Stork presented Mr. and Mrs. William Horrell with a ten-pound bouncing baby boy. Mr. Horrell was formerly traffic superintendent of the Evansville office and was known to most of the girls as "Daddy" Horrell because of his kindness and good judgment. Good luck to Junior.

The following former Evansville employees have also had a visit from Mr. Stork: Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Brockmole—girl; the happy little mother was formerly Miss Hazel Ertel; Mr. and Mrs. Steve Halpin of Cleveland, Ohio,—boy; Mrs. Halpin was formerly Miss Marion Hooper; Mr. and Mrs. Gilson Pfender—boy; both were formerly employed in the Evansville office. Mrs. Pfender was Miss Ruth Eaton; Mr. and Mrs. John Hill—girl. Mrs. Hill formerly was Miss Lucile Fisher; Mr. and Mrs. John Heston, boy. Mrs. Heston was formerly Mrs. Georgia Stites.

The entertainment committee of the Evansville Plant Local of the Employees' Association is busy preparing for its annual picnic on July 23rd. They claim that they will outdo their efforts of last year, but we doubt if they can serve any better barbecued meats. We will let Mr. Montrose decide.

Norman Hewig, storekeeper at Evansville, attended the automobile races at Indianapolis on Memorial Day.

Charles Swarens, Evansville lineman, says that he would have attended the Dempsey-Carpentier boxing match at Jersey City on July 2nd if it had not been such a long walk.

A man speaking very poor English called information at Evansville and asked for Mr. Henn. Operator verifies name but misunderstood same, saying "Haynes, H a y n e s." Man corrects information operator by saying "Ach! no, operator, it iss Henn H-e-n-n, the female in chicken." Should this have been Miss Alma Mathias she probably would have known better. Miss Mary Hostler happened to be the operator; as she is more interested in a seven-passenger "Haynes" we see through it all.

Novel Features at Commercial Meetings

AN UNUSUAL FEATURE of the regular weekly meetings of the Indianapolis Commercial employees June 7th and 10th was a sale of telephone service to a particular and skeptical prospect and the adjustment of a vigorously contested account.

The prospective subscriber was represented by Bert Ball, and the commercial agent was L. E. Galbreath. The irate subscriber protesting "the bill" was Miss Mildred Heller and the collection clerk was Miss Sperlin, all of the District Commercial offices. Every objection against the service was raised, and the company's attitude assailed, the honesty of billing and other methods questioned and all the points usually raised by subscribers and prospects that believe in baiting a public utility were used for the purpose of bringing before all the Commercial employees the attitude sometimes taken by the public and the company's answers. The decision was very complete and lucid and educational but also contained many of the idiosyncracies so frequently exhibited by our customers and considerable humorous entertainment resulted.

Muncie Business Men Hear Rate Statement

THE CIVICS DEPARTMENT of the Chamber of Commerce at Muncie met Friday, June 3rd, and there were quite a number of the representative business men of the city present. An important subject before the meeting was the proposed revision of telephone rates. A. E. Smith, general commercial superintendent, and A. S. Barnett, division superintendent of the Central division of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, were present.

Mr. Smith, who was a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce when the division offices were located there, was called upon to discuss the petition now pending before the Public Service Commission. In a brief talk Mr. Smith very ably set forth the facts in the case. He expressed perfect satisfaction at the fairness of the Chamber of Commerce in its dealing toward the telephone company and felt sure that the subject would be dealt with according to its merits. John W. Dragoo, chairman of the civics department, said the matter would be presented to the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce for action.

A. T. & T. Company Has Largest Number of Stockholders

THE American Telephone and Telegraph Company enjoys the distinction of having more stockholders than any other corporation, there being approximately 165,000 holders in the parent company, including 43,000 employees.

SUMMER FROCKS AND WRAPS TO WEAR OVER THEM

Simple Blouse and Draped Skirt Embody Smartness of Many Designs—Chemis Frock Treads Straight and Narrow Path of Fashion—Heavy Crepes Used for Coats Built on Slender Lines

By Maude Hall

THE sun is rivalled in its glory in the brightness of the late summer frocks; nor is their smartness blasted by the ravages of its scorching rays. Augmenting the list of indestructible fabrics are several new sunproof materials which are a comfort to wear as well as a joy to see.

Every frock originated nowadays is destined for use on more than one occasion. Calendars are too crowded to allow time for frequent changes, so that a dress that is donned for the afternoon tea frequently is compelled to be worn for evening as well. The smartness of many a model is embodied equally in a

Patterns for Designs

The designs shown on these pages are supplied by The Pictorial Review, New York. Patterns may be secured from any Pictorial Review agency.

simple blouse and draped skirt. The high collar is also a contributing factor to a number of original models.

These three features are emphasized in a frock of blue Canton crepe trimmed with narrow Chinese embroidered braid. The waist has a deep V-shaped neck and fastens at the left-front side. The neck is outlined with the braid and there is a vestee of self-color georgette. The collar stands high at the sides and back, but is open at the front. The back of the waist extends over the shoulders, forming a yoke effect in front. Provision is made for long or short sleeves, but preference is given to the latter. Attached to the waist under a self-girdle is a two-piece gathered skirt over which is a gathered tunic, draped only over the front. Above the hem of the tunic is a band of the ornamental braid.

Well-dressed women who practice economy are going to be quite independent of real handkerchief linen hereafter, for among the indestructible novelties of the season is a fabric into whose composition linen and cotton go fifty-fifty. It has the appearance of real linen, but is more durable and much less expensive. The material is used in the development of a dainty blue frock, which requires no ally in the matter of decoration. The waist with open front, shows an inset vestee of its own material and a large collar, which may be made smaller, if preferred. Turn-back cuffs trim the short sleeves and there is a sash girdle with ends tied in a graceful bow at one side. The two-piece skirt with straight lower edge, is laid in plaits at the top, closing at the left side seam. It is attached to the lower edge of the waist. Over the skirt is draped a three-piece tunic, with open front, gathered at the top. If preferred, the lower edge of the tunic could be picoted instead of hemmed. This model can be as successfully reproduced in foulard, crepe, satin or gingham.

The chemise frock continues to tread the straight and narrow path of fashion. It is about the only model which does not show signs of being influenced by the tendency toward lengthened skirts. As long as a dress is straight and narrow, Fashion seems to agree that it can be short. Bordered foulard is an ideal summer fabric for a chemise frock. The distinguishing feature of a recently imported model is the short sleeves with a decided flare. Just at present there is no telling what is going to happen to sleeves. There is a certainty that they are going to be short, and it seems quite safe to predict that they are going to take on width as skirts acquire length. The foulard in question is made to be slipped on over the head. The border is used for the sleeves, so that they appear in accord with the lower part of the skirt. The front of the blouse opens slightly to expose a narrow vest of self-material. Entirely outlining the front and neck, however, is a simple bit of embroidery in dark blue and red. A string belt holds in the fulness at the waist.

Strikingly different, but equally charming is another chemise frock with long-waisted blouse of plain charmeuse satin and skirt of foulard in block design. Black and white are combined in the foulard and there is a black tie at the base of the V-shaped neck to hold together the slashed fronts of the blouse. The sleeves flare boldly and are trimmed with the skirt material, an idea which also finds expression in the sash. Quite attractive also is the parasol carried with this costume. It is of cream color silk, with a border composed of one broad red and one narrow black stripe. The parasol is true to tradition as regards shape, but a radical of radicals in its decorative scheme.

Never before did so many different materials enter into the construction of parasols as this season.

How to Make a Gingham Frock

LAVENDER undoubtedly is the color of the mode and everyone is wearing it. Here is a suggestion for a frock of lavender gingham. It features the long waist with skirt that is slightly fuller and longer. Tiny accordion plaited frills of self-material outline the collar and short sleeves. A black belt holds in the fulness at the waist-line. Medium size requires 4⅜ yards 36-inch or 3¼ yards 44-inch material.

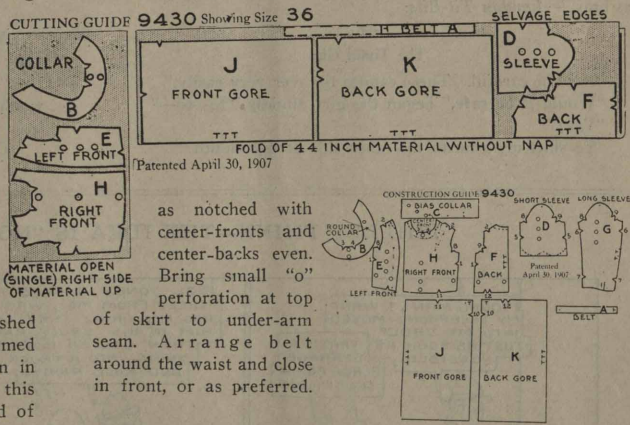
The front and back gores of the skirt are made without seams, as is the back of the waist. They, therefore, have to be laid along the lengthwise fold of material when the pattern is placed on the goods for cutting. The sleeve has the large "O" perforations resting on a lengthwise thread. The right and left front of the waist and the collar, are cut from an open width of material, as shown in the guide.

Before sewing the waist, decide upon the style of neckline desired and cut out accordingly, following the line of small "o" perforations describing the preferred style. Next, take up a dart on the shoulder in right front and stitch along the corresponding lines of small "oo" perforations, terminating the stitching at the single small "o" perforation Close under-arm and shoulder seam as notched. Lap right front over the left to line of small "o" perforations and tack lower lapped edges together. Finish for closing.

Sew collar to neck edge as notched. The little frill should be sewed between the collar and facing before the collar is attached to the neck. Bring left side edges of collar together and finish for closing.

Now, close seam of sleeve and sew sleeve in armhole as notched, with small "o" perforation at shoulder seam. Hold sleeve toward you when basting it in the armhole.

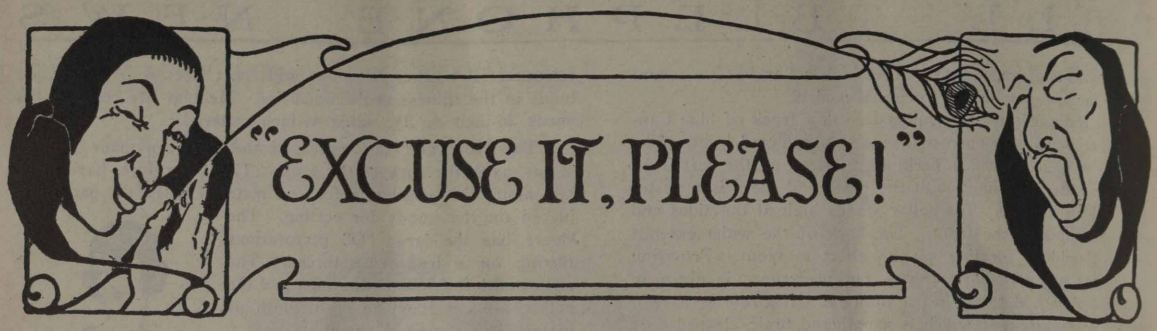
Take the skirt and join gores as notched. Gather upper edge between "T" perforations. Sew skirt to lower edge of waist as notched with center-fronts and center-backs even. Bring small "o" perforation at top of skirt to under-arm seam. Arrange belt around the waist and close in front, or as preferred.



Two Layer Spice Cake

Use 2 egg yolks; ½ cup brown sugar; ¼ cup butter or butter substitute; ½ cup molasses; 1 teaspoonful soda; 1 teaspoonful baking powder; 1 teaspoonful cinnamon; ½ teaspoonful cloves; ½ cup cold water, and 2 cups flour.

To the well-beaten egg yolks, add brown sugar and butter slightly softened. Cream well together. Add molasses and then the dry ingredients which have been mixed and sifted together alternately with the water. Beat well. Bake in 2 small layer tins. Use whites of eggs for frosting, if desired.



It takes sixty-five muscles of the face to produce a frown, and only thirteen to produce a smile. WHY WASTE YOUR ENERGY?

—

Hints for Amateur Gardeners

When planting potatoes, always plant onions close by. The opions will cause the eyes of the potatoes to run, thus making it unnecessary to water them.

If the egg plant isn't doing well, induce a setting hen to sit on it.

Maybe the lettuce doesn't come up because it is too modest. Give it a little dressing.

Plant string beans far enough apart so that when they come up they won't twine.

Melons need watching. Build a fence between each one so that they cantaloupe.

—

"Shut that door!" yelled the tough farmer. "Where were you brought up—in a barn?"

The man addressed meekly and silently complied, but the speaker, looking at him a moment later, observed that he was in tears. Going over to his victim, he apologized:

"Oh, come," he said, soothingly, "you shouldn't take it to heart because I asked if you were brought up in a barn."

"That's it; that's it," sobbed the other man. "I was brought up in a barn, and it makes me homesick every time I hear an ass bray."—*London Tit-Bits.*

—

The Timid Girl

"Now be careful. These canoes tip over very easily."

"Would it be safe," began the girl, timidly, "to—to—"

"Yes?"

"To shift my gum to the other side of my mouth?"

"Watch your step, Miss," cautioned the conductor on a street car.

"It isn't necessary," snapped the incoming passenger, "that bunch of sapheads on the curb are doing that for me."

—

A Tip

Generous Old Lady (using telephone for first time—to operator)—"As you've been so nice and attentive, my dear, I'm putting an extra nickel in the box for yourself."—*Boston Transcript.*

—

Newlyrich—"I'm getting an automobile. What is the first thing one ought to learn about running it?"

Wiseacre—"The telephone number of the nearest repair shop."—*Boston Transcript.*

—

Outaluck

"Number, please!" the 'Phone Girl said.
The former soldier shook his head.
"My number's gone," she heard him say;
"My dog tag has been thrown away."

—*American-Legion Weekly.*

—

She—"Why, it's only six o'clock. I told you to come after supper."

He—"That's what I came after."—*Exchange.*

—

No Use

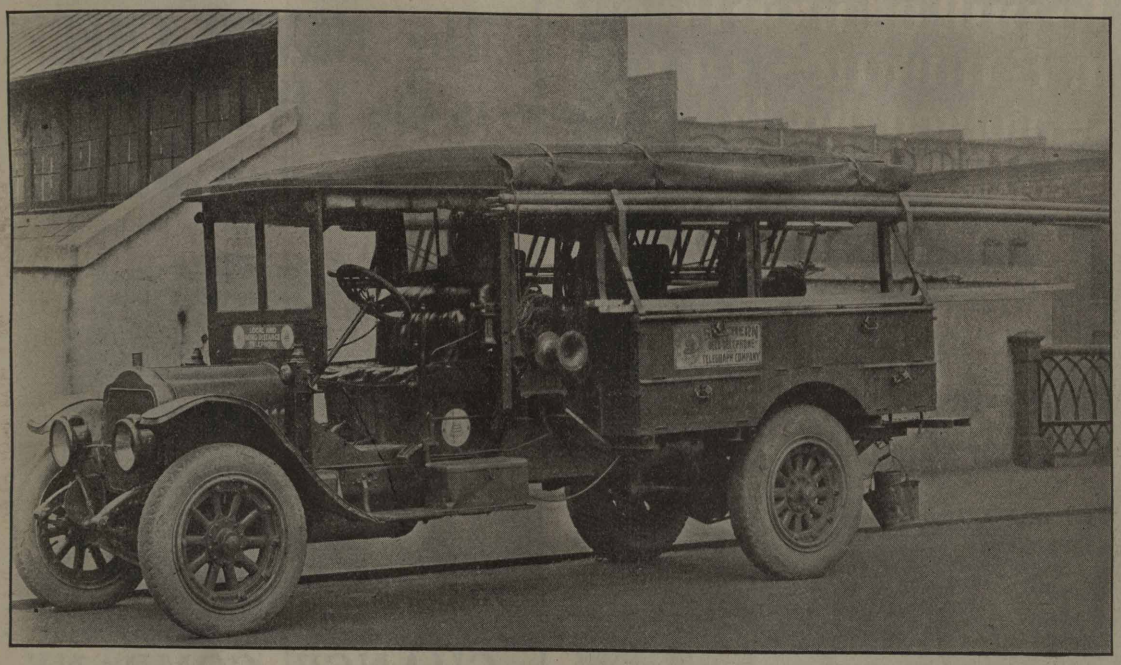
Mistress, to maid caught kissing the milkman: Mary, hereafter you will let me receive the milk."

"'Tain't no use, ma'am, Bill promised never to kiss no other woman."

—

Consider the firefly—all lit up and no place to glow.

PHILLUP PHINN—THE IDEA IS "NOT SO WORSE," AT THAT.



One of 56 White Trucks owned by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company.

White Trucks Predominate in Telephone Service

EVERY year the predominance of White Trucks in Telephone Service becomes more pronounced.

To-day there are by a wide margin more Whites than trucks of any other make, not only in the service of the Associated Bell Companies, but also in the whole field of Telephone Service.

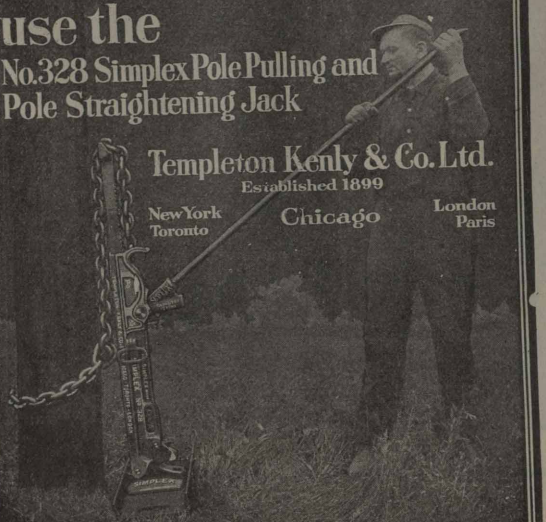
White Trucks have won this position of leadership because they have the stamina to give economical, dependable service, day in and day out, over a long period of years.

THE WHITE COMPANY
CLEVELAND

White Trucks

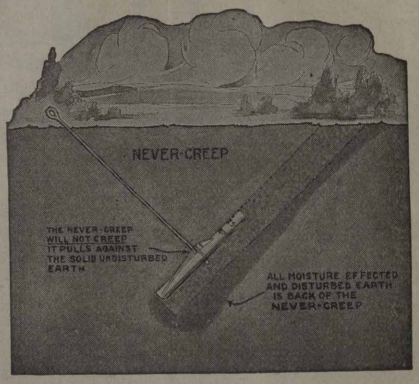
To pull a large Pole in 8 minutes or to straighten any Pole in less than Two minutes use the

No. 328 Simplex Pole Pulling and Pole Straightening Jack



Templeton Kenly & Co. Ltd.
Established 1899
New York Toronto Chicago London Paris

The NEVER-CREEP is the LIVEST Dead-Man ever buried



CHANCE COMPANY
Centralia, Mo.

There Are Many "Just As Goods" But Only One

R.W.P.
Reilly's Wood Preservative
The Standard of Efficiency

It is the greatest decay resistant for telephone poles and cross arms—the most widely used. It deeply penetrates and permanently protects the wood—no tar adulterant to clog wood pores—no volatile oil to dissolve or evaporate.

R. W. P. gives efficient protection when applied by brush or open tank method.

R.W.P. is best always—all ways

THE REILLY COMPANY, Indianapolis, Indiana
Plants: Indianapolis Minneapolis Mobile Seattle Norfolk

I 384
B 433 an
V. 11-12

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

One Policy | Universal Service | One System

Volume 11 | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, AUGUST, 1921 | Number 1

PLANS COMPLETED FOR EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION

Committee Finishes Work and Company Officials Approve Plans as Adopted

THE Indiana Bell Telephone Employees' Association, which was sketched roughly in our issue for July, has reached the point where it may be said to be an accomplished fact. The committee of employees elected to recommend awards of the Theodore N. Vail medal has also completed its work of formulating the plan for the employees' association. This plan has been adopted by the representatives and approved by the president and operating officials of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company.

The initial step toward forming this association was taken March 15, 1921, when the following letter was addressed to all employees:

Indianapolis, Indiana, March 15, 1921.

To All Employees:

The management of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company has for some time realized the need for a plan which will provide a better medium for the interchange of views and suggestions between the employees and the officials. The rapid growth of our industry and increase in the number of employees, have created new problems. There are now so many people in the organization that it is getting difficult for us to keep in intimate touch with each other, and problems pertaining to our business of serving the public, to working conditions, compensation, hours of labor, safety, efficiency, education and other matters of mutual interest to the management and the employees, have become more difficult of solution.

Therefore, there seems to be a definite need for some plan which will afford our employees an opportunity to meet collectively with the management for the consideration of matters of common interest, without in any way interfering with the right of every individual to deal directly with his or her superior officers through the regular channels of organization.

In view of these circumstances, it has been decided that the employee representatives elected to membership on the Theodore N. Vail Memorial Fund Committee of Award, as provided for in General Bulletin No. 10, shall be given an opportunity to consider the matter of an employee association or a plan of employee representation, when they come together in Indianapolis in May. Employees who are elected to positions on the Memorial Fund Committee of Award, should, therefore, come to Indianapolis prepared to remain a week or ten days, or perhaps a longer period.

We are satisfied that the ability and leadership of our employees is of so high a grade, and the loyalty to the service of the public so strong, that a plan of association or representation can be evolved with a true understanding of social and economic conditions, which will insure a high esprit de corps, and a fine spirit of coöperation, and will materially increase our value as servants of the public.

A. E. SMITH,
General Commercial Superintendent.
F. A. MONTROSE,
General Superintendent of Plant,
C. R. WOODS,
General Superintendent of Traffic.

Approved:
FRANK WAMPLER,
Vice President and General Manager.

The employees' representatives met in Indianapolis, and after careful consideration, have adopted the plan which is printed in full below.

PLAN OF INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION

Indianapolis, Ind., June 29, 1921.

To All Employees:

The undersigned Committee, created to determine and set forth the principles essential to the value and durability of an Association of telephone employees, presents herewith the results of its work in the form of a plan for such an Association.

In pursuance of its work, the Committee has held conferences and, through sub-committees, has devoted much intervening time in determining the apparent desires of employees in all sections of the State, with particular regard to representation of the various groups and to the make-up and localization of the separate councils. All questions have been decided by the Committee without dissent of any member, and the plan represents, therefore, the best and the unanimous judgment of the Committee, with due recognition of widely varying local conditions and relationships.

The first step toward establishing the Association is the formation of the Local Councils. The Committee suggests that this step be taken in the following manner:

(a) Where a local Association already exists, a meeting of such Association should be called to consider and vote upon the question of accepting the Plan and constituting itself into a Local Council or Local Councils thereunder.

(b) Where a local Association is not in existence the employees eligible to each Council should determine an early convenient date for meeting and see that by posted notice and verbal message all concerned are advised thereof. A temporary Chairman should be elected to conduct the meeting and the question of accepting the Plan and forming a Local Council should be considered and voted upon.

The Committee earnestly urges that in the case of either (a) or (b) every effort be made to secure a large attendance at the

I—

meeting, as it is vital to the success of the Association that the action taken should represent the majority views of employees as a whole rather than the views of any small proportion.

In order to bring the Association into existence as promptly as possible, the Committee also earnestly urges that the plan be accepted as herewith presented instead of being referred back to the Committee with suggested changes, which would necessarily delay action until such changes could be passed upon by all other Councils. Should changes be desirable, they can be brought about by amendments after the Association is formed, as provided for in Article X.

E. C. Belzer, Chairman, Fanchon Hall,
M. G. Waldo, Secretary, Mary Leonard,
John B. Able, Owen L. Miller,
Irene Breeden, Harman Ogalsbee,
H. L. Brown, Freda Pfeifer,
Angeline Griffith, Ida V. Sutton,
Committee of Employee Representatives.

Plan of Indiana Bell Telephone Employees Association

Preamble

The Employees and the Management of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, appreciating that their interests are closely interwoven and mutually dependent, and desiring to assure and perpetuate their present cordial relationship upon a definite and durable basis of understanding and confidence, do hereby, with full realization of their joint obligations to the public and to each other, establish and adopt by their representatives duly elected and appointed, this plan of coöperation.

Definitions

The words given below, wherever used in this Plan, shall have the following meaning:

Employee—shall mean and include any person in the actual service of the Company.

Management—shall mean and include the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, the General Officers and the General Department Heads of the Company.

Article I

Name and Purpose

Section 1—Name.

The name of this Association shall be Indiana Bell Telephone Employees' Association.

Section 2—Purpose.

The purpose of this Association shall be:

(a) To maintain a spirit of mutual coöperation and confidence by providing regular facilities for the exchange of views and suggestions between the employees and the management.

(b) To provide a means whereby the management may better know the preferences and appreciate the points of view of the employees working under its supervision, in order that efficiency and a high spirit of coöperation and mutual understanding may be developed.

Article II

Organization and Membership

Section 1—Organization.

This Association shall consist of Local Councils, Local Conference Committees, Division Conference Committees, General Conference Committees and a General Assembly, as hereinafter provided.

Section 2—Eligibility.

All employees, except employees who have definite authority to hire or discharge, who have had six (6) or more months of continuous service with the Company, immediately prior to date of application for membership shall be eligible to membership in a Local Council. The period of "continuous service" of applicants for membership shall be based on the record established for the "Plan for Employees' Pensions, Disability Benefits and Death Benefits."

Section 3—Membership.

Membership will constitute a definite act of joining as shown by issuance of a membership card signed by the Secretary of the respective Local Council.

Article III

Local Councils and Local Conference Committees

Section 1—Where a Local Council May Be Formed.

Departmental Local Councils may be formed in each Exchange or General Department having five or more eligible employees in any one department.

Joint Local Councils may be formed in Exchanges having less than five eligible employees in each of the three departments.

In Exchanges or General Departments having less than five eligible employees in any one department, the employees of such department may join a council formed by one of the other departments at the same location. Such a Council shall then be termed a "Joint Local Council."

In Exchanges having less than five eligible employees in all departments, the employees at such Exchanges may join the nearest departmental or Joint Local Council.

Section 2—Election of Local Conference Committee.

Each Local Council shall elect three of its members to serve as a Local Conference Committee for a period of one year. In a Joint Local Council one member shall be elected from each department, if three departments are represented in the Council; if two departments are represented, two members shall represent the department with the largest number of employees.

Section 3—Eligibility.

To be eligible to serve as a member of a Local Conference Committee, an employee shall be a citizen of the United States, shall have reached at the time of election the age of twenty-one (21) years in the case of a male and eighteen (18) years in the case of a female and must have been a member of the Local Council at least one year prior to date of election, except that at the first election held under this Plan, the employee must have been employed at the place of election one year prior to date of election.

Section 4—Officers.

The local Conference Committee shall elect one of its members to serve as Chairman, and one as Secretary. These officers shall also serve as President and Secretary of the Local Council.

Section 5—Management Local Conference Committee.

The Management shall appoint a committee composed of not more than three members representing the Management, for the purpose of meeting with the Local Conference Committee.

Section 6—Matters Referred to Division Conference Committee.

Any matters that cannot be satisfactorily disposed of by a Local Conference Committee and the corresponding Management Committee in joint session, shall be referred to the Division Conference Committee.

Section 7—Meetings.

Each Local Council shall prescribe in its By-Laws when its regular meetings shall be held and shall also provide in its By-Laws for special meetings.

The Local Conference Committees shall hold regular monthly meetings with the Management Committees and may hold special meetings at such other times as either the Local Conference Committees or the Management Committees may desire. The Chairman and Secretary of the Employees' Local Conference Committee shall serve as Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the Joint Local Conference Committee.

Article IV

Division Conference Committees

Section 1—Membership.

The members of the Commercial, Plant and Traffic Local Conference Committees shall, each year, elect in each Division

from their number three members, from each department; the Accounting Department, three members (one from Disbursements Division and two from Receipts Division); and the General Departments, four members; who shall comprise a Division Conference Committee for each department. Each Division Conference Committee shall select one of its members to act as Chairman and one to act as Secretary.

Section 2—Management Division Conference Committee.

The Management shall appoint Committees, each Committee to be comprised of not more than three members, from each of the respective departments for the purpose of meeting with the respective Division Conference Committees, to confer on any matters that are presented.

Section 3—Matters Referred to General Conference Cimmittees.

Any matters that cannot be satisfactorily disposed of by the Division Conference Committees and the corresponding Management Committees, in joint session, shall be referred to the General Conference Committees for decision.

Section 4—Meetings.

A joint session of each Division Conference Committee and the corresponding Management Committee shall be held on the second Monday in November of each year. Other meetings may be held at any reasonable time on call of the Chairman of the Employees' Division Conference Committee, or the Management Committee. The Chairman and Secretary of the Employees' Division Conference Committee shall act as Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the Joint Division Conference Committee.

ARTICLE V

General Conference Committee

Section 1—Membership

There shall be a separate General Conference Committee for each of the departments, viz., Commercial, Plant, Traffic, Accounting and General. Each Committee shall be composed of the following: For Commercial, Plant and Traffic Departments, the Chairman of each of the respective departmental Division Conference Committees; for Accounting Department, the three members of the Accounting Department Division Committee; for General Departments, the four members of the General Departments Division Committee. Each General Conference Committee shall select one of its members to act as Chairman and one to act as secretary.

Section 2—Management General Conference Committee.

The Management shall appoint Committees, each Committee to be composed of not more than four members from each of the respective departments, for the purpose of meeting with the respective General Conference Committees, to confer on any matters that are presented.

Section 3—Matters Referred to Executive Officers.

Any matter that cannot be satisfactorily disposed of by the General Conference Committee and the corresponding Management Committee, in joint session, may be referred to the General Officer of the Department concerned and, if necessary may be further referred to the Vice-President and President in turn.

Section 4—Meetings.

A joint session of each General Conference Committee and the corresponding Management Committee shall be held on the first Monday in March of each year. Other meetings may be held at any reasonable time on call of the Chairman of the Employees' General Conference Committee, or the Management Committee. The Chairman and Secretary of the Employees' General Conference Committee shall act as Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the Joint General Conference Committee.

ARTICLE VI

General Assembly

Section 1—Membership.

The General Assembly shall be composed of the members of the Employees' General Conference Committees.

Section 2—Scope.

The General Assembly shall have general supervision of the affairs of the Association and may make recommendations to the Local Councils and Management in matters of a general nature affecting the Association.

Section 3—Meetings.

The General Assembly shall meet immediately after the close of the annual meetings of the General Conference Committees.

Section 4—Officers.

The General Assembly shall select one of their members to act as President and one to act as Secretary.

ARTICLE VII

Procedure for Consideration of Matters

Section 1—Initiation of Matters.

Consideration of any matter may be initiated before an Employees' Local Conference Committee, either (1) by the Employees' Local Conference Committee itself, or (2) by the Management or a member of a corresponding Management Committee, or (3) by any employee of the Local Council represented by the Local Conference Committee in the manner and under the circumstances as provided below:

Any employee desiring to bring before his or her Local Conference Committee any matter which such employee has been unable to satisfactorily adjust through the regular channels of Company administration may do so, by calling it to the attention of his or her representative on the Local Conference Committee either in person or in writing, and the Committee shall give the matter prompt and proper consideration.

Section 2—Matters Affecting More than One Council.

When any matter under consideration by a Local Conference Committee affects employees in any other Local Council or Councils of the same Division, it shall be referred to the Division Conference Committee of such Division, which shall act in the place and instead of the Employees' Local Conference Committee.

Section 3—Matters Affecting More than one Division.

When any matter under consideration by a Division Conference Committee affects employees in more than one Division, it shall be referred to the Employees' General Conference Committee and to the Management General Conference Committee who shall thereupon give the matter prompt and proper consideration.

ARTLCLE VIII

Guarantees

Section 1—Freedom of Action.

Conference Committees shall have full freedom of action and shall be guaranteed protection from discrimination on account of any action taken in good faith in the performance of their duties as herein outlined. Complete freedom of speech and action hereunder is assured by the Management, the Management relying upon the fairness of the employees and their committees to avoid, and to censure, any abuse of such freedom.

Section 2—Time Allowed.

Conference Committees shall be allowed a reasonable amount of time, on the Company's time, to perform their necessary duties as outlined in this Plan.

Section 3—Expenses.

Necessary expenses for travel for Conference Committees to attend joint committee meetings with corresponding Management Committees will be borne by the Indiana Bell Telephone Company.

ARTICLE IX

Official Organ

Section 1—Official Organ.

The Bell Telephone News shall be the official organ of this Association.

ARTICLE X

Amendments

Section 1—Amendments.

Amendments to this Plan of Employees' Association may be made or the Plan terminated by mutual consent of the Employees and the Management. Amendments may be made by a two-thirds vote of the total membership of the General Assembly, and shall become effective when ratified by two-thirds of the Local Councils and accepted by the Company.

Amendments submitted to the Local Council for their ratification must be acted upon within three months after they are received by the Secretaries of the Local Councils.

ARTICLE XI

Election Procedure

Section 1—Dates of Elections.

Regular annual elections of Committee members shall be held as follows:

Local Conference Committee—1st to 15th of October.

Division Conference Committee—1st Monday in November.

Section 2—Inspectors of Election.

The Chairman of each Local Council shall, for every election held for Local Conference Committee members, appoint from among the members of the Local Council, three Inspectors of Election, at least two weeks prior to the date of each election. The Chairman shall immediately post in an appropriate place, or places, a notice of these appointments for the information of the employees. For the first election an Acting Chairman shall appoint the Inspectors of Election.

The Chairman of the Employees' Division General Conference Committee shall, for each annual election of Division Conference Committee members, appoint from among the members of Local Councils, other than members of Local Conference Committees, three Inspectors of Election, at least two weeks prior to date of each election. The Chairman shall send to each Local Council a notice of these appointments, and such notice shall be posted in appropriate places, or places for the information of the employees. For the first election an Acting Chairman shall appoint three Inspectors of Election. This Acting Chairman shall be the member of the Local Conference Committees in the Division having the longest term of continuous service with the Company.

Section 3—Vacancies.

Any vacancy in an Employees' Local Conference Committee shall be filled at a special election by the members of the Council affected by the vacancy. Any vacancy in an Employees' Division Conference Committee shall be promptly filled by appointment by the remaining members of the Committee from among the representatives eligible for election to such Committee in the Division affected by the vacancy. In the case of the temporary absence of a member of a Local Conference Committee or a Division Conference Committee, the remaining members of the committee may appoint from the employees eligible for election to such Committee, an employee to act in place of the absent member.

Section 4—Ballot.

All elections shall be by secret ballot.

Appropriate ballots, together with a list of the employees eligible for election, shall be furnished one week before election date to each voter by the Inspectors of Election. Where practicable, a list of employees eligible for election may be posted on the bulletin boards. In case an employee is unable to vote in person, a ballot shall be mailed to such employee, together with two envelopes, one of a size to fit in the other, and each employee after filling in a ballot shall seal it in the smaller (blank) envelope, enclosing it in turn in the larger envelope, upon which he or she shall plainly write his or her name in the space provided.

All such envelopes shall be returned to the appropriate Inspectors of Election, who shall then verify the right of the employees to cast a ballot at the given election, after which all outer envelopes shall be opened and the inner envelope removed therefrom and shuffled, and then opened and the ballots contained therein counted and counter-checked.

Section 5—Tie Votes.

Tie votes shall be determined by the Inspectors of Election in favor of the employees having the longest term of continuous service with the Company.

Section 6—Certification of Election.

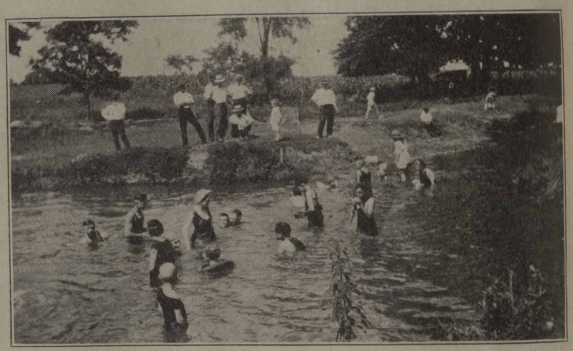
The Inspectors of Election shall then certify to the Chairman the result of the balloting, and the Chairman shall post the result in an appropriate place, or places, for the information of the employees.

Section 7—Date Committee Members Assume Office.

All Committee members shall assume the duties of their offices as soon as their election is determined.

Picnic at Muncie

THE annual picnic of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company at Muncie was held at Miller's Picnic Grounds, three miles northwest of Yorktown on Sunday, July 10th. Several hundreds, including employees, their families and friends, attended. There were many from a number of the neighboring exchanges and quite a number from the Indianapolis offices. The



SNAPSHOT TAKEN AT THE MUNCIE OUTING JULY 10 AT MILLER'S PICNIC GROUNDS.

day was spent in having a general good time. There was an abundance of good things to eat and drink. These consisted of beef and pork sandwiches, pickles, watermelons, ice-cream and cake, lemonade and coffee. All had been prepared in an appetizing manner and the crowd ate to its entire satisfaction.

There is a large swimming pond on the grounds. This was in excellent condition as a small creek furnishes both an inlet and an outlet, making the water exceptionally fine for bathing. A spring-board had been arranged and those who wished to dive had opportunity to do so. Many spent a great part of the day in the water and the sport was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Phoney Stuff; or Li(n)es to an Operator

I sometimes start a gloomy day
As grumbly, grouchy as a bear;
The office force demands more pay,
The market's 'way up in the air—
The world is on the blink for fair.
I take my 'phone; whatever may
Have been my gloom, it fades away
And leaves me happy, free from care,
When like a fragrant summer breeze,
Your soft, sweet voice asks: "Number, please?"

—*E. S. C.*

HOPE TO SOLVE INDUCTIVE INTERFERENCE PROBLEMS

Executives of A. T. & T. Company and National Electric Light Association Form Joint Committee to Study This Important Subject

Most telephone plant men are familiar with the effects upon our service of induction caused by high voltage lines in the neighborhood of our own wires. The Bell System and the light and power interests have appointed a joint committee to study the matter and there is reason to believe that a substantial improvement in past bad conditions can be obtained. Read about it in this article.

ALMOST important development has recently taken place which it is confidently expected will be of great benefit to the Bell System and to the electric light and power interests. On March 26th, a group of executives of member companies of the National Electric Light Association and Vice Presidents E. K. Hall, Colonel J. J. Carty and Bancroft Gherardi, representing the Bell System, met in New York for the purpose of eliminating as far as possible, the difficulties and misunderstandings which arise from time to time between telephone and electric companies due to electrical interference on their respective lines. Those present have expressed the feeling that, as a result of this meeting and the coöperative action which will follow, a solution of the general problem involved will be arrived at, which will be fair to both parties and which will permit of furnishing the public with the best possible electric and telephone service in the most economical way.

It is perhaps not realized by the ordinary telephone user that while electric light and power wires can be placed comparatively close to telephone wires without affecting in any way the electric light or power service, such a procedure will under certain conditions have a very decided effect on telephone service, and may even make the use of the telephone impossible. Aside from the danger of a high voltage electric current getting on the telephone wires through physical contact, there is always a certain amount of inductive interference trouble present when wires carrying electric power are strung in the neighborhood of open-wire telephone lines.

Inductive interference is due to leakage of energy through the surrounding air from wires carrying electric power to neighboring telephone wires. Such leakage causes currents to flow in the telephone wires, and these currents cause a hum or musical tone in the receivers of any subscribers who may be using the line. Even if this hum is slight, careful tests have shown that it has a harmful effect on telephone conversation, and under some conditions the hum may be so loud as to make satisfactory conversation impossible. Generally speaking, where telephone wires are strung on one side of a highway and electric light or power wires are on the other side, and these conditions exist for some distance, the telephone service will suffer. This is especially true of so-called high tension lines, and the closer the electric power and telephone lines are to each other the greater the effect.

The meeting of representatives in New York, on March 26th, above referred to, is of great importance to all telephone companies, and it is hoped that some arrangement will be worked out to avoid or at least greatly minimize controversies such as have arisen in the past. At this meeting, which constituted a Joint Committee meeting of representatives of both interests involved, the following were present:

Vice Presidents E. K. Hall, Colonel J. J. Carty and Bancroft Gherardi, of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

O. D. Young, vice president, General Electric Company, New York City.

R. H. Ballard, vice president and general manager, Southern California Edison Company, Los Angeles.

R. F. Pack, vice president and general manager, Northern States Power Company, Minneapolis.

M. H. Aylesworth, executive manager, N. E. L. A., New York City.

Other members appointed to the Joint Committee, who were unable to be present at the first meeting are: B. S. Read, president, Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company, Denver; Martin J. Insull, vice president, Middle West Utilities Company, Chicago; W. W. Freeman, president, Union Gas and Electric Company, Cincinnati, and Gen. Guy E. Tripp, chairman of the board, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, New York City.

All of the above representatives are very prominent in their respective companies, and showed a most friendly and coöperative spirit in discussing the problem.

The foremost object of the Joint Committee is to analyze present requirements and practices of both the telephone and electric light and power companies along broad lines relating to electrical interference, segregating those points on which both interests now agree from those on which there is a disagreement. Arrangements were made by the committee for the study of all existing statutes, commission rules and regulations and court decisions, which would cover the question of interference so that the committee will be able to determine the points on which the two interests are in agreement and their differences.

A sub-committee of the Joint Committee has also been appointed which will consist of a group of engineers from the electric light and power companies, and another group from the general staff of the A. T. & T. Company in New York, which will undertake to classify the engineering and physical questions involved in inductive interference, and to determine for each class the point on which the two interests are at present in agreement, and the points on which they do not agree. Mr. Gherardi, representing the A. T. & T. Company, and R. F. Pack, vice president and general manager of the Northern States Power Company, were appointed joint chairmen of this sub-committee.

A very important point which was agreed to at the first meeting of the Joint Committee is that in specific cases when either a telephone company or an electric light and power company contemplates an extension of its lines or service which might lead to interference problems, it should consult with the other company at a stage of the plans well in advance of construction, so that as far as practicable, satisfactory arrangements can be worked out without involving changes or expensive reconstruction and inconvenience.

It is not the purpose of the committee to handle, for the present at least, any specific cases of controversy that may arise, since this would tend to divert the attention of the committee to detail considerations at the expense of its main purpose.

All member companies of the National Electric Light Association have been fully informed of developments by the proper executives of the association, and have been advised to meet the representatives of the telephone companies in a spirit of coöperation and fair dealing. As indicative of the spirit with which

the executives of the electric light and power companies are willing to meet the telephone representatives, we quote from a letter which has recently been sent out by Mr. Peck of the N. E. L. A. to the executives of member companies:

"I am now addressing this letter to you to urge you to meet your local telephone representative with a spirit of good will and with a desire to coöperate. I would suggest that your engineers discuss with the telephone engineers any proposed construction or reconstruction work which in the opinion of either of you may necessitate measures for avoiding inductive interference, and I can assure you that you will be met more than half way, as the executives of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company agree absolutely with us that the one object to be attained is to provide the public with the best possible electric and telephone service, and to do this as economically as possible."

Mr. Gherardi has likewise addressed a letter to all of the presidents of the Associated Companies of the Bell System, in which he points out the large importance of this movement, and expresses the hope that the Associated Companies will continue as in the past the general policy of coöperative work with the electric light and power companies, and that every effort possible, without sacrificing our interests, will be made by representatives of the telephone companies to reach a harmonious understanding in any specific case that may come up.

It is clear from the foregoing that it is the plan of the Joint Committee to approach this whole problem in a coöperative spirit and with a determination to arrive at some solution which will be fair to both parties and permit the giving of both services in a satisfactory manner. Pending a final report by the Joint Committee it is extremely desirable that the same attitude be displayed on the part of representatives of the electric light companies and the telephone companies in dealing with any specific case which may arise for consideration. The BELL TELEPHONE NEWS feels certain that there will be no question as to the coöperative spirit which will be shown by employees of our own company in dealing with such problems.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company Statement

New York, July 15, 1921.

To the Stockholders:

This statement accompanies the first quarterly payment at the nine per cent annual dividend rate, established at the meeting of your directors on March 29, 1921, as the regular dividend rate upon the company's shares.

Our earnings for the first six months of 1921 show a safe margin above our dividends, not taking into account our interest in the undivided profits of the Associated Companies.

In spite of the slowing up of general business, the exchange and toll traffic of the Bell System is larger for the first half of this year than it was for the corresponding period of last year. The growth in subscribers' telephones has also been uninterrupted and a net gain of approximately 285,000 telephone stations has been made during the first six months of the year. This growth has been already financed and is now on a revenue producing basis.

With the service as a whole better than ever given previously in this country or elsewhere, there is a spirit in the entire organization which will not be satisfied until still higher standards have been reached.

H. B. THAYER, *President.*

Pioneers to Meet in St. Louis

THE eighth meeting and the tenth anniversary celebration of the Telephone Pioneers of America will be held at St. Louis, Mo., on Monday and Tuesday, October 24th and 25th. Information in connection with entertainment, hotels, railroad rates, special train, etc., will be furnished in detail as soon as possible. Secretary R. H. Starret urges all pioneers to reserve the dates and arrange to attend the meeting.

WONDER WHAT A THIN DIME THINKS ABOUT? (Apologies to Briggs)

BELL TELEPHONE PLANT VALUABLE AND INDISPENSABLE PUBLIC UTILITY

By Howard H. Barman, in South Bend Tribune, July 9, 1921

WHEN a Tribune representative visited the South Bend plants of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company recently the first question he asked an official of this much abused utility, who conducted him on his tour of inspection, was, "What can a subscriber say to an operator to put her in good humor and secure prompt and efficient service?"

"My observation has been that a simple 'thank you, operator,' goes a long way in getting satisfactory treatment at the hands of the girl at the switchboard," he replied.

"There is nothing else which so briefly expresses a feeling of intelligent understanding on the part of a subscriber. It assures the operator that the individual at the other end of the line appreciates good service and is willing to pay for it with a little bit of common courtesy. When the operator says, 'The line is busy,' or 'What number again, please?' a little word of appreciation from the caller will result in a redoubled effort to get the desired connection with the least delay. Our operators are reminded daily that courtesy pays and are more than willing to reciprocate when the public shows the slightest coöperation."

Three Human Elements

In the actual operation of the telephone switchboard there are three human elements to be considered—the individual operator, the senior operator and the supervisor.

A girl is placed in charge of a position when she has completed a definite course of training and is given more responsibility as she develops capability and handles her calls efficiently. According to A. M. Taylor, district traffic chief, most girls really become efficient after three months of actual service.

"Some pick up the work with amazing rapidity and become capable in less than one month," he said. "You can't keep a girl down who wants to get ahead."

The first step in advancement for the girl operator is to become "senior operator," which position is gained by a wholehearted interest in her work and the manifestation of a genuine desire to give the public good service. When the supervisor is not on duty it is the senior operator who must fill her position.

Supervisor Has Responsibility

The supervisor is responsible for the handling of calls by a group of ten operators and reports in turn to the chief operator. It is the supervisor who takes notes on each operator as to her capability and corrects and instructs her in the proper methods.

This is a part of the company's efforts to render the public as good service as humanly possible. For instance, here is a page from a supervisor's notebook:

Operator No. 18.
Likes rotation of cords.
Repetition of numbers is poor.
Not good at testing high numbers.
Fails to pair cords.

Since a portion of this is switchboard technique, a brief explanation of the various notations will not be amiss.

Poor in Testing Numbers

Poor at testing high numbers implies that when she inserts the plug in a subscriber's multiple, high up on the board she fails to make the insertion in the manual taught her in training school. In place of plugging her cords with thumbs downward she occasionally places them upward, obstructing a clear view of the station wanted.

An operator has two cords to handle for each call. One connects her with the party desired and the other continues the circuit to the caller's line. She must, by virtue of the fact that she may have as high as seventeen calls in at one time use extreme care in the manner in which she inserts her plugs. Red, white and green cords are used to assist the operator in tracing her connections when they are ready to be released. As a consequence the corresponding cords for the caller and called are therefore easily found.

The cords, as the call comes in, must be built pair by pair over one another. If, on the other hand, she places them haphazardly in their proper holes, she may on releasing them, take hold of the wrong one and interrupt an unfinished call. She is therefore cautioned against jumbling up her cords.

To Make Girls Happy Is Her Job

To see that the girls are happy, that their wants are properly looked after and that they receive medical attention when needed are some of the numerous duties of Mrs. Nora Byers, officially known as welfare supervisor, but to the girls she is that and more besides.

"All the girls go to her with their troubles," says an official of the company.

Mrs. Lottie Coates has been chief operator in the South Bend office since December, 1919. She began as all-night operator at Terre Haute, Indiana, and worked her way up to the position she now holds. Miss Florence Peterson, formerly of Chicago, is the assistant chief operator. Miss Hattie Woltman is evening chief operator.

A 100 Per Cent Operator

To be called a 100 per cent operator, she must be able to take care of 190 calls an hour. To become an operator of this class, she usually needs about twelve months' experience. A girl with three months' experience is rated a sixty per cent operator, for ordinarily she can take care of 110 calls an hour.

"What does the operator want from the public?" Mr. Taylor was asked.

"She only solicits consideration and reasonable patience on its part," he replied. "They seldom become ruffled and as a rule they possess steady nerves."

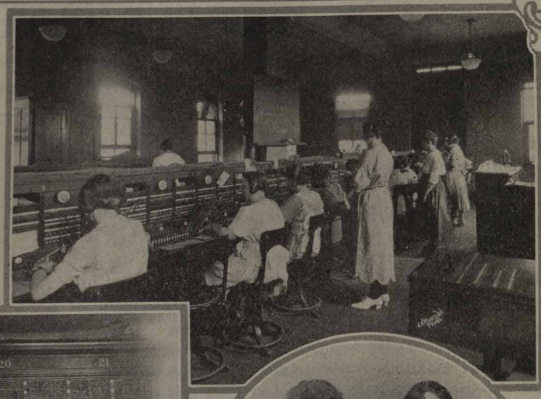
"What draws a girl to this work?" was the next question.

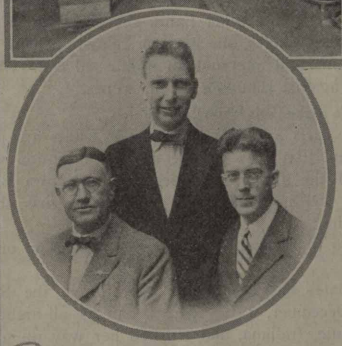
"The fascination of it and the fact that they are a vital part of the community. They know that much depends upon them, even life or death at times. They realize that the welfare of the community, both social and business, depends upon them to a greater degree than any other kind of work in which they could engage."

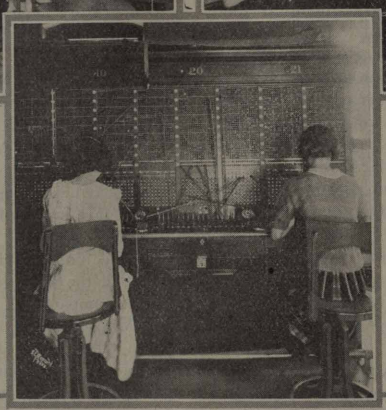
Hours on duty are called tricks. There are four in all: Morning and afternoon, morning and evening, afternoon and evening, and the all-night session. The beginner usually is assigned the afternoon-evening trick while the more desirable hours are given the older employees.

Her Work Made Pleasant

The operator, while at the office eight hours, in reality works but seven and one-half hours, since she is given two fifteen-minute relief sessions which she can employ as she pleases. A large and elegantly furnished recreation room in which is found a piano, a talking machine and library of books, and magazines, is at her command. Here she may rest, read, engage in conversation or write, as long as she wishes when off duty. At lunch hour she does not have to leave the building to eat but can obtain excellent food at cost price in the company's cafeteria. Indi-







TELEPHONE PEOPLE AND EQUIPMENT AT SOUTH BEND.—Above at the left is the Main office switchboard. At the right is the toll operating room. The men at the left are Edgar T. Bonds, manager of the Commercial department; A. H. Rowlett, district plant chief; and A. M. Taylor, district traffic chief. In the center is a "close-up" of one section of switchboard. In the other group are from left to right (above) Miss Florence Peterson, assistant chief local operator; and Miss Gincy Cotton, evening chief toll operator; (below) Miss Hattie Woltman, evening chief local operator; Mrs. Lottie Coats, chief local operator; and Miss Louise Van Evera, day chief toll operator.

vidual lockers and modern toilet rooms are provided for her comfort.

There are ninety-five operators at the main office for every twenty-four-hour period. The handling of long-distance calls ordinarily requires forty operators in addition to the ninety-five local operators.

When Most Calls Come in

By means of a registering call meter, the peak hours or the period when most of the calls come in is easily ascertained. Naturally, when the South Bend business man reaches his office and settles down to work, he usually begins to use his telephone the first thing, so according to the registering meter, the busy period begins at 8:30 a. m. and continues until 10:30 a. m. In this interim forty girls are busily engaged answering the thousands of calls. The next rush starts about 3:45 p. m. and continues until 5:30 p. m. The evening rush begins about 6:45 and continues until 8:30. The long-distance operators find their busiest period from 9 o'clock in the morning until noon and from 2 until 5 in the afternoon.

What a Call Meter Does

The company is constantly on the alert to find new devices to improve both present and future service. In this direction it has installed at each operator's desk a button that must be rung every time a call is answered when data on the number of calls is being collected. This in turn registers on a meter from which a reading is taken every half hour. There are a series of these call meters located in a large box in the center of the operating room. With these figures, the supervisor knows exactly how many calls the operator is answering. Moreover the 'phone engineers are in possession of facts that will aid them in future line building. The executive force is enabled to prepare a most interesting and instructive chart known as the "busy hour calling rate curve" graph. The executive, knowing the number of calls and stations, divides the former by the latter and then knows the average number of calls per station. With this percentage which is taken as a monthly average he multiplies it by number of calls per station and therefore obtains the number of calls a station for a whole year. This useful information is turned over to the engineers for their guidance in planning additions to and changes in the equipment.

Thoughtlessness of Public

Many telephone patrons in placing a call jiggle the receiver up and down in an effort to get what they believe immediate response, not knowing it has the opposite effect since the operator can not respond until the movement is stopped. It also grinds in the operator's ear.

The information bureau is a necessary institution of the modern telephone company. The small city office is able to function without it but a city the size of South Bend must have an information clerk constantly on duty. In the past, this clerk strived to answer every question within her power, but to-day the person seeking a number must have the full name of the party he desires to call or he will not receive the service wanted. According to a company official, patrons do not make full use of

their directories. He obtained this information by taking the desk himself one day. He found that fifty per cent of the calls for information were already in the directory. Ten per cent were for street addresses and another ten per cent were inquiries from individuals seeking to know the names of the renters of certain telephones. Thus a total of seventy per cent of all calls were unnecessary on that particular day.

Long-Distance Service

How hard does a long-distance operator strive to obtain service for a client? is a pertinent question. Suppose the following record be taken as an example since it was taken from an actual ticket filed by operator No. 24:

Party calling, Oliver Hotel guest; party desired on the other end, merchant of Buchanan, Mich.

9:00 a. m.—Party is out; do not know when he will return.
9:20 a. m.—Buchanan party called again.
9:51 a. m.—Buchanan operator says he has no address there.
11:22 a.m.—All circuits busy.
11:25 a. m.—Party located at Buchanan; South Bend party out.
12:25 p. m.—Buchanan party out.
2:25 p. m.—South Bend man ready to talk.
2:26 p. m.—Buchanan party has left telephone.
2:50 p. m.—Not in; not certain when he will be back.
3.57 p. m.—Oliver Hotel operator will call when guest comes in.
4:15 p. m.—Call completed.

It can thus be easily seen that the long-distance operator makes a conscientious effort to place a call, but in many instances receives no coöperation between the parties at opposite ends of the wire.

How the Calculagraph Works

Frequently a subscriber will ask how a correct record of the time consumed on long-distance calls is calculated. It is recorded by a machine known as the calculagraph, which is simply a time-clock recorder. As soon as conversation begins the operator places a ticket beneath the clock, and stamps the time at the commencement of the call. She repeats the process and withdraws the card on its completion, thus securing a printed record of the actual number of minutes and seconds consumed along with the exact time the call was placed.

Operators take pride in completing calls. An eighty-five per cent record is considered excellent for the day. On a recent date ninety-two per cent of the calls were finished.

It has been computed, after a careful study, that four-fifths of the time the toll operator is on duty does not bring in revenue; the remaining fraction represents actual money value. This is plain when the long-distance call record shown above is studied. Formerly five-sixths of the time was non-productive but improved methods have reduced the loss somewhat.

Miss Louise Van Evera is day chief toll operator and Miss Gincy Cotton acts in the same capacity at night. Miss Van Evera entered the service of the Bell company November 3, 1910. She became chief toll operator in April of 1918.

Watermelon Feast at Martinsville

THE Traffic, Plant and Commercial departments of the Martinsville Telephone Company enjoyed a fried chicken supper at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Askew last month.

The supper was furnished and prepared by Mrs. Askew, who is our efficient all night operator. The meal was combined with a watermelon feast, an annual affair that the company has every year, the melons being furnished by Schaub & Co., of Indianapolis.

The supper was made more pleasant by men of the local plant who wired the tables and yard for electric lights and fans.

Among the out of town guests present for this occasion were Earl Talbott, general superintendent of Interest Companies of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, and Z. W. Leach, also of the Indiana Bell.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Fred Preston, Mr. and Mrs. George Granholt, Edna Scott, Bonnie Baker, Myrtle Fowler, Agnes and Georgia Lloyd, Fern Younger, Estella Kephart, Mr. and Mrs. Vinson Howard and daughter, Thelma, Harry Watkins and son, John.

After the big eats the evening was spent with music, games and dancing.

IN ATTENDANCE AT THE WATERMELON FEAST AND CHICKEN DINNER GIVEN AT MARTINSVILLE LAST MONTH.

The Manager as a Company Representative

This is an excerpt from a talk given by Plant Supervisor I. V. Green at a managers' meeting in Marion on June 30th.

POINTS which are of interest to me at this time are the methods of conveying to the public and to our employees, our present problems. In my mind the representative of this company is not doing his full job until he so conducts himself and his business that he gains the confidence of the public and loyalty of his employees to such an extent that both the public and employees not only defend the company but give a 100 per cent support.

My idea of the manager as representative of this company, is the man who is in direct charge of the operation of the property. The so-called officials have no function to perform except to help and furnish advice to the local field for the operation of their plant. The only way to come to a clear understanding of this, is for each of you to assume the entire responsibility of all departments concerned in the operation of your local plant. I say these things without fear of contradiction from any source and until each individual in charge assumes the entire responsibility connected with that particular unit, things mentioned before cannot be obtained. These things can only be obtained by bringing each department head and employees in each departemnt to a clear understanding of their responsibility. In the Plant department in exchanges where there is only one man located, impress upon him the importance of being the representative of the telephone company in that community.

Going back to the manager's duties, it is my thought that the manager can only obtain success to the fullest extent when he has so conducted his business and so established his relations with the public that he reaches the most remote corners of his community. This can be obtained in the contact with the public. Do not be afraid of the man who attempts to criticize. I do not believe that any of you are afraid of the critic, but take advantage of the opportunity as this is the opportune time to convince the dissatisfied subscriber that we are giving good service. You cannot approach a man and talk to him on your problems when he has not complained, as well as you can when he has complained, as at other times he may be too busy and will not take the time nor become as interested in what you have to say as he will when he has a complaint to register.

Study each department and review your force requirements for each department and be sure there is being the greatest efficiency obtained possible. No one is in quite as good a position to get the proper viewpoint of what goes on in your own exchange as you are yourself. The method of comparison is a fine rule to follow, that together with the things that you would do if the property were your own, would lead you to a point more nearly perfect than any other guide. Council with your employees, getting their viewpoints, pick out the ones which impress you the most and carry them into effect, bringing home to each employee the importance of interest in his work, loyalty to the company and a proper attitude toward the public. Impress each employee with the importance of the "public be pleased" policy and not the "public be damned" policy.

Various reports are required from the field. These reports are made for two reasons. First, to account for the money expended; and, second, to give credit for the things you do.

Do not permit any man in the community to have more influence than yourself because you represent the most important industry in your community and you can be well proud of the achievements of your concern. Invite anyone to show you another industry who has accomplished more for your community than this company of ours.

—I

Subterranean Wonders of Crawford County

CRAWFORD County might be called the Cave County of Indiana, as two of the greatest natural caves in the world are located here and knowing ones say that they contain the most beautiful formations of any known caves.

As a rule, natural caves are located near rivers in rocky country and are formed by the rise and fall of streams, the stone in composition with the water, leaving the cave when the river recedes. There is always a breeze, either inward or outward, at the mouth of all large caves, which is caused by changes in atmospheric conditions.

The entrance to Marengo Cave is within the corporate limits of Marengo, which is located thirty-seven miles west of Louisville, Kentucky, on the main line of the Southern Railway. Residents of central and northern Indiana can motor to Marengo by taking the pike south from Paoli—take left-hand pike at the first fork of road at the sign "15 miles to Cave." This subterranean world with its massive halls, crystal domes, grotesque ceilings, giant glittering stalagmites and icy stalactites lay for thousands of years hidden within the bosom of mother earth and was discovered in 1883 by a child who had seen a rabbit disappear beneath the surface of the ground. The child, curiously peering down, caught the first glimpse of this wonderful cave.

As you enter the stillness of these cool, capacious natural underground rooms whose floors are dry and breathe the pure and natural washed air, a strange feeling pervades you. As your eyes become accustomed to the darkness and you are able to catch a glimpse of the frescoed walls and grottoed ceilings, the strange feeling leaves you, but you are struck with awe and admiration. Leaving the entrance you follow the guides from room to room, hall to hall and avenue to avenue, over a distance of four and one-half miles, where the gong of the electric car is unheard, where glaring sign boards and electric signs, amusement parks, merry-go-rounds, and the kind are not to be found, a place where you get "back to Nature's heart, feeling neither weakness nor fatigue."

The hours have no meaning; time ceases to be; no thought of labor; no sense of responsibility intrudes to suggest the existence you have left. The agencies which produced these wonders have been at work for thousands of years, perhaps thousands of ages, fashioning the grotesque splendors of this vast darkness with as exquisite a grace, as true an instinct of beauty, as the light of the sun which moulds the palm of the lily. No other known cave compares with this in its natural formations and beauty. A description would be that of fairyland. After you have viewed the many places of interest and you have concluded that nothing more beautiful or inspiring could exist, they lead you at last to the world renowned Crystal Palace, a limbo beyond the confines of actual life, yet no nearer the world of spirits. No pen of man or camera ever constructed can do justice to this magnificent room; two hundred feet long, seventy-five feet wide and forty feet high. It cannot be described; it is supernatural compared with anything you have ever seen. We will not attempt to give a description—it is a dream.

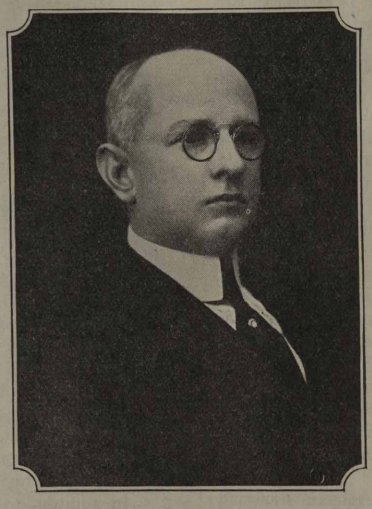
Wyandotte Cave is also very beautiful and is much larger than Marengo Cave, being second in size only to Mammoth Cave. It contains eleven distinct floors with passage way of thirteen miles in length. It is not accessible by railroad as it is necessary to motor from Marengo to Leavenworth, Indiana, from which town you drive four miles east to Wyandotte, but if one makes the trip to Marengo, he should by all means not miss the trip through Wyandotte.

It is not always the depth or novelty of a thought which constitutes its value to ourselves, but the fitness of its application to our circumstances.—*Sewell.*

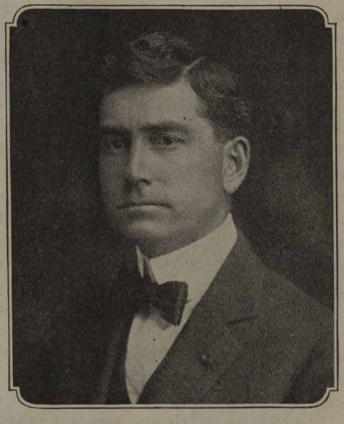
THE SOUTHERN GROUP OF BELL TELEPHONE COMPANIES

Some Salient Facts and Figures About the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company Which Largely Make Up the Group

G. J. YUNDT
Mr. Yundt, vice president in charge of operation, is a Pennsylvanian by birth and a graduate of Pennsylvania State College.

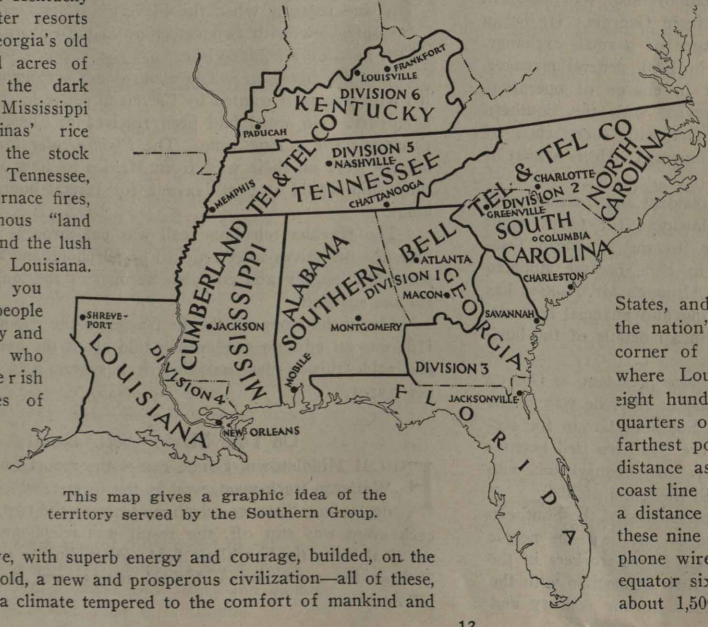


J. EPPS BROWN
At the head of the Southern Bell is J. Epps Brown, who began his telephone career in 1899 as manager of a small exchange in Georgia.



J. M. B. HOXSEY
Mr. Hoxsey, is first vice president and treasurer of the Southern Group of Bell Telephone Companies.

SLIP a pair of magic boots on your imagination and take a few seven-league strides across and beyond the Mason and Dixon Line until you come to a land rich in diversified crops and venerated traditions, in lusty politicians and luscious peaches, in fluent orators and static mules. Here you will find the blue-grass fields of Kentucky and the winter resorts of Florida, Georgia's old red hills and acres of cotton and the dark loam of the Mississippi delta, Carolinas' rice fields and the stock farms of Tennessee, Alabama's furnace fires, the mountainous "land of the sky" and the lush luxuriance of Louisiana. Here, too, you will find a people cordial, kindly and courteous, who proudly cherish the memories of the past, and yet are alive and active in all progressive movement and who have, with superb energy and courage, builded, on the ruins of the old, a new and prosperous civilization—all of these, and besides, a climate tempered to the comfort of mankind and well described as "the friendship of earth and air"—and you have a picture of the territory served by the Southern Group of Bell Telephone Companies.



This map gives a graphic idea of the territory served by the Southern Group.

The Southern Bell and the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Companies are the constituents of the Group, but associated with them are perhaps a larger number of connecting companies than in any other company in the Bell System. The total number of connecting companies and farmers exchange stations in the Southern Group is 305,471. The territory covers the states of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, together with a small portion of Illinois, which is about fourteen per cent of the land area of the United States, and contains about eighteen per cent of the nation's population. From the northeastern corner of North Carolina diagonally across to where Louisiana joins Texas, measures about eight hundred miles. From Atlanta, the headquarters of the Group, to Key West, Fla., the farthest point south, is approximately the same distance as from Atlanta to Philadelphia. The coast line in the companies' boundaries runs for a distance of some seventeen hundred miles. In these nine states there are 1,449,659 miles of telephone wire, enough to encircle the globe at the equator sixty times. This wire is supported on about 1,500,000 poles, and connects a thousand

towns and cities and serves a multitude of stations. At the last count, there were 851,372 stations owned and connecting in the Southern Group. This number, owing to the increase in installation work during the year, was greatly boosted.

There are probably as many different types of construction in the territory as there are diversified groups. The eastern part of Kentucky and Tennessee is extremely mountainous and rocky, while the western part is low and flat with sandy loam soil. In northern Georgia, Alabama and part of Mississippi there is a rolling red clay country. This clay is extremely stiff and very different from that found in other parts of the country. Mississippi and Louisiana are known as the delta section and are full of swamps, bayous and muck soil, which is similar to clay, but is not soft and pliable. In North and South Carolina and in the interior, the same soil conditions exist as in Georgia and Alabama, but a great portion of North and South Carolina, as well as Georgia and the greater part of Florida, is on the coast. This is where the construction forces encounter quicksand below the hardpan or surface soil. Here it is difficult to set poles and frequently they can only be permanently erected by the use of collapsible steel barrels. In much of the territory there is a great accumulation of cypress knees buried in the soil, which also makes it difficult to set poles because barrels cannot be used and ingenious methods of construction must be resorted to. Underground construction is also hard to accomplish.

One of the surprising features of the territory, particularly to the Northerner, is the fact that the sunny South is sometimes subjected to sleet storms, from Atlanta northward. These storms are often severe and inflict great damage to the outside plant.

The Southern Group employs about seventeen thousand people who are all thoroughly imbued with the spirit of service and consider themselves members of a big, wide-spread family. Among them are very many veterans who have devoted as many as twenty or thirty, and sometimes even thirty-five years of their lives to telephone work.

Since both of the larger companies in the group are operated under one management, the general headquarters are at Atlanta. The man who heads the official family at the general offices is J. Epps Brown, who was elected president in April, 1919. Mr. Brown is a South Carolinian by birth, but has spent more than twenty-five years of his life in Georgia. He began his telephone career in 1899, as manager of a small exchange. Through various stages, he became, in 1906, general manager, and three years later, vice president in charge of operation. During his twenty-two years of service with the Southern Group, he has been in intimate contact with every class of worker as well as every phase of the business. He is a man of big ideas and fine ideals.

J. M. B. Hoxsey is the first vice president and treasurer. He has been engaged in the telephone business for twenty-eight years. He began as traveling auditor for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and in 1903, became affiliated with the Southern Bell as its auditor. Although Mr. Hoxsey has devoted himself largely to the accounting and financial features, he has had a wide-spread experience in all details of the business.

In direct charge of operations, as vice president, is George J. Yundt. Before assuming these duties, in 1919, he was at the head of the engineering forces of the Southern Group for sixteen years. He become affiliated with the Southern Bell twenty-two years ago. Mr. Yundt is a native of Pennsylvania and graduated from Penn State College with the Class of 1899.

Though the climate and the physical aspects of the Southern territory are quite different from those of our own, the people there feel a certain kinship with us, their fellow-workers in the great Bell System. They are proud of their connection with the companies that link together all sections of our country and supply the means of intercommunication without which material and social progress would be seriously impaired.

Our Heroic Dead

THE War Department is now bringing back from France the bodies of men who lost their lives in the service during the war. This is only being done, however, where request for the return has been made by relatives of the deceased. In order that suitable recognition should be given to the remains of these soldiers, former employees of the Bell Telephone System, a committee of ex-service men at 195 Broadway, New York, has been organized for this purpose. The program of this committee follows:

1. Check the army list to locate the bodies of Bell System employees as each ship arrives.
2. Notify the Associated Company of the arrival, and advise them that it is being cared for while in Hoboken.
3. Provide a wreath to be placed on each casket.
4. Notify the Associated Company of the time of shipment of the body so that they may arrange for its reception if it is desirable.

This committee was organized at the request of E. K. Hall, vice president, and he has also requested each of the Associated Companies to form a similar committee to work with the Bell System committee.

The personnel of the Bell System Committee is as follows: Frank H. Fay, Chairman, Long Lines, General Plant department; R. M. Crater, General department, Benefit Committee; C. O. Bickelhaupt, Department of operation and engineering; J. D. Pollock, Department of operation and engineering; C. B. Johnson, Department of operation and engineering.

In addition to the duties above outlined this committee is also gathering data relative to these former soldiers in order that the Bell records may be complete and, therefore, if any one who reads this has information regarding any of the former Bell employees, especially regarding his war service or death, which would be of value to these local committees it is suggested that such information be furnished them.

Cleveland Paper Obtains "Scoop" Over Havana Cable

THE Havana telephone cable "broke into print" in Cleveland recently when the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* secured an interview with two detectives in the Cuban city by means of the new long-distance line.

The detectives were Cleveland officers returning from Mexico with two men wanted by Cleveland police in connection with a murder. No word had been received in Cleveland from the detectives for a long time. The *Plain Dealer* learned that the officers were on their way from Mexico to New York and that their ship would stop at Havana for several hours on the way home.

The Havana telephone call was put through at the proper time, the detectives were reached by telephone and the newspaper secured a lengthy and complete account of the long chase made for the suspects.

Above the story on the first page of the *Plain Dealer*, July 11th was an editor's note which told about the use of the cable and said "this is the first time it has been used by any Ohio newspaper."

On Your Mark! Set! Bang!

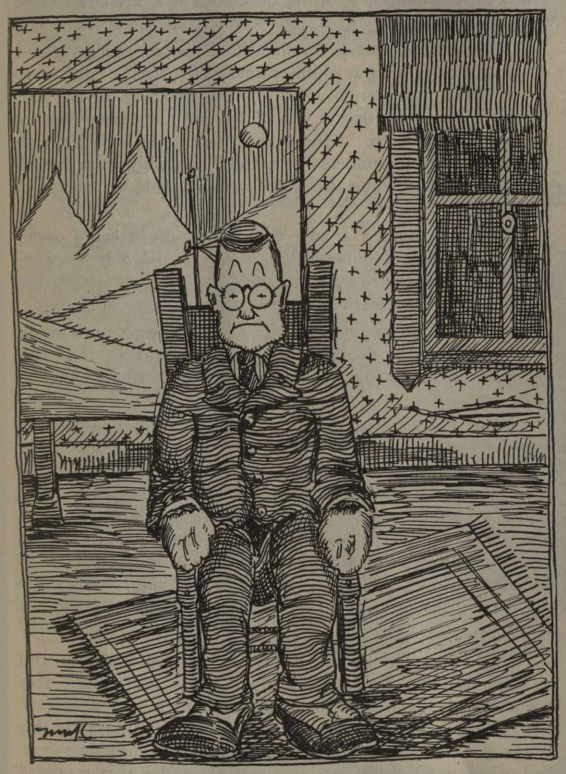
FROM Middletown, Conn., comes the report of an Amherst-Wesleyan track meet, won by the former, which was carried on by long-distance telephone between the two colleges. As each event was run off, the result was telephoned directly to the rival institution's athletic field. According to the New York *Tribune* the meet was a decided success and more such will follow.

LUCKY STRIKES

By W. M. K.

Contributions for this column are invited. They should be sent to W. M. Kendrick, Indianapolis.

Answer to last month's picture puzzle. Paul Higman, of course. Who else would be so modest as to hide behind a telephone pole.



Our Album

Eddie Bonds, he's jist so queer,
He makes grape wine, an' homemade beer,
An' raises chickens, an' corn an' beans,
Fact everything from h——l to greens.

An' sometimes when he's feelin' fine,
An' his hair's been cut, an' both shoes shined,
He'll say, "Come on gang, I'm thrown' a feed,
Now all line up, and Niles, you lead."

An' away we go to the old Bonds' farm,
To partake of food, such as beans an' corn,
Chicken too, an' cheese an' cake,
An' my, what salad, Ed's maw does make!

Six kinds of jell and lemon pie,
With cream that's whipped an' four miles high,
An' you just can't quit, so you keep on takin.'
Till your plum full up, an' your stummicks achin.'

But that aint what I commenced to say,
It's about a tintype, found the other day,
Of a friend of mine, still young and blonde,
None other yet, than E. T. Bonds.

Nick Nicolai reports paying fifty cents per for ice cream sodas in Chicago. Either they knew Nick was from the sticks or else they are still profiteering in the big city. We (this paper), as exponents of public opinion, demand that the price of childrens' drinks be brought down to a figure within reach of the youngsters who still must have their chocolate ice cream sodas and lemon pops.

—

A dirty trick, I'll say. Upon arriving at Fort Wayne, recently, Div. Supt. A. D. Lewis found a big red brick, carefully deposited in the center of his grip.

—

Words of Wise Men

Never speak well or ill yourself. If well, men will not believe you; if ill, they will believe a great deal more than you say.

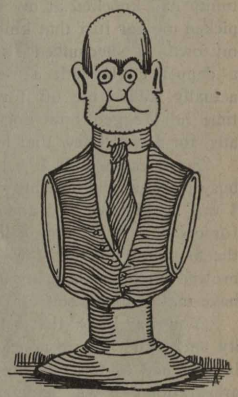
South Bend News-Times.

—

A. B. Porter whispered, that it's been so gol derned hot in Elwood he had to go 'round with his coat off.

—

Z. W. Leach said that he sat next to Mr. Thayer at a conference in New London recentiy. In fact he sat so close he could have touched his (Mr. Thayer's) coat, if he'd wanted to be sentimental. Also he said Mr. Thayer spoke to him and called him Mr. Leach and said, "So you are Mr. Leach from Kansas City, Missouri," and Z. W. said, "No, from Indianapolis, Indiana," and thus the conversation ended.



—

August Picture Puzzle

He's white. Between the ages of 25 and 40. Lives south of Bloomington and north of Mitchell. Did live in Peru.

—

Personal. J. R. Ruddick and D. Finical have recently acquired one new member each to their respective families.

—

Weather: Still hot.

Talk Less

If all that we say
In a single day,
With never a word left out,
Were printed each night
In clear black and white,
'Twould prove queer reading, no doubt.

And then just suppose
Ere one's eyes he could close,
He must read the day's record through,
Then wouldn't one sigh,
And wouldn't he try
A good deal less talking to do.

And I more than half think
That many a kink
Would be smoother in life's tangled thread,
If one-half that we say
In a single day
Were left forever unsaid.

—*Anonymous.*

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY

A Fiction Story

By Thomas B. Lambert

(Copyright, 1921, by Thomas B. Lambert.)

At one time I was proud and haughty; admired by people of a scientific turn of mind.

To them I was well known; they often mentioned my name and I thought myself important. There was a career ahead of me; I had a mission to perform many things and be it said in all truthfulness that eventually I did help to some small degree.

I held a position in a store, strictly a position for I had no work to do.

Someone came into the store one day, inquired for me and after putting me through a careful examination said that I would do well in their engineering department. At last opportunity had knocked at my door. Phrenologists and experts had picked me for just that kind of work, and now I was to come to my own. I succumbed to their flattery and their dollars and a dapper clerk with a very superficial scientific line of talk actually traded me off for sordid money, though at the same time he bragged how good I was. This did not deceive me any, for I well knew that he was anxious to get rid of me.

So it came, that I was moved bag and baggage to a very busy place, an engineering department of a large concern, where I was again examined and even praised for my seeming fitness for my new job. How delightful and inspiring it was! It was the first real job that I was to undertake, and among the high-browed intellectuals many a one actually plotted and schemed to have me all to himself.

You may know that I felt a genuine pride over my popularity and while having no choice in the matter, secretly hoped to be assigned to tasks in keeping with my ambition and previous preparation. I was as good as any of my class, better than most of my fellows, besides the dapper clerk in the store where I had previously held a position had given me his unqualified recommendation and he ought to know.

Just how it happened I was not permitted to know, but in some sort of star-chamber proceeding I was detailed to assist a young engineer, who like myself, had high and mighty ideas, and it give me a regular thrill that nearly split my spine when I found that I was to help design a new and quite wonderful system of telephone communication which would be of great value to the world.

With pardonable pride, in my idle moments I could see myself given honorable mention and fully expected that place within the Hall of Fame would ultimately be mine.

The details of my trials, my successes and if I must admit it, my failures is another chapter of my history.

When it came to entering on the actual duties of my new job, I learned for the first time that great pleasure and satisfaction is always accompanied by some pain and when the nice young aspiring engineer for whom I was working, deliberately covered my face with a white linen cloth and then jabbed sharp thumb tacks into me I writhed in pain. I would have cried out aloud—but you know that a drafting board cannot talk, which is perhaps very fortunate because—Who would want to listen to the secrets of a drafting board?

I have grown old in the service with much experience behind me, many successes for which I claim credit; many failures for which I am not in the least responsible and it is certainly lucky that I cannot talk for I might tell much that it would not be well to repeat, as well as many things that should not be told even once.

Oh, shall I ever forget that sensation of having my face covered with cloth that smelled like varnish and fastened to me by sharp pointed thumb tacks—pushed all the way in. However, that was for a good purpose as I afterwards found out. I was to hold in my possession the record of a new and valuable secret; I was to help in a great engineering undertaking.

My employer, that is my immediate boss, the young engineer, dusted the cloth with a white powder and rubbed it quite vigorously, which was far beyond my understanding at the time, though I now know that it was not to give me pleasure, but for the good of the cloth. After that he spread out some odd tools that looked like instruments of torture apparently more formidable than rusty thumb tacks, which almost made me crack with excitement.

Then he slammed a long thin straight-edged board on my face which you may remember was protected only by white cloth and proceeded to go through so many strange motions that I became dizzy and lost consciousness.

When I came to my senses I had been covered with an old cloth; it was night; the lights were out; so I had plenty of time to reflect on the events of my first day in an Engineering department.

What a long day that was, my first, and it seemed so crowded with incidents and events, but that was because I was new on the job. The days are not so long now, things have changed. Work has become routine with me and I am accustomed to being prodded with thumb tacks, and it is not a wholly new experience for me to have a bottle of ink spilled on me. I have had so many bosses since that time that I have lost my dignity—my ambition is cooled off—I am *passe,* no one plots and schemes to get me now. I am old and calloused on the corners.

Once I heard them say that I was crooked, and they tried me for violating the law of right angles. I thought they meant that I was inherently dishonest, and it was dishonesty, too, for I was not on the square, though I will always say that it was not my fault, it was my environment, the atmosphere. And when they caught me at my irregularities they convicted me without trial by jury, sent me to a reform school, called by a milder name, a carpenter shop. Here the head man said I had arthritis or some sort of joint disease and after putting me on the operating table, dissected me. Mark you—without administering anaesthetics, where I thought I was to breathe my last. They fixed my joints, trimmed my sides, shaved my face and sent me back to my job reformed, on the square again. That experience was a real lesson for me, and not caring to go through the agonies of the hospital and dissecting table again I have given up twisting things out of shape, having found out that it pays to be on the square even if one is nothing but a drafting board.

Now my chief value other than that of being on the square is an acquired virtue—dependability. No one expects me to misbehave or vary from the path of rectitude; no one expects to come down in the morning to find me split down the back.

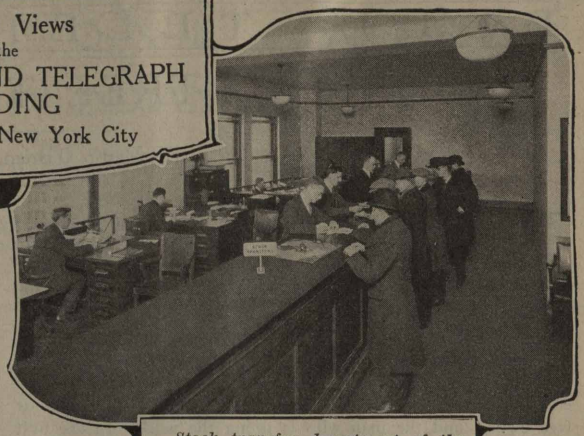
I claim to be reliable—know much of the past—something of the present—very little of the future. I have many old friends who speak well of me; few enemies, except those of narrow vision and these I ignore.

Finally, I refuse to testify except it be to boost a friend.

Interior Views of the TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH BUILDING

195 Broadway, New York City

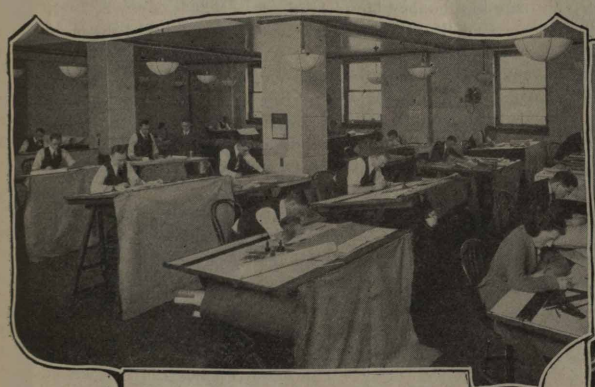
Directors' room arranged for conference of engineers of Associated Companies.



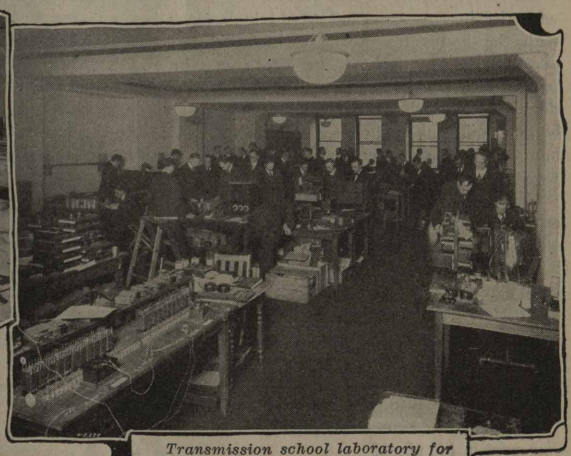
Stock transfer department of the treasurer's office.

Student classroom for engineers of Associated Companies.

The Main Lobby.



One corner of the drafting room.



Transmission school laboratory for student engineers from Associated Companies.

TREE TRIMMING

By Martin O'Brien, Anderson Plant Chief

TREE trimming is one of the most difficult problems the company and the exchange forces have to contend with each year. It is a very expensive piece of maintenance, for there is no way of recovering the money or earning on the money paid out for this class of work.

Everyone has his own conception of how this work should be done. Some have only the one object in mind, that is, to trim the trees to clear the lines. This is wrong, there are several things to be considered, first, the company, the property or tree owner, and the man who is doing the work. In the first place the company cannot give satisfactory service if the lines are not clear from trees, secondly, the owner will not permit you to trim if you do poor or ragged work, third, the company will not keep you very long in its employ if it is continually receiving complaints or having to settle damage claims for your poor work. As this work has to be done year after year you must have a satisfied property owner in order that it may be done.

There is but one way to have a satisfied property owner, that is the man or woman that owns the tree. First, obtain his or her consent to trim the trees. Second, do a good job by trimming the trees right.

Farmers and other property owners have set out and are setting out each year shade and fruit trees and they take great pride in caring for them and watching them grow. As you know, it takes nearly a lifetime to produce a nice shade tree you cannot blame the farmer for not wanting his trees butchered up and that is what he has had to some extent in the past. Put yourself in his place, you, no doubt, would be just as fussy about it as he is.

The principal cause of our trouble in obtaining permission to trim trees today is on account of the way some of the work has been done in the past. That is, in a great many cases, not all.

I will enumerate a few of the reasons why the farmer is skeptical about what you say when you approach him and ask permission to trim his trees saying, you will not hurt them and that you will clean up all the brush: cutting limbs one to three feet from the trunk of the tree leaving an ungainly stub when its just as easy and would look much better if cut flush with the body; leaving dead limbs in the tree which would take but a few minutes to clear out; leaving branches and small limbs which you have cut and left in the tree top. They don't show much at the time but in a few days when they become wilted they show up as big as a house. And it does not improve the looks of your work by leaving brush along the highway, under trees and in the fields.

Sometimes there is a barbed wire fence along the property and a few small limbs have fallen over into the field. You will say to yourself, "Oh, let them stay there. The old codger will not see them." Perhaps that field has oats, wheat, corn, or hay in it. Now don't fool yourself that old codger will not see them, and ten chances to one he will not only cuss you, but he will cuss the company as well. You probably will not hear him as you have gone up or down the line as the case may be; but you will hear him next year when you come along and say, "Sir, I would like to trim those trees in order to clear our lines." What could you expect this man to say; what would you say, if you were in his place?

As there is no law granting us permission to trim trees to clear our lines we have to rely wholly on the courtesy of the property owner for this privilege; therefore, we must use great care to hold the good graces of the owner. I admit this is sometimes hard to do.

Hooks or climbers should never be used while trimming trees as the spurs slit the bark and the unsightly marks remain forever. I find this one of the most objectionable points the farmer has to offer.

Hand axes or chopping axes should not be used in cutting limbs from trees as they leave ragged stubs.

Pruning shears and hand saws should be used. When the limb is so large that it will require the use of a hand saw, saw the limb on both sides to prevent splitting.

In trimming shade trees I find the most satisfactory way is to strap a ladder to the tree, this will allow the man to be above his work, so he can see what he is doing and at the same time he is safe and not depending on the limbs holding him.

A man should have three or four different length Clyde tree trimmers to do his work easy and well.

When you have the top of the tree rounded over don't forget the sides of the tree, although the side limbs will not bother the wires, your work will not look well if this is not done. Sometimes it is a bigger job to trim the sides than the top, but in order to have the good wishes of the owner this is necessary.

If topping trees for the first time they should be cut back three to four feet lower than the necessary clearance in order to allow them to form the proper shaped top and look well.

In some cases you will be able to cut down some trees; this should be done whenever possible.

If you should run across a man who is doubtful as to the way you will trim his trees ask him to go back or ahead on the line where you have done some trimming and prove to him that you will not only make his trees look better but you will clear the lines as well.

It Beat Taxi-ing

IT was raining and Camilla knew she never could live through the afternoon without a half a dozen new phonograph records. She tried to get a taxicab, but all were taken by the theater crowds. At last she struck upon an idea which only could originate in a bobbed blond head.

Camilla called up the music store and asked the proprietor if he would mind pushing a phonograph near the phone so she could hear the records. As she was one of his best customers he consented. Camilla sat and listened to eleven records and decided that she would take only seven of them.

In half an hour the doorbell rang and the boy from the music store appeared with the records.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

A Valuable Citizen

Just a word for the telephone girl,
Remarkably careful she is,
Through all of the day's busy whirl
Attending politely to biz.
Although we may frequently carp
Because of a moment's delay,
She seldom gets fretful or sharp,
But placidly keeps on her way.
Through peril she sticks to her post
And notifies others to flee.
A good deal more patient than most.
A notable person is she.

—*Kansas City Journal.*

THE MONTH IN INDIANA

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

C. A. Cora, Representative, Indianapolis

Central Division

MISS LOIS ANDERSON, division instructor for the Northern division, spent Sunday, June 25th, with friends in Muncie, where she was formerly traffic chief.

Miss Lulu White, cashier at Muncie, spent her vacation at her home in Wilkinson, Indiana.

Charles R. Long, traffic supervisor for the Central division, spent his vacation at Webster Lake. He says he caught a good many fish, but ate them at the lake.

Miss Viola Leonard of the Plant department at Muncie enjoyed her vacation spent with her mother, who was there from Greenville, Pennsylvania.

On Tuesday, July 5th, occurred the marriage of Miss Fern Williams of Muncie to James Fletcher of Brady Lake, Ohio. Miss Williams has been connected with the Indiana Bell Telephone Company at Muncie for several years. She has filled the position of toll supervisor and her work has been very commendable. Her leaving is a source of genuine regret, but the best wishes of her many friends go with her. Mr. Fletcher is a musician and formerly lived in Muncie. He is at present connected with an orchestra at Brady Lake. The marriage took place at Brady Lake where Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher will reside.

MR. AND MRS. JAMES FLETCHER.

—

Complimentary to Miss Williams, a party was given at the home of Misses Midge and Marie Hollis at Yorktown on the evening of June 29th. Miss Williams was the recipient of many gifts showing the high esteem in which she was held by her fellow employees.

Supper was served on the lawn at 6:30 after which games, music and dancing were enjoyed. One of the most enjoyable features of the evening was a mock wedding. Promptly at eight o'clock Miss Emma Clevenger took her place at the piano and played a number of selections appropriate to the occasion. Miss Margaret Heffernan sang very tenderly "O Promise Me." The bridal party entered over a path strewn with hollyhocks which led to the alter erected with a background of ferns under the archway of the dining room.

The bride, Miss Alfalfa Cornstalk, played by Miss Catherine Langdon, was elegantly attired in a dress of white crepe with a court train of lace curtains. Her veil was caught up with hollyhocks and she carried a large bouquet of the same flowers. The groom, Mr. Haystack Sugarcane, played by Miss Mary Weirbach, was dressed in the conventional black. She would have made Ben Turpin jealous. The bride's mother, Mrs. Mary White, was gowned in Harding blue. Miss Edith Easter, who acted as the bride's father showed unusual emotion as the vows were pronounced. Miss Marie Hollis was bridesmaid and would have made Louise Fazenda appear as an ordinary comedienne. She was attired in a white evening (night) gown and wore an enormous bow tied with a crocheted yoke. Miss Viola Leonard was best man. When the minister gave opportunity to "speak now or forever hold your peace," it is said that Miss Leonard gave one withering glance around the room which became so quiet that not a sound could be heard except the beating of the groom's heart.

The ceremony was performed by Miss Lois Anderson. Dressed in frock coat and high silk hat and with voice pitched at least one octave above high C, she presented a most dignified appearance.

After the ceremony Miss Heffernan was to sing "The End of a Perfect Day" when some one suddenly discovered it was train time and there was a stampede for Muncie. The following night the reception was continued at the home of the groom, Miss Mary Weirbach, and the enjoyment of the night before had not waned in the least. Miss Weirbach proved herself as great a success at entertaining as at playing "groom."

Those present at the two receptions were Margaret Heffernan, Lois Anderson, Edith Easter, Anna Porter, Harriet Hamilton, Catherine Langdon, Dorothy Kraus, Clara Gessell, Floy Hollis, Viola Leonard, Anna Buschor, Louise Campbell, Dorothy Harris, Amelia Skinner, Mary Brown, Ruby Laven, Hazel Brokaw, Beulah Cannon, Jeanette Venable, Florence Harris, Emma Clevenger, Hazel Baldwin, Anna Leyland, Beulah Martin, Audrey Stanley, Alice Schmidt, Hazel Current, Marie Corey, Mary Watkins, Ethel Banks, Ida Simms, Clara Jenkins, Florence Brown, Marie Hollis, Mary Weirbach, Margaret Smith and Carrie Hammond.

—

The employees of the Fowler exchange enjoyed a picnic at Rocky Ford recently. Every one enjoyed a good swim after which a picnic supper was spread and thoroughly enjoyed.

Erchel Phillips, Fowler chief operator, entertained the telephone operators, clerk and manager at her home last month. Some very clever contests were arranged and some of the more brainy ones were happy in finding the correct answers, while some of us just had to look on. Any way, every one enjoyed the party. A delicious two-course lunch was served.

Lillie Danner returned to Fowler from a two weeks' vacation spent in Indianapolis and Gay Park.

Miss Lydia Washburn of Fowler enjoyed a two weeks' vacation. She explored Turkey Run.

Miss Carrie Lank, formerly of the LaFayette exchange, is with the Fowler force now. She is working vacation time.

Miss Gladys Martin worked at Fowler last month for her sister, Miss Irene Martin, who is on the sick list.

Misses Bernice Bryan, Bertha Cochran, Pearl Leachman, and Elizabeth Ross from the Frankfort office, attended the Telephone picnic at Kokomo.

Miss Bertha Cochran has been made evening chief operator at Frankfort.

Mary Schooley is a new operator at Frankfort. Former operators to return to the employ of the company are Mary Hutchison and Natalie Long.

Miss Gladys Griffith, information operator at Frankfort, has returned from a two weeks' vacation spent with her uncle, C. Y. Foster, at Carmel, Indiana.

Miss Ethel Jacoby has returned to work at Fowler after a week's leave of absence on account of sickness.

Jackson Marks Weathers, better known as Jack, who tries

to keep the office in order at Frankfort, gave the girls a nice treat one Sunday last month. He brought up a big plateful of homemade candy, and you should have seen it disappear. Jack certainly has the good will of every girl in the office.

Misses Pearl Leachman and Edith Price are enjoying a two weeks' vacation at Cleveland, Ohio, Detroit, Michigan and Buffalo, New York.

Miss Grace Morrison, Frankfort toll operator, has returned from her vacation spent at Covington and Danville.

Miss Marvella Rogers of Frankfort is taking a two weeks' vacation.

Miss Pearl Moore and Miss Gladys Pence, toll operators at Frankfort, spent a week-end in Toledo.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shanklin are rejoicing over the arrival of a six and one-half-pound boy on July 7th. Mr. Shanklin is the new central office repairman at Frankfort.

Miss Edna Dougherty has returned to La Fayette after spending a two weeks' vacation in Bedford and French Lick.

A picnic was given at the Columbia Park, July 14th, by the girls at LaFayette. A picnic supper was served at 6 p. m. Those present were Misses Addie Hayes, Beryl Whiteside, Edna Wright, Anna Schrader, Edna Dougherty, Mildred Killian, Mary McCormick, Elnora Bergsma, Florence Graham, Aldean Elsea, Florence Weisbecker, Hazel Drake and Doris Thise. The out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Alexander and children, Louise and Venita, of Frankfort. The party ended by a moonlight boat ride on the lake.

Miss Bernice Passon, toll operator at Tuscola, Illinois, has been visiting Miss Frances Carter of the LaFayette exchange.

C. K. Hoffman, toll wire chief at LaFayette, is attending the American Telephone & Telegraph Printers School at Chicago. He has received several letters and postals from LaFayette but so far we have received only one letter from him. (Maybe the Chicago girls have vamped our Charles, eh?)

Miss Edna Wright has succeeded Miss Edith Price as chief operator at LaFayette. Miss Price has been transferred to Frankfort.

Several of the girls in the LaFayette exchange have been taking advantage of the hot weather and spending most of their time off duty at Paulson Beach.

Miss Jessie Irving, chief operator at Shelbyville, went to Terre Haute for the Fourth of July. She was accompanied by Miss Beatrice Kinney, who is enjoying a two weeks' vacation.

Miss Helen Bowman, local operator at Shelbyville, has returned to her duties after enjoying a week's vacation.

Garnet Fox, inside repairman at Shelbyville, who has been married for several months, has moved into his own home. Garnet says there are many advantages and then too, it really makes one feel more important.

Mrs. Gladys Anders has resumed her duties as toll operator at Shelbyville after enjoying a week's vacation.

Miss Lota Stader, toll operator at Shelbyville, is enjoying a vacation in Columbus, Indiana.

Miss Hazel Myers, supervisor at Shelbyville, has returned from Anderson, where she spent a most delightful vacation. Hazel thinks the water around Shelbyville is as good as any, though.

A number of employees of the Shelbyville exchange attended a carnival at Edinburg, Indiana, last month. We do not know exactly what amusements they expected but we do know there were several who were disappointed at finding the "Fish Pond" did not contain live fish and also that there was no merry-go-round.

A swimming party at Camp Joy on Monday evening was surely enjoyed by all who were there. A plain but substantial lunch was served. The party was chaperoned by Mildred Bailey.

Miss Minnie Caskey, Kokomo toll operator, is taking three weeks' leave of absence, and is going to visit her mother in Fairmount. She and some girl friends expect to spend a week at the lake.

Jim Wiseman telephoned Emmey Martin and asked him what he was doing. Emmey said he was washing his B. V. D.'s, and just then one of the operators, who hadn't discovered that they were talking, came in on the line and said, "I'm ringin' them."

Miss Opha Tucker and Miss Yodder of Kokomo went to Michigan City to spend a Sunday. They said they had a dandy time.

Miss Eula McKinney, Kokomo local operator, has been promoted to supervisor.

Miss Olive Pratt, Kokomo local operator, was married to Norman Moon of this city. They expect to live here.

Mr. and Mrs. Newberg of Kokomo have just moved into a cozy little bungalow north of town, and have decided to "Let the rest of the world roll by."

Miss Margaret James has just returned to Kokomo office from a two weeks' vacation. She said she spent the time loafing.

Miss Martha Stanton of Kokomo spent her vacation in the kitchen for the most part, learning how to cook savory things. Looks bad, Martha!

C. C. Frank of Kokomo sent the operators two gallons of ice cream last month. It was one of those hot days, too. We were certainly glad to get it.

THE MUNCIE TELEPHONE TEAM PLAYING IN THE COMMERCIAL BASEBALL LEAGUE.

The men are from left to right, front row, Fred Champ, manager; Walter McLaughlin, Clarence Harrold, captain; C. M. Belknap and T. B. Hodges; rear row, Opal Huff, J. Wedmore, L. Holaday, Lon Teaford and E. L. Petty.

Northern Division

LEONORA HANE, clerk in the South Bend Plant department, spent a week of her vacation with friends in Chicago.

Joseph Ostrander of South Bend took his vacation last month with the Boy Scouts on a hike to Culver.

Jerry Voelkers, in the South Bend Engineering department, has gone into the Ford business; he has both new and used cars. Jerry is good at repairing cars, too. (Advertisement.)

Mrs. Hazel Lonergan, former toll operator at South Bend, is with the toll force again.

Misses Ada and Thelma Hatfield, Miss Nelle Bolan, Miss Bonnie Poore and Miss Rosa Fites spent a week-end at the Hatfield cottage at Eagle Point. All reported a very enjoyable time aside from sleeping three and four in a bed.

Miss Olive Leiter from Rochester, Indiana, has joined the toll force at South Bend.

Misses Mary and Ruth Sullivan, toll operators at South Bend, spent their vacations at their home in Wabash, Indiana.

Mrs. Georgia Marshall and Mrs. Nina Moore, experienced toll operators from Elkhart, have joined the South Bend toll force for the summer.

Miss Drake, Miss Clarine Bryer, Georgia Burns and Audrey Swinehart are in the South Bend toll training school.

Miss Ruth Batchelor, former toll operator, entered the service this week at South Bend.

Miss Hazel Harrison and Miss Thelma Ackles are the July brides at the South Bend office.

Miss Evelyn Grovelski, Mishawaka operator, is spending her vacation with her prospective husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Harris, at Indian Lake.

Miss Bertha Forstbauer, supervisor at Mishawaka, is spending her vacation in Allegan, Michigan, with relatives.

Mrs. Marie Meixel, Mishawaka operator, is on a month's vacation visiting her parents in Youngstown and relatives in Akron and Kenmore, Ohio.

We wish them all a pleasant vacation and hope they come back full of pep and ready to go to work.

Miss Fuller of the Mishawaka Commercial office is on a two weeks' vacation visiting relatives in Ohio.

Ask Rueben, the messenger from the Colfax office, South Bend, how it feels to ride in a yellow cab on a bill paying tour.

Miss Osie Grubbs, of the Mishawaka office, and Bob Myers, of the Lincoln office, spent a pleasant vacation visiting at Fort Wayne with the former's relatives. Miss Grubbs returned with a solitaire on the third finger of her left hand.

When is a Ford not a Ford? When Ella rides with Eddie.

Miss Lois Anderson, traffic instructress of the South Bend office, spent several days in Decatur and Bluffton.

A. Hammond, wire chief, and B. B. Earley, manager, spent two days at Marion attending an extended conference of telephone men.

Lee Wahman, lineman at Bluffton exchange, spent his vacation at Greensburg, Indiana, with his parents.

Miss Carrie Shoemaker, Bluffton chief operator, spent her vacation visiting with relatives at White Pidgeon, Michigan.

Fifteen Western Electric installers are at work on the construction of the new Bluffton central office.

The Dempsey-Carpentier prize fight was not the only bout fought on July 2nd. At 5:30 a. m. B. B. Earley engaged in a loosing combat, his opponent being a nail in the end of a board. The fight was a short one, B. B. taking the count in the first round coming through with a badly lacerated eye. The attending physician found it necessary to take several stitches to close the wound. Had the nail hit a quarter of an inch lower it would have pierced the eye ball. Ben carried his colorfly painful eye in a sling for about week.

Employees at Bluffton enjoyed a picnic supper at Washington Park last month. Everybody thoroughly enjoyed themselves playing horseshoe and tennis. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Earley, Lee Wahman and family, Arley Hammond and family, Orlando Ashbaucher and family, Misses Lillie Wall, Belle Bulger, Bertha Erwin, and Lois Anderson of Marion, Dorothy Thomas, Beth Koenig and Mrs. Mae Murphy.

Thirty employees and friends of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company from Montpelier and Hartford City enjoyed a picnic supper Wednesday evening, July 20th, in a grove near Montpelier. The supper was spread at seven o'clock, after which ice cream and water melon were served. Various games and phonograph music were enjoyed. All concerned reported an elegant time.

Southern Division

AMONG the social events of the mid-summer season was featured an enjoyable evening at the Y. W. C. A. when on June 16th the Tomokee Club, consisting of telephone girls at Evansville, gave a social which proved a great success. A very interesting program was given, including several readings, music, toe dancing by Miss Adele Cohn, and plenty of eats. The social being purposed for the benefit of the "Money Raising Fund" and enlargement of the club camp at Newburg, Indiana, and also to send delegates to Sandy Beach, Michigan, where they will attend the club's conference.

Miss Nina Culp, being elected to attend as a delegate, was compelled to refuse the trip because of other duties. The energetic workers cleared the sum of $54.20. Each of the club members donated a home-made cake. You would be surprised how good the cakes were. Miss Elizabeth Graves is president of the club. She extends heartiest invitations to those who wish to become Tomokees and also guarantees them a good time.

Misses Valada Doerschler and Alma Mathias of Evansville spent the Fourth of July at Waverly, Kentucky, visiting friends. Tell us how these two girls get so popular, first they go to St. Louis then to Waverly. Wonder where they will go next?

The secret marriage of Miss Wanda Lee Phillips of Evansville to Paul Fischer was revealed shortly after their return from Boonville, Indiana, where the ceremony was solemnized at the parsonage at two o'clock p. m., June 23rd. Probably the secret would not have been revealed but the great joy and promptings of happiness enhanced the little bride's heart so that she could keep the secret no longer and two or three hours later she burst forth with the news: "Gee! I'm so happy, girls, and it's so nice to be married." She was attractively attired in a coral crepe-de-chine dress with orchid trimmings and hat to match. Mr. and Mrs. Fischer are making their home at an apartment in Riverside drive, where they welcome their friends. Mr. Fischer is connected with the Remington Typewriter Company.

Among the June bride list we find the name of Miss Olivia Fisher of Evansville who was married to Bob Minnett. The marriage took place the second week in June at St. Benedict's Catholic Church, Rev. Martin officiating. The bride wore a navy blue tricotine suit with gray hat, gloves and slippers to match, her corsage being a cluster of ward roses. The ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast served at the home of the bride's parents, after which the couple made their get-a-way to St. Louis to spend their honey-moon.

Mrs. Ruth Rose of Denver, Colorado, visited the Evansville office. She was formerly Miss Ruth Ahlering.

Misses Rhea Wilhelmus and Audie McClure, local supervisors at Evansville, returned from a two weeks' vacation, cheeks all rosy and say they are good for ten or twelve more months.

Miss Edith Prince of Evansville fell down the steps and sustained a sprained ankle.

Miss Anny Pyle enjoyed a two weeks' vacation visiting friends at Kentucky.

Miss Lillian Arvin of Evansville went round and round with the chief operator when she suggested changing Lilly's vacation. "Oh! no, that would never do." After going into details Lillian confessed that Harold has the ring and everything and that the date could not be changed. On July the fourteenth she became the bride of Harold Kroener, who is connected with the International Steel & Iron Construction Co. A northern wedding trip has been planned and on their return the couple will reside with the groom's parents.

Mrs. Rahm of Evansville resigned as local operator on account of ill health and has gone to Memphis, Tennessee.

Miss Gertrude Pyle, toll operator at Evansville, is seriously ill at Hayden's hospital as the result of an attack of appendicitis. She has received many flowers from her team-mates.

Miss Irma Zapp returned from a four weeks' visit at Colorado and other western points. She also visited Miss Celia Arens, formerly of this office.

Miss Blanche Lechner, central office observer at Evansville, has recently returned from her vacation. She did not go anywhere in particular but had a good time in general picnicking with B. B.

A diamond ring is like a comet because it carries a long tale (tail). That's why we don't ask Miss Catherine Schroeder, chief operator's clerk, to explain since Charles gave her a "peachy" looking ring. Then, too, explanations are not necessary when the twinkle in her eye and the smile that never wears off tells the story without words.

Miss Mildred Hoffman, line order clerk at Evansville, returned from her vacation. She intended going to Elnerfeld, Indiana, but missed her train. Of course, there were other trains bound that way, but just why she preferred that certain one we would never know.

Gilbert Weiss, local test-board-man at Evansville, while on his vacation is cutting up some, sporting out in Leda's new Chevrolet. He engineers it as if it was his own.

Miss Nina Culp, assistant instructress at Evansville, would like to know if the new ventilator was installed to catch the "Rising Inflection" of operators' phrases.

The Triple A. A. A. club gave a dance at Cypress Beach Friday evening, July 7th. Several telephone employees witnessed a joyous good time. Miss Matilda Winterman of Evansville was one of the committee.

Mrs. Edna Tomlinson has been confined to her home as the result of a sprained ankle sustained some few weeks ago. We all miss "Red" and hope for her speedy recovery.

Miss Wilma Eaton returned from Huntingburg, Indiana, after a two weeks' vacation. She must have had a wonderful time as she has been talking of that handsome man ever since.

Huntington Subscriber Addresses Operators

IT has become the custom at Huntington to hold a meeting of all members of the Traffic department on each Friday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The subjects of these meetings are: Better Service, Better Public Relations and a Greater Spirit of Loyalty to the Company. The manager presides over these meetings and all members of the Traffic department who can attend are invited.

An especially interesting meeting was held Friday, June 3rd. A subscriber was invited to address this meeting and give his impressions of the service from the subscriber's viewpoint. Mr. Caswell of the Caswell-Runyan Company, a large manufacturing concern of Huntington, was the subscriber invited.

Mr. Caswell said that he was very much impressed by his audience, a face to face view of them being quite different from his impression of telephone operators in the past. He said that in preparation of his talk to them he had called on from thirty to forty telephone users to inquire their opinions of the service being received. In general he said he found the reports of service as good, but found several complaints of wrong number calls, slow answer of long-distance and complaints of disconnection by the operator. The general consensus of opinion appeared to be that the service is good, but that it can be improved.

Mr. Caswell said that he found too many people always ready to condemn poor service and not enough people appreciative of the good use of the service. He said, in his opinion, the poor service was about a fifty-fifty proposition—fifty per cent the fault of the operators and fifty per cent the fault of the public.

Mr. Caswell's talk was greeted with a great deal of enthusiasm and interest. The interesting feature in connection with the above is the trouble that a subscriber took in going into the matter of service to talk to the people who are giving the service and shows that with full information the public is inclined to be fair. It also showed what can be done in creating the proper public understanding of our problems and proper public relations.

Press Associations Praise Service

BOTH of the leading press associations giving service to Indiana newspapers were well pleased with the service received over Bell lines in connection with the Dempsey-Carpentier fight in Jersey City. The Associated Press wrote:

Indianapolis, Ind., July 2, 1921.

Mr. W. T. Allen,
Indiana Bell Telephone Co.,
City.

Dear Mr. Allen: On behalf of the telephone pony (P. N. T.) members of The Associated Press in Indiana, it is my pleasure to thank you most sincerely for the very excellent service given them on the Dempsey-Carpentier fight today. The members gave enthusiastic praise for the service, to which I wish to add my appreciation. It was excellent. Yours sincerely,

(Signed) JOHN L. STUART,
Correspondent.

—

This came from the United Press:

Indianapolis, July 5, 1921.

Mr. W. T. Allen,
The Indiana Bell Telephone Co.,
Indianapolis.

My dear Mr. Allen: This is just a paragraph expressing our sincere thanks for the coöperation you and your men gave us in handling the Dempsey-Carpentier fight Saturday. Thanks to your efforts, we were enabled to give all our client papers absolute satisfaction by giving them the news ahead of other press associations.

With best wishes and kindest regards, I am, very truly yours,

FRED G. JOHNSTON,
Indiana Manager.

White Frogs in Underground Manhole

G. C. REASNER, exchange plant engineer at Evansville, had occasion to enter an underground manhole where he found a number of lily-white frogs which seemed to be very well fed and oversized. The thought struck him that if they could be kept from the sun-light and trained to do tricks, he would put them on exhibition in opposition to the Evansville man who is touring the country exhibiting trained fleas. Jack spends his evenings in training his pet frogs and already has taught one to turn a somersault at the sight of a slide rule. He says that he has taught another one to eat an earthworm (not a ground man) and has hopes soon of this one being able to turn itself inside out and back again without soiling its hide.

Safety First

By Thad H. Snyder

Atlanta, Georgia

A foreman old in loading poles,
Not wise, but oh so bold!
Used his foot to kick in place
The wedge that would not hold.
This method was so simple, and
It may have been some fun.
He had two feet to kick them with—
He now has only one.

In using block and tackle
Jim Thompson made a break.
He noticed that the rope was frayed,
But a chance he'd always take.
He gave a heave which was a sin,
The rope then parted with a "bing."
Jim has to use his left arm now—
His right is in a sling.

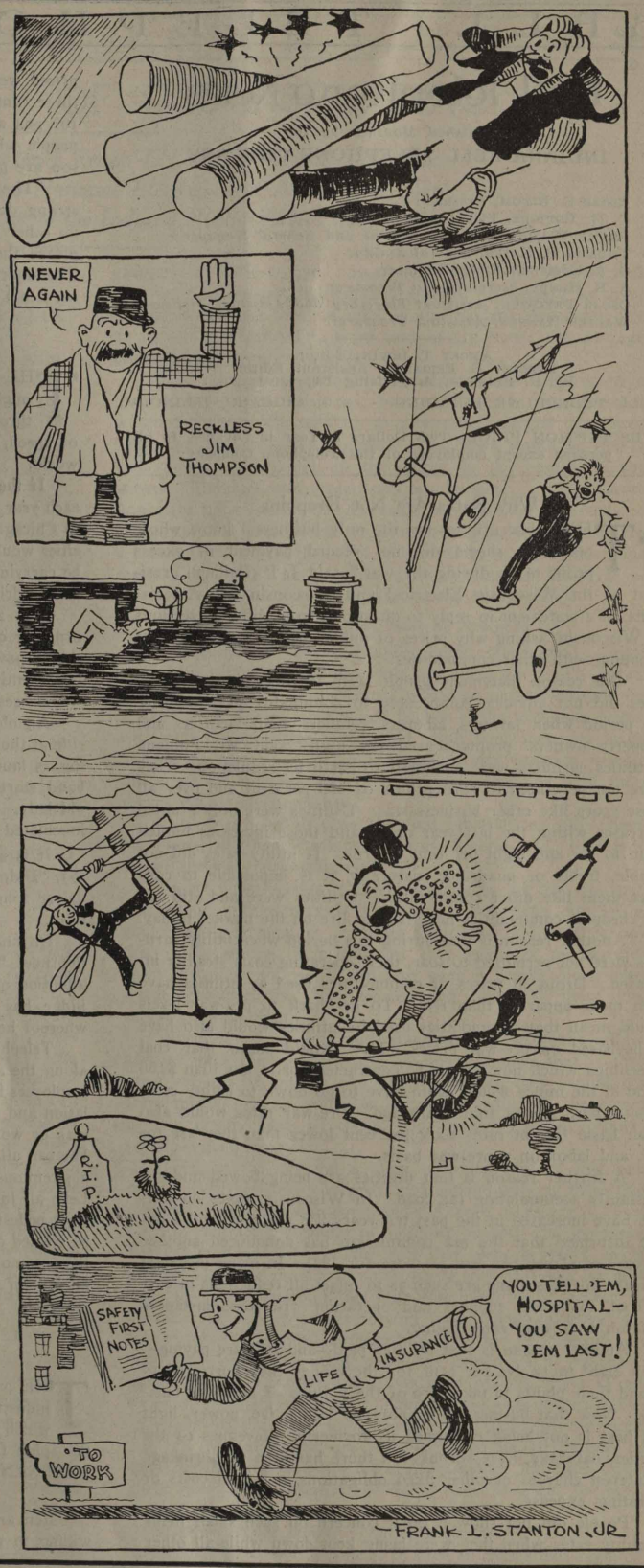
Bill Jones who always drove a truck
Across the tracks so fast,
Imagined he could get across
Before the train went past.
Well yes, he did it many times
In spite of rule and warning;
One day an engine bumped his truck—
Bill's wife is now in mourning.

There was a man who fancied,
That all poles he would climb
Without making an inspection;
"It's just a loss of time."
He would set down a record
And make the linemen sore.
There WAS a man who fancied this—
There isn't any more.

The fellow on the can pole
It happened to be Mac,
Because he passed an "open"
To that pole he came back.
Of course he found his trouble
And as 'twas close of day,
He tried in three steps to come down—
Result: Six feet of clay!

Between high-tension wires
A lineman worked away,
He sort of grew forgetful
And careless, so they say.
It did no good to warn him
For he knew much the best,
That he was in no danger—
His tombstone reads: At Rest.

Now here's a warning for you "birds"
Who will not take advice,
Ignore the Safety Bulletins,
And juggle loaded dice.
There's trouble enough in this old world,
Aye, trouble by the peck,
So if you do not watch your step
You'll get yours—in the neck.



Bell Telephone News

Published Monthly by the
INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

EDGAR S. BLOOM, *President*
C. H. ROTTGER, *Vice President*
FRANK WAMPLER, *Vice President and General Manager*
THOMAS R. KEYES, *General Auditor*
G. A. KOSITZKY, *Chief Engineer*
A. R. HENRY, *Secretary and Treasurer*
OSCAR PETERSEN, *Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer*
WALTER HANSEN, *Assistant Treasurer*

AMORY T. IRWIN, Editor
EVERETT E. FRIGANZA, Assistant Editor
W. R. BURLING, Advertising Representative
BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING - - - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—Two Dollars a Year in advance, to all persons except employees of the Telephone Company

Why Rates Are Not Dropping

"THE public utilities are the only business I know whose operating sheets did not record payment of excess profit taxes during the war," said J. P. Pulliam, president of the Wisconsin Electrical and Wisconsin Gas Associations, in a statement in reply to questions from different sections of Wisconsin, asking why prices of public utility services are not dropping with other commodities.

"One reason that many people seem to forget is that utility rates did not advance comparably to commodity prices during the period when farmers, laborers, retailers, manufacturers and property owners' profits soared sky high," said Mr. Pulliam. "Utilities earnings were anchored to earth by regulation. They were not permitted to earn profits of 100 per cent and over all those years like other business was. Utilities were only granted increases within the last year or so and those increases limited them to six and eight per cent returns. If utility rates did not double, treble or quadruple, naturally, it is impossible to contract them like other commodities. Utilities were and still are the cheapest commodities necessary to life on the market to-day.

"Another reason is that during this period when utility earnings were not permitted to soar, their operating costs steadily increased. Drops in prices of commodities used by utilities have been more apparent than real. To get back to pre-war levels would mean that commodities used by utilities would also have to be based on pre-war prices. That would mean that coal screenings which now cannot be contracted for at less than $2.50 a ton at the mines would again have to go down to eighty cents a ton where it was four years ago. Pre-war rates would also mean basic freight rates sixty per cent lower than they are to-day, and labor on a pre-war basis.

"A further reason is that utilities are being bowed under a constantly accumulating tax load. In Wisconsin, taxes on utilities have increased in the past ten years 238 per cent, and I am just informed that the tax commission has announced another increase of eleven per cent or more for 1921. In many instances increase in taxes alone are such as to offset all reductions in cost of coal, materials, supplies and operation. In some instances taxation is forcing rates higher.

"Another reason is that utilities paid—and still are paying—from eight to twelve per cent for the money they borrowed to extend their plants to take care of the volume of new war business. Now that business is temporarily less active, power, light and heat is not being consumed as formerly. Revenues of the utilities, naturally, have shrunk, but there has been no shrinkage in interest charges or other fixed obligations, overhead costs or operating expense.

"People did not show a great concern on such small items as utility rates when they were being kept down while all other prices went up, but now when they are being raised two and three cents for street car rides and a small increase per month for gas and telephone services, to meet higher operating costs, people who generally will be reasonable when they stop to reason are persistently refusing to reason.

"The utilities seek the coöperation of the public with the strong desire to give the people the best service possible if for no other reason than a selfish one, for the more and better we please the public the more of our service the public will use. The interest of the public and the utilities therefore are in accord, not in conflict."

Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde

THE automobile, product of American genius, of whose mighty development we all feel so proud, has become, through the effect of what might be called the psychology of speed, the most dangerous single piece of machinery in the world.

If the hold-up men, for instance, or the anarchists were killing each year the number of persons who fall victims to automobiles in Chicago, Cleveland, New York and our other big cities, these cities would be placed under martial law and every citizen would be carrying a pistol for his own protection. Yet reckless automobile drivers go on, day after day, killing and maiming.

The automobile seems to turn Jekylls into Hydes. The ordinary quiet, law-abiding citizen, when placed at the wheel of a high-powered car, seems to undergo a psychic transformation. His identity changes; his nature craves speed and more speed. All classes seem to receive the fatal inoculation.

An old colored woman in Atlanta was taking her first auto ride at the invitation of a white woman for whom she was working as laundress. As they sped along the old lady's black husband started across the street. "Aw, run over 'm," cried the old lady. Of course she did not mean this, but she had became inoculated with the fatal germ of speed.

It is a favorite remark of drivers (when the victim comes to), "Didn't you hear the horn?" The inference is that if the driver sounds the horn he has the right to run over the pedestrian.

On another page in this issue we are printing the story of the new "Courtesy of the Road" slogan, and call particular attention of our readers to the remarks of Judge Rooney. The judge has had a great deal to do with speeders and knows whereof he speaks.

Telephone employees have been comparatively light violators along these lines—or rather to be more accurate, few telephone employees have ever been arrested. This is a matter of congratulation and the hope is expressed most sincerely that no telephone man or woman will ever again be called upon to face the judge. We can all avoid it if we will apply the rule of reason and make a strenuous effort to eject the speed microbe from our systems. Let's all join the "Courtesy of the Road" movement and try to treat pedestrians and drivers of other cars as we would like to be treated ourselves. We can then do our part toward restoring the automobile to its rightful place as one of the most useful of all human inventions instead of a menace, as many people now regard it.

Our Problems

THE problems with which we have to deal in our modern industrial and social life are manifold, but the spirit in which it is necessary to approach their solution is simply the spirit OF HONESTY, OF COURAGE AND OF COMMON SENSE.—*Theodore Roosevelt.*

Men are valuable just in proportion as they are able and willing to work in harmony with other men.—*Elbert Hubbard.*

NEED NEW ERA OF UNDERSTANDING

From an Address by Commissioner Ernest I. Lewis, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Before the National Electric Light Association—Mr. Lewis Was Formerly Chairman of the Indiana Public Service Commission

PUBLIC utilities, the commissions, and the public must enter an era of better understanding.

First, there must be a better understanding on the part of the public of what public utilities really are.

I want to present my thought on this subject in a most academic manner, by drawing a vertical line and on one side of it placing the municipal services and on the other side the public utility services. I shall attempt to place both in the order, as I analyze them, of relative importance, thus:

1. Fire Protection and Sewers.	1. Water Service.
2. Police Protection.	2. Local Transportation.
3. Thoroughfares.	3. Gas Service.
4. Schools.	4. Electric Service.
5. Courts.	5. Telephone Service.
6. Hospitals.	6. Heating.
7. Libraries, Parks, etc.	7. Messenger Service, Telegraphs, etc.

Those services in the first column are supported by every American city without much question as to proper maintenance. Additions to capital account are freely voted. People of the cities would not think of repudiating those obligations.

In the second column are grouped those services which are supported by rates, fares and charges. These services are under the attack of the theorist; by the malignant or idealistic demagogues who advocate rates that will not maintain the service, and by others who, for various reasons, demand that legitimate capital obligations be repudiated.

I now ask the American municipality, which of these two lists of services is the more vital to the highly artificial civilization of modern city life?

Vital Need of Water Service

Let us stop a moment and take stock. Take the services which top the list in the two columns: In almost any city it is probable that the fire department might go on a vacation for a few hours, possibly a day, or a few days in some instances, and the city would continue to be vital. Let, however, the pressure disappear from the water taps, hydrants and water plugs! The fire department stands useless; the city's costly sewers cease to run and disease begins to breed; throats begin to dry, tissues to waste, and ahead—only a few hours—is distress as appalling as that of those lost in the desert; boilers soon run dry, fires must be drawn, and industry stops. Still there are those who, never stopping even to understand, would stir the community to riotous pitch of excitement because of an increase of two, three, four or five cents for each one thousand gallons of water. It actually is possible that those few cents mean not only reliable service, but also the difference between water that is pure and wholesome and a less carefully prepared water that starts hearses toward cemeteries.

Take the next two parallel services indicated. The most vital—tax sustained police protection, or heavily taxed local transportation. The average American city sees its police forces go on annual picnics, or to annual balls, and the city goes on. But what happens if the street car service is suspended an afternoon, or an evening? There is not an American city that would not be in confusion and demoralization if the local transportation utilities suspended for a day. A few days' suspension would produce more lawlessness and confusion than the absence of police for a like period possibly could produce.

The next two services: Thoroughfares, in the first column; gas service in the second! Every city must have streets; and they must be cleaned, lighted, and policed. Necessary as thoroughfares are, are they as vital to the modern American city as its gas service? Cut it off and in six hours the average American city begins to starve.

In the next group—schools vs. electric service! We do have three-month school vacations, but can anyone imagine what would happen in Chicago or in any other city, if for three hours the dynamos were stopped? The lights would go out in this room, in this hotel, in the stores, in the homes, in the streets. Elevators and street cars would stop. But the more important thing is that the thousands and tens of thousands of lathes, spindles, presses and machines would go dead. Just stop a moment and picture the babel of confusion, unemployment, and distress that would be precipitated by shutting off the river of electrical energy that gives vitality to the modern city!

Telephone "Nerves" Must Be Nourished

Tax sustained courts, heavily taxed telephones! Some cities have thought that they could get along very well, and to their decided benefit, if the courts would go out of business for a while. But picture what would happen if the telephone system went out; the confusion that would result from improper maintenance and operation! Can the modern city function without the intercommunicating nerves of the telephone, or with those nerves improperly nourished?

As against hospitals place the vital functions of public heating plants, and finally compare libraries, parks, etc., with messenger services, telegraphs, etc.

To get a perspective to an understanding of the vital part that public utilities play in the modern American city let us glance for a moment at prostrate Petrograd and observe how this is the veneer of civilization that separates modern life from barbarism and death and how soon it breaks down when water, transportation, gas, power and other of these vital services are wrecked.

When we gain a clear understanding of what public utilities are, we must then get as clear an understanding that if these great services of modern city life are starved they cannot perform reliable service, and also an understanding of the incomparably greater costs of cheap, poor service than of properly sustained good service.

Then let the city get a clear understanding of the unescapable fact that cities can grow and expand only as these their great servants are able to command the credit necessary to enable them to contract for capital to meet that growth and expansion. Let the modern city face the fact that, very properly, denied the right to raise rates to a point where they will pay for additions and extensions, utilities only can meet these demands by commanding a part of the margin of accumulating wealth of the world—the natural increment of wealth. Let the city also face these conditions: that there has grown up a sentimental prejudice—on a considerable foundation of objections to attitudes of communities toward public utilities—against investment in public utilities; that the difficulties and costs of contracting for this needed capital are now increased by all nations and governments, even down to the local townships and cities owning their own utilities, frantically bidding unheard prices for money and offering tax exemption bonuses.

Let us all get a clear understanding that there has to be a broadening of view and policies to such an extent that regulation

will provide utilities with liberal margins of cash working capital that will permit adequate storage of coal; and also with cash surplus—fat—well invested and quickly convertible, that can be drawn on to bridge temporary sags in revenue or to meet calamities, without that recourse to rate adjustments which is the necessity of utilities that are held to barest existence that inspires fear of any prospective change.

Rates Must Approximate Value of Service

There must be an understanding on the part of industry now so generally served by the public utilities, that it must pay a rate for power that will approximate the value of the service; that the old days of bleeding central power stations white and leaving losses to be carried by higher rates paid by smaller consumers are certainly well at an end. Particularly, let these industrial patrons understand that nothing is so expensive as poor and unreliable service, and nothing so short sighted on their part as a policy of utility starvation which will certainly kill an industrial community and individual industries.

Let the utilities thoroughly understand that they are public servants; that good will, good public relations are to be acquired not alone by good service but by frankness and an every day policy of treating even the smallest of its patrons with that consideration that is practiced by successful business in non-regulated fields.

Amortizing Oneself

(From the Commercial & Financial Chronicle.)

THE principle of amortization as applied to property and indebtedness is well understood and in constant practice. As soon as a building is erected it begins to deteriorate, since constant use and the elements work destruction inside and outside. As the years pass the loss becomes considerable and to keep himself whole the owner sets aside a portion of the rental as it is obtained to protect the principal of his investment, so that in the event of sale for less than the cost or demolition the capital will not be impaired. There is but one natural off-set against deterioration of structures and that is the possibility of an increase in the value of the site upon which the building has been erected. If well located it often occurs that the growing value of the land will match the deterioration of the structure; otherwise a replacement fund is essential to protect the landlord.

Sinking funds are a common method of overcoming funded debts. They have been figured to a nicety, so that it may be accurately determined just what sum should be set aside yearly for investment in order that the entire indebtedness may be paid out of the sinking fund at maturity.

It is also a common practice for investors in land companies, timber companies, mining, oil and natural gas companies to amortize their investments for the reason that dividends are paid out of the sale of assets and the investor must look forward to the time when all of the assets will have become exhausted and if he has not had the forethought to set aside a portion of his income he will have lost his principal. These principles and customs are so well understood by bankers, trustees of estates and large investors, as well as by managers of corporations, that no argument is required to advocate their application.

But both the principle and the practice of amortization should be applied to oneself, and the earlier in life a young man, be he wage-earner or employer, accepts this truth and applies it to himself the better will he fit himself for a useful and happy old age. Particularly is this true of every man and woman whose income is dependent upon earnings derived either from manual labor or professional efforts.

The human body, with all its faculties, may be likened to a new building so far as deterioration is concerned. Until a person reaches maturity both the body and the mind are undergoing the building process. Then begins what perhaps is the most joyous period of existence, the age of development and increasing power until the prime of life, when each person reaches what is for him the top of the ladder. No one may foretell whether earning power will be curtailed by sickness or accident long before it should naturally reach its height, and hence the necessity for beginning the process of amortization at once, when the individual commences to earn his way through life.

Disease is sure to deteriorate the body and dull the senses just as a building deteriorates and in time the earning powers are lessened. As the earning capacity declines there should be something available to supplement the smaller earnings of the individual, something to round out the total income and keep it up to the old standard. If the owner has amortized himself he is in the happy position where an income from outside sources makes him less dependent or perhaps entirely independent of his own earnings.

But how may one amortize himself? He may arrange with some reliable insurance company for the payment of annuities beginning at a fixed date. In some respects this is the simplest method, but it may bind the participant to future payments which he may be unable to meet, and he has no tangible asset entirely within his own control and available to meet emergencies as they arise.

Again he may purchase life insurance on the twenty-payment plan, which provides for the payment to the assured of a definite sum at a fixed time, which sum when paid would be available for investment so as to yield an income. One advantage of this plan is that the fund comes to him after years of experience which are likely to teach him not to squander money thus obtained and at a time of life when he has sound judgment as to what constitutes safe investments. Or if he has a mind to engage in business for himself the insurance money may provide him with the requisite capital.

An excellent plan, if one would faithfully adhere to it, would be to deposit regularly a fixed percentage of earnings or income in a savings bank and permit the interest to be added yearly to the principal. The difficulty with this method is that because there is not a definite obligation to be met at a fixed date the person interested will be in danger of failure to make deposits, either through negligence or through a pressure for the use of his resources for some other purpose. One of the great advantages of the savings bank system is that the money is always available to meet requirements in cases of emergency, for the purchase of a home or to engage in business. And the money is obtainable without discount.

An account in a savings bank might well be supplemented with the investment habit. Whenever $500 or $1,000 is accumulated in savings the money may be invested in bonds which will yield an income greater than the rate of interest paid by savings banks, but securities should be selected with a view of safety rather than for a high yield. Among the advantages of securities is the greater return in the way of income and the availability of the securities for use as collateral in case the owner wishes to negotiate a loan.

When well-secured bonds are purchased below par and are paid at par at maturity the principal of the investor is increased. This is an attractive proposition which appeals strongly to many persons.

By whatever method seems best, every individual should begin to amortize himself as soon as he goes out into the world to make his own way. By so doing he will strengthen his self-respect and the esteem in which others hold him; he will add to his independence and lessen anxiety over tribulations which are certain to come with old age.

A man can't very well make for himself a place in the sun if he keeps continually taking refuge under the family tree.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

ALADDIN'S LAMP OUTDONE

By George V. Buchanan, Jr., South Norwalk, Conn.

ALADDIN pulled down the cuff of his shirt and gave the magic lamp a brisk polishing—and the genie towered before him. "Let there be light, and fetch me a thousand slaves," said Aladdin, and lo! there was light and a thousand slaves waited upon him.

But Aladdin wasn't so lucky after all. He just happened to be a bit more fortunate than his contemporaries. Now-a-days he'd consider it an inconvenience to have to rub the lamp each time he wanted service, knowing that Mr. Jones, next door, was getting the same service by merely pushing a button, turning on a tappet, or some other such simple movement of the hand.

Fantastic and breath-taking as are the Arabian Nights stories, they have a modern likeness in our every-day life—thanks to the public utility corporations. Every day we make use of scientific wonders, and we treat them as matters of course, coming from—we don't know where, nor do we care particularly. We do much as Aladdin did—take what we get, and treat it as a thing to be expected, after the novelty wears off. Yet they are of a nature so wondrous that were Aladdin to see them in operation today he would cast aside the lamp—considering it outclassed.

We turn a faucet and water gushes forth, hot or cold, in an amount that a dozen slaves could not carry, and it continues to flow until the simple turning of the faucet bids it cease. We push a button and a flood of light fills the room. By the same process we obtain electric energy that saves hours of hard and tiring labor. Instead of flying over Bagdad on a magic carpet we are rushed to all parts of the world by fast trains or by great ocean liners equipped with every comfort of our home.

Our modern day magic is produced by the public utilities. They furnish us with light, power, heat, transportation, water and communication. Their cost is practically negligible as compared with other living costs. During the war period, when all prices went soaring, utility rates were the last to advance and then in much less degree than any other prices.

Utility services are of comparatively recent origin. The telephone, for instance, was invented in 1876 but was not put into general use until as late as 1896. In the duo-decade intervening the telephone spread its valuable services slowly, beginning with a small exchange in New Haven, Conn., three years after the invention. Since 1896, however, 35,000,000 miles of telephone wire have been stretched between homes and business houses all over the United States. The first successful electric railway began operations in 1888 and the carbon lamp was invented in 1879.

All prosperity depends upon the exchange of goods or commodities. It involves production and distribution or sales. In this production the utilities play a big part through furnishing economical power, heat, communication and transportation.

The most simply equipped modern office building is absolutely dependent upon the utilities. The modern home would be maintained only with the utmost difficulty were it not for their services. Light, heat, water and fuel problems are solved by these agencies.

The disadvantages of regulation by municipalities of public utilities would be proven graphically in the event of a weak administration, a non-business administration or one that is "controlled." Schools could be closed for some time, courts dispensed with and it is possible that even fire and police protection could be done away with temporarily but the instant the pure water ceases to flow the sexton begins to work over-time. If electricity fails not only will lights go out, but machines and factories would cease operation, elevators would stop and men and women would be deprived of work which is life to them, and life and order to the city.

If street cars did not move the city would become stagnated. Confusion would reign if the telephone went "dead."

The modern community is dependent on water, gas, electricity, street railways, telephones and other public utilities. All stand through every minute of the year ready to serve and at very low wages; all of them for less than the man of the house spends on cigars, or the family for movies or for gasoline.

Without them we would be worse than Aladdin without his lamp so it is necessary that we protect them. We cannot afford to experiment with them. For, once they cease—then Aladdin would indeed have it "on" the modern, who, having the wonderful lamp, would have rubbed off its magic gloss and made it worse than useless.

The Operator Knows, Says This One

THE expert telephone girl can tell, Man, what sort of a man you are.

The girls at Central know a great deal more about the dispositions of the men who often use the 'phone, than these men realize.

"When I first went to work in an exchange," said a well-known operator, "I used to wonder what the people I talked to looked like and what they were really like.

"If they had pleasant voices I felt more like meeting their desires.

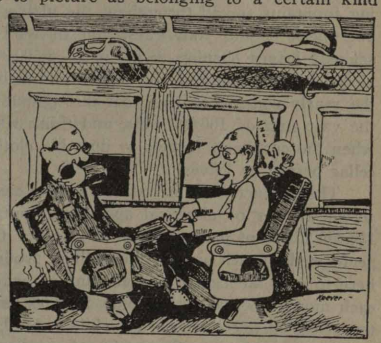
"Of course, you would not have as definite an idea where you have talked to a person only once, for you have to take into consideration the fact that his voice and manner might be due to just how he feels at that moment.

"But in cases where you talk to the same person often you form a pretty good idea of the person—as to his disposition, if quick and impatient, if domineering or gentle, if serious or flippant, if courteous or discourteous—many, many things about one's self leak out over the wire into the ear of central.

"There are voices deep, voices gentle, voices irritable, voices that seem to tremble, each of which the telephone operator learns to know, and learns to picture as belonging to a certain kind of looking individual.

"Business people, in the opinion of the operator, as a rule are more considerate in their transactions over the telephone; and men are easier to reason with than women.

"Most business men," she said, "are courteous, and as a rule talk business, strictly business over the wires."—*Ashtabula Beacon.*



A TRANS-CONTINENTAL ACHIEVEMENT:—"Talking from New York to San Francisco"

I—

A MARVEL OF ELECTRICITY

By C. A. Lensch, Central Office Testman

WE read often of the many marvels and wonders of the world and to those who have been fortunate enough to view these wonders, they have power in their very beauty to hold the spectators spellbound, but in my estimation, the marvel of our present-day endeavors can never be surpassed. And among these present-day marvels, no other ranks higher than the bridling of the mysterious electricity. So many experiments have been made since Franklin's day that to the present time we have on every side of us, the use of this wonderful element. And yet we are told that electricity is as yet in its infancy.

"Electricity in its infancy"—and has the power to add health and vigor to the human body, to do away with drudgery, perform tasks that for centuries required the hand of man and the power of beasts, accomplishing with ease the task of uniting the world, not only commercially but socially and uncovering the world resources for centuries lying dormant, until its discovery made these resources beneficial to man; certainly a problem to ponder and, forget not while pondering, to honor and respect these men who have carved on every mile-stone in its discovery and exploitation their efforts to give to their fellow-men in a beneficial way, this greatest of worlds discoveries.

My belief in electricity was strongly reinforced by a trip through one of the greatest and most extensive factories of electrical equipment in the world, the Western Electric Company's Hawthorne Works of Chicago.

This factory covers an area of 210 acres and has a floor space 3,500,000 square feet, or an equivalent of approximately eighty acres. All buildings are of the latest fire proof material, solid steel, brick and cement structure. Special attention to ventilation and sanitation has been the keynote throughout their construction; thus we see on every side precautions which have been taken to eliminate loss of life and property, safe-guarding thereby not only the interests of the employer but also those of the employees.

Here are a few surprising facts to dwell upon, startling to an outsider, in the vastness of their figures: Over 25,000,000 cubic feet of gas is consumed per month in the Hawthorne plant, while 100,000,000 pounds of steam is generated in their plant boilers each month. Their power plant contains four automatically fed boilers, which also disperse automatically all ashes just as they accumulate. This building also houses five machines which generate 2,300 horsepower and three machines which generate 3,600 horsepower, also a complete filtration station which purifies and cools all water flowing through the numerous drinking fountains spread throughout the plant. Think of this, when you sneak behind your guest and turn off the light he unconsciously leaves burning in his path—2,500,000 kilowatt hours of electricity are required for power and light each month, while the yearly consumption of coal throughout the plant aggregates the vast sum of 100,000 tons, and think what a howl you raise when the coal man forgets to dust his clothes in the bin in the cellar before he leaves.

The products they manufacture there comprise over 7,000 different articles of electrical apparatus, containing approximately 150,000 different parts, and an average of twelve operations are performed on each part. Among these products are a few named here to give an idea of the amount of equipment manufactured each month: 60,000 desk stands, 200,000 receivers and transmitters; 600,000 telephone cords, while 850,000,000 feet of wire are wound into cables each month, an average of 161,000 miles a month or 6,200 miles per working day. For insulation of the cables 200 tons of insulating paper are required.

At the time of my visit to the cable department they had then under construction a cable for Sweden containing 600 pairs, which was to be 300 miles in length.

All twisting and insulating of wires is done on automatic motor-driven looms, operated and superintended by women. After the twisting and insulating have been completed they are wound on reels and placed on larger looms, where they are twisted and formed in cables. After these cables have been formed without sheathing they are again transferred to larger reels which is the next step toward completion. After receiving their paper insulation they are put into dry kilns where they undergo a seventy-two-hour test, principally to absorb all moisture. A unique operation is performed directly after these cables have withstood the test. At no time are these cables, once they are placed into the dry kilns for a test, admitted to the air. This is accomplished in the following manner. Leading directly from the dry kiln is a large tube-like apparatus, which enters directly into a lead-covering machine. These cables are fed through this apparatus and as they pass through the machine an armour of hot lead is automatically placed and welded around the wires. They are again returned to the test room where they undergo what is known as "life" test, that is, testing for shorts, crosses, or bad insulation. If bad insulation is discovered, their armour is again removed and the cables are once more placed into dry kilns for another test. In the case of submarine cable, lead sheathing is placed on, and then these cables are given a thorough seventy-two-hour test in large vats of water to determine their quality to withstand leakage. If leakage is found they undergo the same process as mentioned above. After final test is made, these submarine cables are then wound with a heavy steel wire to protect them from breakage of any sort, they are then heavily coated with a water-proof substance and sent to store rooms ready for shipment.

We next find the wire, which a few hours ago was being manufactured under our very eyes, going through its second operation, that of being insulated for use in telephone operator cords. We stand with gaping mouth watching long rows of machines swiftly and accurately insulating this wire as it passes rapidly through them, fed from one spool to another. Six spools in all are continually in use weaving a compact jacket around these slender strands of wire. We inspect the cord that has been completed and marvel at the ingenuity of man in perfecting a machine which accomplishes such intricate work. After the first weaving it is cut into various lengths and wound with three more strands, after which they are sent to the finishing department, where they are put through a twelve-strand machine, which completes the insulation. They are then taken to the "butting" department, where plugs and clips are put on. Each cord upon completion is placed in a special testing jack and given a thorough test before it is ready for use.

We then proceeded to inspect the dye-house, which is a well ventilated building containing equipment for the dyeing of all colored material used in the plant. Material to be dyed, consisting principally of skeining, was, at the time of our visit, being placed on long rods and submerged in large tanks of various colored dyes. Other material which has just been taken from these vats was fed into a drying machine, after which operation it was ready for use.

The iron room came next on our list. We viewed all around us saws in operation, cutting iron of every size and description into lengths as required. In this room also were the machines and punch presses which bend the metal into its required shape, to be used later principally in the construction of frames, etc.

In viewing the Switch Board Cable department we see almost

the same operation performed as we witnessed in the cord department, with this difference: the wire after coming from the loom department is woven with various colors of cotton thread, and wound on reels, after which it is placed in a large machine containing ten to twenty-five reels operating cross-hand fashion, weaving a cotton jacket around the wire, as a preliminary protection, and as it passes through a collar it forms into cable. This cable is then placed in another machine, where it is wound with a complete casing of cotton, receiving a paper insulation over that, and then is thoroughly wrapped in tinfoil. It is then sent to the braiding room, where it is given its last coat on a huge machine containing twelve large spools, operating with a reversed movement. From here it enters the paint shop, which placed on it a heavy coating of flame-proof paint. It is then complete and sent to the test room for a thorough test and inspection, as in the case of other cables.

All wood materials for switchboards, etc., are shipped into the plant directly from lumber mills, to be refinished, planed and sanded in the plant's own finishing mill and built into switchboards in their cabinet factory. The multiples for these switchboards are also made in the cabinet factory from forms built on long tables, after which they are sent along with the switchboards to a "set up" room, where it is built up complete, and then shipped to the test room to undergo a rigid inspection before sending out for practical use.

As we passed through the machine switching room we noticed long rows of rotary line switches and selectors being assembled with motor magnets, contact springs, contact wipers and bank contacts. The wiring is also completed here, including multiple bank wiring, after which it is sent to a testing department to be tested by time and for speed. Multiple banks originate in the punch room from long sheets of metal, after which it is sent to a compound room, where the assembling takes place, this being done with special machines. The completed machine switching apparatus is then sent to assembling rooms, where the relays, line switches, selectors, etc., are mounted on large frames, which are then tested and crated in iron crates and shipped as soon as possible, for we have known for some time machine switching telephony is rapidly coming into its own, and therefore this class of material is in great demand.

But let us continue our tour through the relay winding department, where women are busily engaged building up these relays by winding many feet of fine wire on cores, adding the proper amount of insulation, inspecting and then shipping to assembling departments, then on to the protector fuse room, where long tubes of fibre are cut into proper lengths, strung with fine wire, threaded, and nuts placed on, and soldered firmly into place; then on to where the carbons are ground and polished and where mica is cut into proper sizes. After leaving the mica room we inspected the condenser department, where the condensers are completely assembled, the assembly consisting of rolling and incasing in paper and tinfoil, then placed in tin boxes and filled with compound, tested and sent to assembling rooms for use. We next passed through the copper wire and paper storage rooms where all material of this sort, after its manufacture is placed in an even temperature the year around, until it is sent out for use.

In the plating room we find six huge tanks, four of which handle all material to be nickeled and two tanks which are used exclusively for bronze plating.

Our time being rather short, we made a rapid tour through the transmitter room, employing only experts, where carbon is weighed and placed in transmitter cups, before sending to assembly rooms. Passing into the telephone assembly rooms we find mostly girls busily engaged mounting the cords, screws, bushings, etc., on stems. (Their average time per operation is two minutes.) Here also all bell boxes, hand sets and government sets are assembled. They are then sent to store rooms.

As considerable platinum is used we are given a peek into the platinum department of the plant. Here we see platinum welded by machinery on springs, screws, etc., giving to these parts better satisfaction and longer wear.

Winding up our trip, we view the plant hospital, in a large area room filled with the latest type of dressing station apparatus, and attended by a physician and two nurses.

We have saved the best until the last, and providing you saw this article at the right time you will agree with us. "The last" referred to being the cafeteria, sweet word! Here the seating capacity is estimated at 3,000 but as we were just looking for two seats we neglected to count the 2,998 to make certain. All rates are very reasonable, and food is served at cost, with a change of menu every day. To accommodate the 26,000 employees the office and factory eat at separate times.

Allow us in concluding our praises of this beneficial tour, to thank the Hawthorne works for its many courtesies shown us, also the executives of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, who made this trip possible. We certainly have appreciated our day spent with the Western people, and have derived from our trip, a better and more thorough understanding of telephony and a greater respect for our chosen life work.

Queer Quip Questionnaire

WHEN Thomas A. Edison made out his series of questions as a test for employees he started something. The joke-smiths of the press are giving questions "air" at a rapid clip and the end is not in sight. A series of humorous questions shown on the screen in "Topics of the Day" Films registers a laughing success. This season of the year is examination time for school pupils. Perhaps they, as well as their elders, may like to answer the "Edison" questions found on random here and the public prints:

Why is the answer to a question?
If a corset cover covers a corset, what does a corset cover?
When a bottle is opened is it calling its Daddy when it says "Pop"? —*Vaudeville News.*

What precious metals are used for making hash?
What great man first said, "I love my wife, but oh you kid"?
How old was Mary's little lamb?
—*New York World.*

Is Aesop a Fable?
What makes wild women wild?
Why are censors?
—*"Topics of the Day" Films.*

How old is Ann?
What are the dimensions of a bathing suit?
Why do they let George do it?
—*Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.*

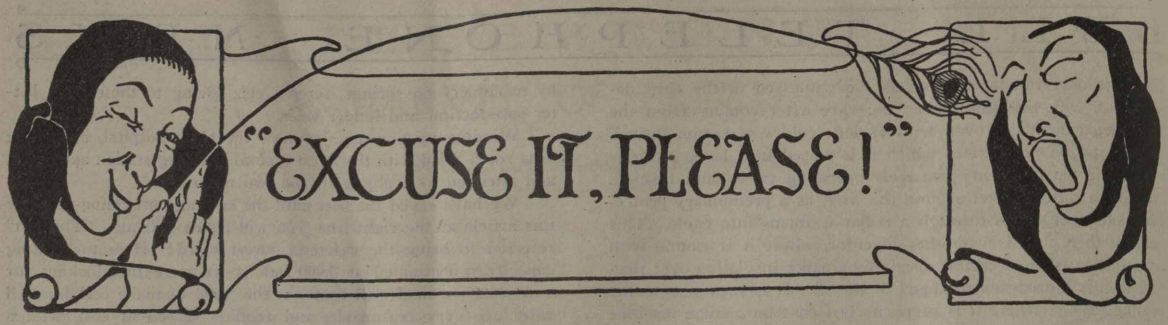
Who discovered the use of rouge, and why?
Why is a moustache?
Who was Pan? What did he handle?
—*Westfield (N. J.) Leader.*

What does a movie screen?
Why hasn't a vest sleeves?
Why does a rooster carry a comb?
—*Rutgers.*

Why is work?
Why are straw hats?
Who fed Venus?
—*Ft. Wayne Journal-Gazette.*

Who's looney now?
Why is a poor fish?
Why is there a hole in a doughnut?
—*Savannah News.*

Why aren't pretzels made straight?
Did you ever see a peanut stand?
Who said the moon is made of green cheese?
—*Nashville Banner.*



The Prints of Peace

"Some men," remarked the admirer of poetry, "go into politics with the idea of leaving footprints on the sands of time."

"Some do," replied Senator Sorghum. "And others are lucky if they get out without having their thumb-prints taken."—*Washington Star.*

—

A man going into a drug store went up to the clerk and asked for some stamps. The clerk told him the stamp machine was up in front of the store.

It happened that the stamp machine and a public pay station telephone were on the same counter. The gentleman went up to the telephone, took the receiver down, dropped five cents in the slot and very politely said:

"Two two's, please."

—

Where Was Jones?

Telephone mistakes may have their serious side. A man wanting to communicate with another man named Jones, looked in the directory and called up a number. Presently through the receiver came a soft, feminine "Hello," and he asked, "Who is that?"

"This is Mrs. Jones."

"Have you any idea where your husband is?"

He could not understand why she rang off so sharply, until he discovered he had called up the residence of a widow!

—

Quite True

Why is a straw hat like a kiss by telephone?

Neither is felt.

—

Patrons of a Boston restaurant noticed tacked on the wall a sheet of paper on which was printed in bold characters:

"The umbrella in the stand below belongs to the champion heavyweight fighter of the world. He is coming right back."

Five minutes later umbrella and paper had disappeared. In their place was another notice:

"Umbrella is now in possession of the champion Marathon runner of the world. He is not coming back."

—

Business Before Boosting

A successful business man is one who can attend all these get-together noonday luncheons without letting his work go to pot.—*Dallas News.*

—

My Dream Girl

Oh dear, I don't want to go to the Ritz, the food is too rich. Let's go to Childs'.

Listen, Jack; mother doesn't want me to go to musical comedies. Take me to the movies.

Orchids are so flashy! Oh, yes, I adore those cute little pansies.

Why, if you really insist, I'd enjoy a nice, big bag of peanuts; they are so nourishing.

Would you mind taking me home in a 'bus? All chauffeurs have their necks shaved and I just hate to look at shaved necks.—*Yale Record.*

Diagnosis

The telephone rang and the bookkeeper answered it.

"Yes, madam, this is Wilkins' market."

"This is Mrs. Blank. I want you to know that the liver you sent me is most unsatisfactory. It is not calf's liver at all; calf's liver is tender and—"

"Just a moment, madam, and I'll call the proprietor."

"What is it?" Wilkins asked.

The bookkeeper surrendered the phone.

"Mrs. Blank," he said. "Liver complaint."—*Boston Transcript.*

—

Stop! Look! Listen!

Adv.—Personal: Horace, please do not 'phone me again. Father is cleaning his gun.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

—

Polite Hint

Customer—"I say, do you ever play anything by request?"

Delighted Musician—"Certainly, sir."

Customer—"Then I wonder if you'd be so good as to play a game of dominoes until I've finished my lunch?"—*London Punch.*

—

A Careful Man from Cedar Rapids

Toll Operator—"What is your name, please?"

Subscriber—"I gave my name to one woman and I have been sorry ever since."

—

The Daily Rush

We rush to bed; we rush to sleep,
We rush to rise at dawn.
We rush to breakfast with a leap,
A gulp and then we're gone,
We rush in cars, we rush in trains
In autos out of breath;
Until at last there's naught remains
Except to rush to death.—*The Mouthpiece.*

—

Little Willie—"Father, what does 'high ball' mean?"

Father—"Er—I don't know, Willie. Better ask grandpa."

—

What Is a "Kiss?"

A kiss is a noun used as a conjunction.
It is never declined.
It joins similar elements.
It is more common than proper.
It is sometimes followed by an exclamation.
It is used in plural number and agrees with "you and I."

—

Not Fond of History

Looking up from his history lesson, Bobby said, "Mother, I do wish I'd been born in the time of Julius Caesar."

"Why?" asked his mother.

"'Cos then I shouldn't have to learn everything that's happened since."

"A BLESSED COMPANION IS A BOOK—A BOOK THAT FITLY CHOSEN IS A LIFE-LONG FRIEND."

A REVIEW OF "ALICE ADAMS"

By Mrs. M. T. Dewhurst

I WONDER how many of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS girls have read Booth Tarkington's latest novel, "Alice Adams." I am curious to know what you think about it, for all the time I was reading it I was thinking of the girls who are employed by the telephone company and I was sure that they would have known how to get Alice out of her difficulties long before she, after so much pain and trouble, arrived at the decision at the end of the book.

I wonder if you wish, as I do, that Mr. Tarkington would write another book beginning where this leaves off. It would be so interesting to see the development of Alice's character after she becomes a business girl.

If you have not read the book it is not quite fair to spoil it for you by telling the story; though even if you did have a mere outline of the plot you could not afford to miss a book of Mr. Tarkington's whose characters become your intimate acquaintances—so intimate, in fact, that at times you can hardly refrain from giving them good advice as you see the mistakes they are making.

This book is not in the author's lighter and gayer mood; it does not make us laugh as "Penrod" and "Seventeen" did; though while reading those excruciatingly funny stores, we sometimes found ourselves with tears in our eyes. A lady told me that when she saw "Seventeen" on the stage she wept all through the play. Maybe it was because she realized that we do not understand our boys and girls though we were once young like them. Or perhaps, because it brought back those wonderful days when we too had strange fancies and splendid dreams.

In this book you will realize afresh what a careful observer of human nature the writer is. Here is his masterly picture of the boy nearing manhood—a painful picture this time; and the unreasonable mother, uterly unselfish when it comes to working for her children but terribly dense in understanding her husband whom she brings to ruin by her foolish ambitions and hysterical nagging. We are so exasperated at times that we exclaim, "How do they get that way?" Poor Alice looks into the future of her own budding love story with dismay, when her mother admits that she and Alice's father had once been lovers and allows her to read some of the ardent, romantic letters which had passed between them. Unfortunately we recognize women of this type whose affection seems to transfer itself to the children rather than to develop into a richer, deeper love for the husband as her heart is enlarged by the natural devotion to the children.

It is only Alice who understands poor father and it is in these real talks with him that we learn to know her and feel sure that she will surely make good by and by even if she hasn't the "back ground of a fine house" which to her mother seems the one essential to her social advancement.

Mr. Tarkington "holds the mirror up to nature." We see vivid pictures, exactly true to life; but he does more than picture—he makes us feel the purpose which is working to an end. We not only see Alice "right pretty" and "smart" but we see that in spite of a foolish though devoted mother, and in spite of

mean spirited and gossiping neighbors she has the stuff in her to make an adorable and successful woman if she can break away and forget herself in useful and self supporting work.

We close the book with great regret because, while the ending is artistic and has a wonderful gleam of hope in it, we want to go on and see how "the story comes out."

If we had the genius of the writer we would make this book the introduction to a story which we might call "My Blessing—Not My Doom." You see, Alice has been afraid of work, at least of work in an office or shop. She really did work hard at home to keep up appearances without the money to do it with. The small town had its grades of society and her mother had ambitions and thought her daughter far too beautiful ever to need to earn her living. It is not strange that Alice looked at the entrance of the business employment office as a dark, forbidding place. It had always seemed her doom as she went by the dark portals before she finally took the decisive step and entered the doorway.

"How often she had gone by here, hating the dreary obscurity of that stairway: how often she had thought of this obscurity as something lying in wait to obliterate the footsteps of any girl who should ascend into the smoky darkness above! Never had she passed without those ominous imagings of hers: pretty girls turning into old maids 'taking dictation'—old maids of a dozen types, yet all looking a little like herself. Well, she was here at last! She looked up and down the street quickly and then with a little heave of the shoulders, she went bravely in under the sign and began to climb the wooden steps. Half way up the shadows were heaviest, but after that the place began to seem brighter. There was an open window overhead somewhere she found and the steps at the top were gay with sunshine."

We wish Mr. Tarkington would go on with Alice and tell how she began to live a real and not a superficial life when she got into the place where real things were being done: how she forgot to act and imitate as she became absorbed in coöperating with the people who were employing her: how she laid aside those little affectations which annoy us and which troubled her, too, at times in those early chapters.

The story has not yet been written that the business girl deserves. You see her everywhere, faithful, efficient, reliable, effacing herself to be of service: mechanical, yet never losing a true personality, her beauty growing in spiritual quality as she forgets herself and merges her life in work for some one else. The money that Alice earns, too, will be consecrated for she is trying to save mother and father, who all their lives have worked so hard for her in a mistaken attempt to save her from work which was her blessing not her doom.

And we would like to know that the attractive young man learned something by his business adventure, too. There is much he could learn; we are not pleased at the way he plays at friendship. Mr. Tarkington could make a real man of him by letting him experience some of the big things in business and maybe at the end of another volume we would see quite a different girl and a different man, meeting sincerely and frankly with a foundation of character which, while it need not kill the charm of those delightful front porch interviews, might lead to a real and close acquaintance and may be to a deep, abiding love. We are all romantic. We want to know more about Alice and her *real* love story.

—

Good Books for Summer Reading

IT is almost as risky to recommend books as it is food. The old adage says, "One man's food is another man's poison." We all have our individual preferences and our mental digestive organs are not all alike. But there is one advantage at least that comes from having our friends tell us of some book that they like. We not only broaden our acquaintance with books but deepen our acquaintance with our friends. We often discover what our friends are really like by reading the books they like. Sometimes we may say, "Well, I don't admire her taste," or we may say "I never read a book like that. I wonder what Nora liked about it. I'll ask her." And then you find something interesting to talk about and begin a course in literary criticism.

It is really more interesting and profitable to talk about people *in* books than about people we know *out* of books and we can dissect their motive and judge their character without feeling that we are gossips or "back-biters."

And in a story, a person may be judged more fairly for the writer compresses the life into a short space and gives the characteristics which help us to our conclusions. We find it difficult to size up our acquaintances and we are apt to be partial in our judgments knowing only a part of the person's life. Of course, we are really discussing the author's point of view more than the character.

In this number we have called your attention to Booth Tarkington's latest novel "Alice Adams." Possibly you have not read some of his other books. For unalloyed amusement you must read his Penrod stories and, of course, "Seventeen," and for a rare literary jem, you want to know Monsieur Beaucaire.

T. A. Harker has written some charming books, light and humorous, and fine in the portrayal of some beautiful characters. Here are the names of some of them. "Miss Esperance and Mr. Wycherly," "Mr. Wycherly's Wards," "Master and Maid" and "A Romance of the Nursery."

Some of us are delighted with Archibald Marshall's novels. While they are not exciting and have no thrilling plot, I must confess that I sat up till after one o'clock to finish one of these stories. They are real people living on English country estates, so unlike our American homes. It enlarges our acquaintance to read about "The Squire's Daughter," "The Eldest Son," "The Honor of the Clintons" and "The Old Order Changeth"—all stories about the Clinton family and their neighbors.

"Picadilly Jim," "Their Mutual Child," "The Little Warrior," by Wodenhouse, are bright books and light enough for summer reading.

In the next number of the NEWS we will give a list of some of the best novels.

Difference Between the Now and the Then

In olden times, along the street,
A glimmering lantern led the feet
When on a midnight stroll;
But now we catch, when night is nigh,
A piece of lightning from the sky
And stick it on a pole.

In other days we took a car,
Drawn by a horse, if going far,
And felt that we were blest;
But now the conductor takes the fare,
And sticks a broomstick in the air—
The lightning does the rest.

One time to Uncle Sam we went
When we had letters to be sent,
And trusted to his care;
But now as fast as we can think
We write it down with lightning ink,
And when it's here, it's there.

Time was when one must hold his ear
Close to the whispering voice to hear,
Like deaf men, nigh and nigher;
But now, from town to town he talks,
And puts his nose into a box
And whispers through a wire.

Telephony.

FROCKS THAT GIVE NEW INTEREST TO PLANS OF HOME DRESSMAKERS

Fashion Still Supplies Abundance of Hints for Pretty Clothes — Sleeves Express Spirit of Novelty in Length and Design—Ribbon Plays Significant Role in Decorative Scheme

By Maude Hall

THE frocks that interest home dressmakers most just now are those which give the first hints of the coming season. While they are required to replenish a wardrobe a little the worse for wear, they must also be far enough in advance to hobnob with the novelties of early autumn until their owners can recuperate from the financial setbacks of the annual vacation.

Fashion seems abundantly supplied with style hints. Many of them relate to accessories, but take away from the straight line dress the possibilities offered in accessories and you rob it of much of its individuality. Organdys bespeak immaculate ease and have done much to popularize trimmings of self-material. The tiny accordion plaited frills so frequently employed to outline tunics, large collars and sashes, still maintain their leadership and yield nothing in smart appearance to the costlier laces and braids. Very pretty is a dark brown organdy with a two-piece gathered tunic mounted over a straight, gathered skirt and a surplice closing blouse. Very dark brown and navy blue are featured in the end-of-the-season organdys as these shades will be the first favorites for fall, say the prophets of events sartorial. Finishing the scalloped lower edge of the tunic, the elbow sleeves and the collar are tiny frills of plaited organdy, the only contrasting touch being supplied by a band of dark green velvet ribbon stitch along the lower edge of the belt, and a bouquet of artificial roses in pastel shades. With the addition of silken slips, these organdy frocks serve admirably for afternoon teas and informal house affairs until late in the autumn.

Dress 9255.
14 *to* 20—35 *cents.*

Dress 9266.
14 *to* 20—35 *cents.*

Dress 9239.
14 *to* 20—35 *cents.*

Dress 9208.
14 *to* 20—35 *cents.*
Embroidery 12608.
30 *cents.*

Sleeves and collars have been developed with such shapeliness and chic this year that they have much to do toward formulating the silhouette. While the shawl collar and the Tuxedo, which are to be counted among the ultra-modish revivals, do not influence the silhouette, they must be credited as abetting certain styles of great popularity.

Patterns for Designs

The designs shown on these pages are supplied by The Pictorial Review, New York. Patterns may be secured from any Pictorial Review agency.

Some very charming dresses of soft, lustrous satin are given prominence among the late-season offerings. They are designed upon the simplest lines possible and, with the exception of a touch of ribbon, are quite free from decorative alliances. An appealing little frock in Mohawk—the newest of the henna tones, and the most becoming of them all—is made in slip-over fashion. The front of the dress is slashed down the center and finished for a closing with a rolled band of self-material. There are gathers at the sides, the wide belt being of the same satin, thus corresponding with the round collar and cuffs. The little string tie is of brilliant cerise ribbon.

To tell of the influence of ribbons in fashionable decorative schemes would require space that would be a violation of the present print paper conditions. It must be said, however, that ribbons are to be so great an item for the new season, both in dresses and millinery, that it is a question whether or not they will be introduced in the embellishments of coats and suits. Black holds first place on all fall millinery showings, with navy and brown in the order mentioned, following.

The applied front idea is very much liked and one often finds it expressed in the smart stripes and checks. It gives a line that is both youthful and becoming to the figure and supplies decorative effect without the aid of contrasting material, because of the possibility of manipulating the stripes or checks to achieve a new effect.

The apron front, which has been so well received, ventures forth again for new honors—and will get them. One of the new cottons, figured with tiny dots, is combined with fine white batiste. The blouse is a new version of the guimpe idea, for in addition to the cut-out-neck and deep armholes, it has the backs extending over the shoulders where they are stitched to the gathered fronts in yoke effect. Batiste forms the sash, which is wide, soft and tied in a voluminous bow at one side. The model repeated in satin and georgette is also exceedingly smart.

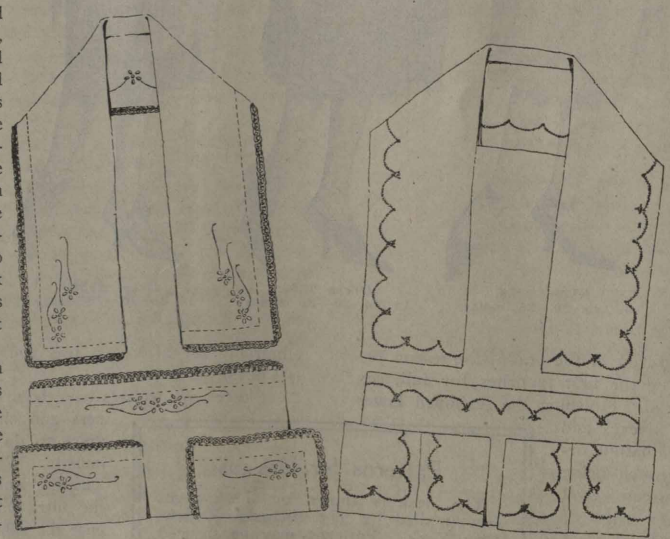
Collars That Impart Freshness to Summer Frocks

By Kathryn Mutterer

BY selecting the neckwear carefully, one can add much variety to the summer wardrobe, without appreciably increasing the cost. Nothing so effectively imparts freshness to a frock that has seen constant service—no matter what the material—as a dainty collar and cuff set. And, of course, when one says collar and cuffs, it is taken for granted that the vestee is added. As a matter of fact, the vestee is frequently the most important part of the trio, since many women do away with blouses and use it in the front of the smart little hip-length jackets with Tuxedo collars, or the shorter box coats, with as much success as they use an independent waist.

Organdy is the chosen material for the collar sets this season, and while white is always in good taste, there is a great vogue for the pastel colors. Just now gray is exceedingly stylish, the mist shade being generally becoming. Two collars are supplied in the pattern that is illustrated this month. The first features a small floral design which is developed in white, pale yellow and rose pink cotton. The petals are done in raised satin stitch in white and pink, with the centers in yellow. White is used for the stems, which are embroidered in simple outline stitch. The hems are bordered in white, couched down with pink and yellow. If desired the edges may be finished with tatting or filet lace.

Green organdy, which goes well with almost any color, but especially with the dark blue, brown and black satin frocks which are so fashionable this season, is employed to develop the second set. The tiny roses are worked in long French knots in rose colored strand cotton. The leaves are in green cotton in lazy daisy stitch. The scalloped border is done in feather stitching in green, black French knots being added where the ends of the scallops join. Nothing is more effective for the summer suit than this set, whether the suit be of pongee, serge or satin.



No. 12618—Gray and Green Organdy Collar Sets to Freshen Summer Frocks. Transfer blue supplies two sets of collars and cuffs. 20 cents.

Vegetable Pie, Milwaukee Style

FOR a pint of home-canned string beans take half of a pint-can of carrots, canned when young and small, about a cup of canned tomato and hot boiled and mashed potatoes. In a saucepan heat one tablespoonful of vegetable oil; add half a small onion, chopped or grated, and stir and cook until yellowed somewhat, then add one cup of boiling water, cover and let simmer, shaking often, half an hour, then add the string beans, carrots and tomato, with a teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth a teaspoonful of paprika and a teaspoonful of sugar; cover and let simmer very slowly about twenty minutes, shaking the pan repeatedly. Add a teaspoonful of butter in bits, then turn the vegetables into one large, or several individual serving dishes. Pipe hot mashed potato, well seasoned, as for the table, in bands over the top of the vegetables, brush with a little melted butter, and set into a hot oven, to brown the edges of the potato.

Oatmeal Drop Cakes

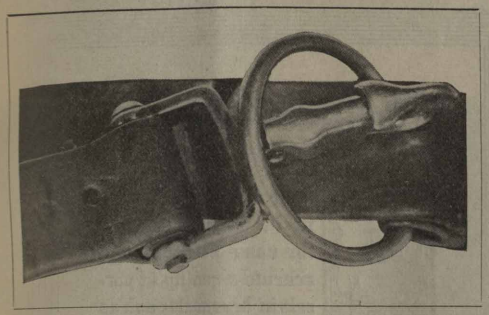
Use ⅞ cup shortening; 1 cup sugar; 2 eggs; ½ teaspoonful soda; 2 cups flour; 2 cups oatmeal; 1 cup raisins (cut); 1 teaspoonful vanilla and ¼ teaspoonful salt.

Cream the butter, add the sugar and the unbeaten egg and vanilla. Mix thoroughly. Add the flour, soda and salt sifted together, then remaining ingredients. Form into small balls and place on baking sheet. Bake in a moderate oven. Makes about 45 small cakes.

Plain Cake

Use ⅓ cup butter or butter substitute; 1 cup sugar; 2 egg yolks; ½ teaspoonful vanilla; 1½ cups flour, 2 teaspoonsful baking powder; ½ cup milk, and 2 egg whites.

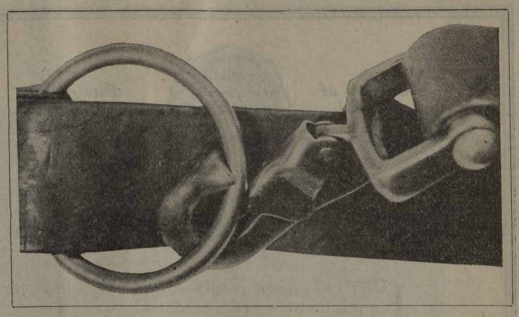
Cream butter, add sugar, well beaten egg yolks and vanilla. Mix and sift dry ingredients and add alternately with the milk. Cut and fold in whites of eggs beaten stiff. Bake in two layers for 20 to 30 minutes; or in a loaf for 45 to 50 minutes.



USE YOUR EYES AND NOT YOUR EARS!

"LOOK WHEN YOU HOOK" SAFETY BELTS.

DON'T DEPEND ON THE CLICK!



Death Caused By Less Than 110 Volts

One often hears electricians say that an electric current of 110 volts or even 220 volts can be taken by the body without the least concern or danger, but the following account of an accident as described in Safety Engineering, show plainly that care must be taken when handling currents of 110 volts or even less. The details are known, due to the fact that a fellow employee saw the occurrence and therefore was able to describe the accident fully.

In one of the Atlas Powder Company's works a repair to a steel tank was required. A new patch was to be welded onto the tank, and the contract was given to a company doing that kind of work. The operator was not satisfied with the method of ventilating by means of compressed air, so he brought an electric fan such as is used in an office. It was connected to the 110-volt lighting circuit.

During the working hours it rained most of the time, so that the helper, an employee of the Atlas Powder Company, received a drenching. The cotton gloves he wore were soaking wet. In places puddles of water were on the ground.

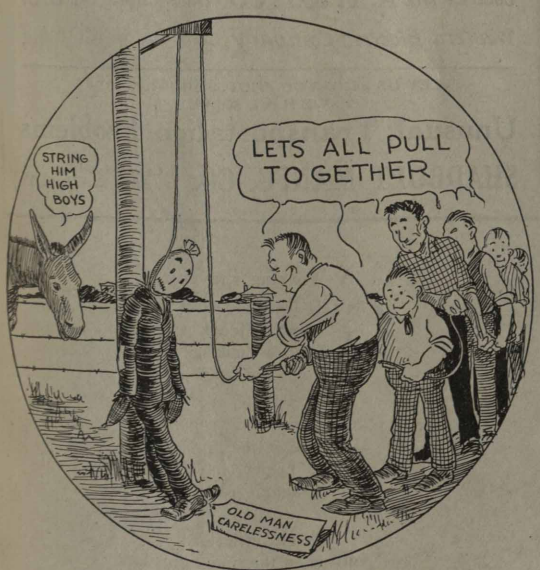
When the work was completed, the helper was instructed to disconnect the fan and clear up the tools. When he took hold of the electric cord, so as to unscrew the connection of the fan to the extension cord, he received an electric current, which prevented him from letting go of the electric wires. He told another employee, who happened by, to shut off the current. While the latter immediately proceeded to do this, taking only a few seconds, the left hand of the victim was brought to his chest, directly under his heart and the right side of his body forced against the wet timber. When the current was shut off the man fell over—dead. Burn marks showed on his fingers (slightly), on his body directly under the heart and also on the right side of his chest.

The first aid crew immediately attempted to resuscitate the victim, using artificial respiration, pulmotor, etc., until the arrival of the company physician, a few minutes after the accident. Everything possible was done for more than half an hour, but to no avail.

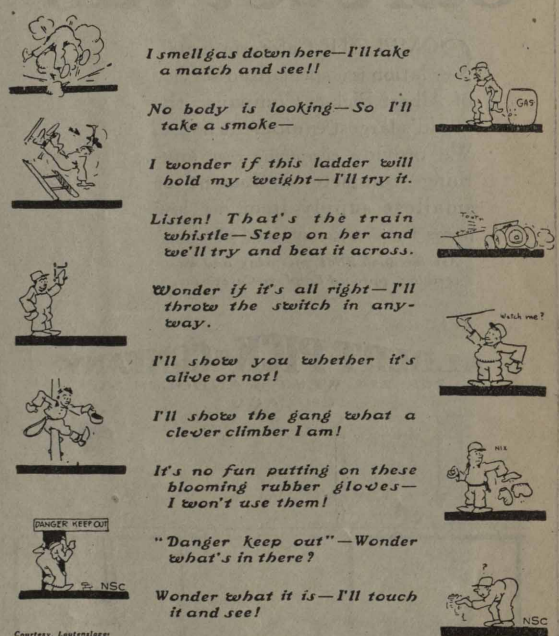
An inspection of the current was immediately made. Tests by the works' chief electrician, as well as an electrician of a power company, showed the voltage on the line about 100, or even less. It was found that the fan cord was defective, probably due to the insulation being cut when the fan fell off its support onto the cord.

This case was observed by a fellow-employee. All the details were noted. It is absolutely proven that this employee suffered death from an electric (alternating) current of less than 110 voltage.

It is of vital importance to impress on all employees that any electric current may be dangerous, depending on circumstances or conditions, and that extreme care should always be used when working near electric equipment, no matter how high or low the voltage may be.



Before Flowers Were Sent



Courtesy, Lautenslager

Builders of Special "Furniture that Commends Your Business" *Business Furniture*

"Better Office Tools"

JUST as good tools—good working equipment—are essential to the craftsman in turning out his finest product—so good "office tools"—desks, chairs, files, etc., are essential needs of the office worker in producing best results, with least effort and loss of time.

Northwestern Quality Business Furniture was chosen as standard equipment for all offices of the Bell Telephone Company, Western Union Telegraph Company, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. and others—**the** equipment for maximum office efficiency.

Northwestern Furniture Co.

Factory, 729-743 N. Water St.
Salesrooms, 271-273 W. Water St.

Milwaukee Wisconsin

Thomas Quality

To the Engineer who has to do with Insulators, the name **Thomas** represents a quality in porcelain dependable and as yet unsurpassed. His judgment, no doubt, is based on his experience with the past performance of that product and also his knowledge of the valuable Advisory Service which goes with every **Thomas Insulator**

The R. Thomas & Sons Co.
East Liverpool, Ohio
U. S. A.

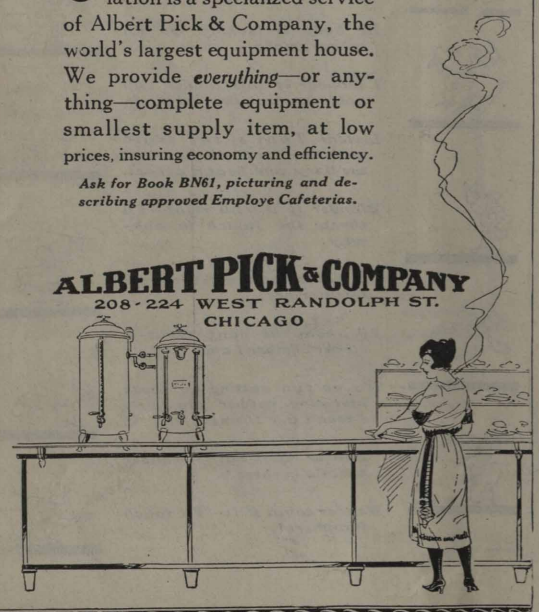
New York Boston Chicago London

Cafeterias

COMPLETE Cafeteria installation is a specialized service of Albert Pick & Company, the world's largest equipment house. We provide *everything*—or anything—complete equipment or smallest supply item, at low prices, insuring economy and efficiency.

Ask for Book BN61, picturing and describing approved Employe Cafeterias.

ALBERT PICK & COMPANY
208-224 WEST RANDOLPH ST.
CHICAGO



POLE SHADBOLT DINKIES

EQUIPPED WITH OUR PATENTED SELF-LUBRICATING AXLES
USED BY THE **A. T. & T. CO.** THROUGHOUT THE **U. S.**
Western Electric Company SALES AGENT

LET US SEND YOU PHOTOS SHOWING HOW WE HAVE SOLVED
Unusual Transportation Problems
SHADBOLT MANFG. CO. 1 Cumberland St. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

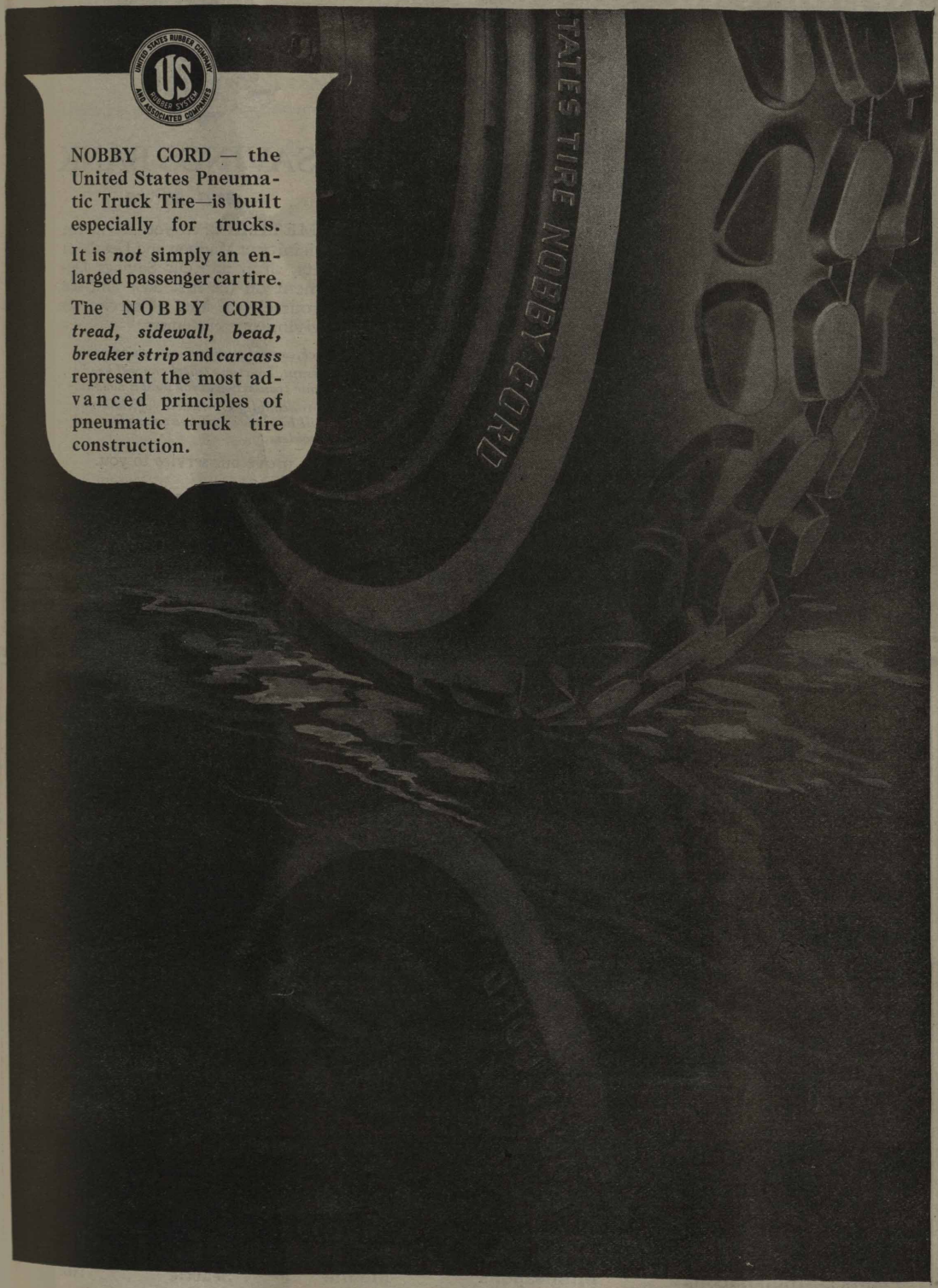
A Working Prayer

GOD bless my little job!
Small though it seems to be,
There's challenge in the work
To prove the stuff in me.

Whether with brawn or brain,
Machine, or tool, or pen,
Let me a helper be—
A man among real men.

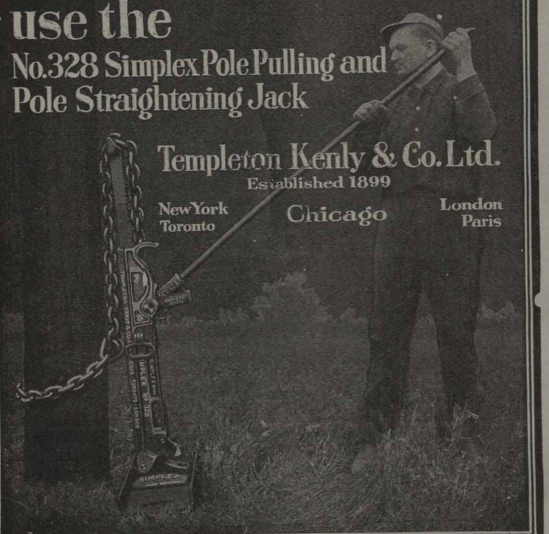
God bless my little job!
And when the time seems fit,
Give me a bigger one,
And faith to tackle it.

—Frederick Moxon in *The Burroughs Magazine.*


UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY
US
RUBBER SYSTEM
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
NOBBY CORD — the United States Pneumatic Truck Tire—is built especially for trucks.
It is *not* simply an enlarged passenger car tire.
The NOBBY CORD *tread, sidewall, bead, breaker strip* and *carcass* represent the most advanced principles of pneumatic truck tire construction.
U.S. TIRE NOBBY CORD

To pull a large Pole in 8 minutes or to straighten any Pole in less than Two minutes use the

No. 328 Simplex Pole Pulling and Pole Straightening Jack



Templeton Kenly & Co. Ltd.
Established 1899
New York Toronto Chicago London Paris

1869 UNION TRUST COMPANY CHICAGO 1921
A BANK OF STRENGTH AND CHARACTER

A SAVINGS BANK —*and More*

SOMETIME when you are in the vicinity of Madison and Dearborn Streets, drop into our Savings Department on the first floor and see for yourself the kind of service we are giving our customers.

Quick, careful attention—no waiting in line.
Pleasant, courteous tellers who will handle your transaction as you want it handled.
Approachable, experienced officials who will be glad to assist you on any financial problem.

Let us prove our service to you.

UNION TRUST COMPANY
33 W. Madison Street
CHICAGO
Capital and Surplus $4,700,000.00

There Are Many "Just As Goods" But Only One

R.W.P.
Reilly's Wood Preservative
The Standard of Efficiency

It is the greatest decay resistant for telephone poles and cross arms—the most widely used. It deeply penetrates and permanently protects the wood—no tar adulterant to clog wood pores—no volatile oil to dissolve or evaporate.

R. W. P. gives efficient protection when applied by brush or open tank method.

R. W. P. is best always—all ways

THE REILLY COMPANY, Indianapolis, Indiana
Plants: Indianapolis Minneapolis Mobile Seattle Norfolk

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

One Policy | Universal Service | One System

Volume 11 | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, SEPTEMBER, 1921 | Number 2

SCHEDULES AND FORCE REQUIREMENTS

By P. D. Thorp, Traffic Department, Indianapolis

MAKES you see yards of red tape and whole columns of figures, doesn't it? And if you are a manager or chief operator maybe you're mad right now. But suppose we all calm down and talk this over. Come in; have a cigar—or a chocolate cream—and let's try to unwind some of this red tape and see how those figures are made up—yes, put your feet on the desk if you want to, Jim, and have another bon bon, girls. If you are in a better humor, then let's start.

This force requirement subject is a business proposition for all of us, so we will get at it in that way. Just suppose that three of us owned a store. We employ thirty-five sales people to handle our trade. Our business has shown a very small profit each year, hardly enough for us to live on and pay our debts. We feel pretty sure that something is wrong but don't know just what. One day a man comes in, a prosperous looking man, a stranger. He claims to be one of those efficiency fellows and says that he can save us money in our organization—if he doesn't, no charge. Of course, we agree and he stays around our place for a week, checking up things and figuring, always figuring. Finally he comes to us with a bunch of figures. "Your sales force take a certain average time to wait on each customer," he says, pointing to a figure. "Now, there are three hundred people visit your store each day, on an average. You can employ twenty-five clerks, and still give your customers prompt and satisfactory service. You pay your people fifty dollars a month. Cut your force by twelve and your expenses are just $7,200 less a year, or a profit of $2,400 for each of you three owners for a year. Try this out for a month, and I'll see you again. If my plan works you owe me $125." We try it out and find that it works mighty well. Our customers are as well taken care of as before and each of us is just $200 ahead when our friend returns for his money. Do we cuss him and show him the door? We do not. We pay him, we buy him a dinner, and we hope his landlord reduces his rent. He has three good friends in our town. He made us money, and we are for him.

You have doubtless anticipated our thoughts. This is an exaggerated illustration, but of course the same principle applies in the telephone business. Our work is the selling of service to the public, and by good service is meant the handling of each customer, each subscriber, in a prompt and efficient manner so that he will be a booster for our store and continue to buy of us. We want that subscriber for a friend of our business so that he will speak well of us and the way we treated him. Satisfied customers create friendly public opinion—that intangible thing which a successful business must have.

The Indiana Bell employs 2,600 operators—sales people, if you please—in this state. Each day an average of 1,000,000 customers come into our "store" demanding service, and they are all waited on because our management has provided a sufficient sales force for the job. Throughout all the state our chain of "stores," our exchanges, supply service to our million customers each day, but in this immense organization expenses must be watched closely because we are actually operating at a loss and the management must see that the sales force in each "store" is not too large, yet large enough. Just suppose that sixty of our "stores" in the state had one more sales girl than was really needed to handle the trade. Suppose each girl was paid fifty dollars a month. That would mean $3,000 a month really unnecessary expense. For a year it would mean $36,000 paid out for help which was not needed. This $36,000 represents six per cent interest on $600,000.

Well, what's the matter, Jim? Your face looks like a dried apple. You ask where you and Jack and Susie come in on this $36,000 saving? Why man, we all get in on it. The company isn't the stockholders, the directors, the general officials. The company is you and Jack and Susie and all the rest of us who work in this company. The president and general manager are no more the company than we all are, the only difference being that they know more than the rest of us and draw more money for it. Then, too, you must know that a prosperous concern is a better one to work for than a last-legs affair. Doesn't it stand to reason that whatever saves the company money in operating expenses enables it to be more liberal when the boss recommends us for a raise? From that $2,400 you saved in our store wouldn't you feel like spending a little on your sales force? Of course, you would.

Now, suppose we look in on one of our stores in Indiana and see just how the management knows when to add to or cut down the sales force. Obviously the question depends mainly upon the number of daily sales and time consumed in making a sale. The store equipment would also have its effect on the force required, because modern equipment means quicker service to customers. Carrying our efficiency engineering farther we must figure on the varying amount of service required by each customer. Let us consider this last factor first and arrive at some unit of measure to represent labor performed in each sale. We find that our store sells about fifty handkerchiefs to one article of another kind, so let us take the time for a handkerchief sale as our labor measure for other sales. We find a handkerchief sale takes two minutes to complete and we will represent this amount of labor by the figure and decimal of 1. to represent one labor unit of a clerk's selling time. Hence a sale requiring three minutes would be represented by the figure 1.50, or one and one-half as much time as a handkerchief sale requires. We must now get the total number of sales of various kinds during the day and measure each sale by our labor measure just adopted. For instance, if we have twenty shirt sales and the labor unit measure for this kind of sale is 1.60, then the total labor units representing our shirt sales is thirty-two. Handkerchief sales total 210 and as our labor unit measure

is 1. for this class, we will have 210 labor units, of course. We must add our total sales, which we find to be 300 and add the labor units for all classes these sales represent, which is 360, then divide our total units by our total sales to get a general unit measure for all sales, a store coefficient. This we find to be 1.20. Now let us look at some tables and see how much work the management expects an average sales girl of experience, working at fairly good speed, to do in one day. The table shows that an experienced girl can handle thirty-four labor units a day. But in this particular store our equipment is not quite modern and part of our sales force is inexperienced, so we make allowances for these things and say that thirty labor units a day is a fair amount to ask. By dividing our total units for the day, 360 by thirty units, we get twelve as the proper number of clerks to be on duty to care for our trade each day. Naturally, we must provide a small additional force to fill in at lunch time, and for vacations and illness, but in general the main details have been worked out.

Substantially the same principles are followed in making a schedule for your exchange, Jim. The fundamental ideas are not complicated, only the details being hard to grasp. Let us now examine the routine method involved in making a real schedule, touching only the main points.

First, we must arrive at an estimate of traffic for the future period. The peg count records for past months form the basis of this forecast of future business, and if they are accurate, we can estimate the calls for the advance period to a very certain degree, using a method worked out by the traffic engineers which is wonderfully accurate. We will not go into the detail of this method, as it is somewhat complicated, and an analysis of forms will possibly confuse the basic principles. After our estimate is made we must find out from the peg counts what per cent each half hour of the day is of the total day. Applying these percentages we now have the calls for each half hour, and our next step is to change the calls to labor units. To get the office coefficient, or labor unit measure for all classes of business, we apply nearly the same method as we did in our store, taking the flat rate call completed in the local multiple as our basic labor unit measure with a coefficient of 1. the same as we did with our handkerchief sales in the store. After we have worked out our office coefficient, we multiply the calls by this coefficient to obtain our labor units for each half hour and from prepared tables we find the number of operators required to handle the units of each half hour.

Next, we find the percent the operators required each half hour is of the busy hour, using the two busiest consecutive half hours for our busy hour. Applying these percents to each half hour we obtain a slightly different number of operators required in the half hours of the day. We now have a proportionate estimate for our schedule, the proportion that each part of the day is of the busy hour and the day.

These figures might stand if our operating force is 100 per cent efficient, but if not we must make an allowance and slightly increase the number of operators to care for this modifying factor of experience. The number of supervisors required for our force is then obtained from prepared tables and it now remains for us to make up a working schedule of position hours, showing the time for each trick. This is done on a large form sheet by means of lines drawn to show the start, relief, lunch time and finish of each trick, arranging the tricks so that the required force will be on duty each half hour. From this trial sheet the figures are transferred to the final form showing the assignment of hours for the force.

This, in very brief outline, is the basic method of making a schedule. Only the bare fundamental facts are given, as there really is a vast amount of detail which only one trained in the work can go into. One thing, however, should be clearly appreciated—schedule making is a very exact procedure, the result of careful thought and work of great telephone engineers. The methods have been designed to meet all requirements and to consider all conditions in all offices and may be relied upon properly to care for the future requirements based on past performance.

In this connection one thing cannot be said too forcibly—the peg counts form the backbone, the base, of force requirement studies and over counting or under counting will be reflected in the final schedule to a certain degree. Over counting costs all of us actual cash, because it places perhaps one or more operators at the board when they are not needed. In a month or year this means a lot of unnecessary expense for the company, and less available cash for us all. Under counting is naturally reflected in the schedule by insufficient force, meaning more work for the operators and inferior service. The best way you people in offices can help in the schedule making is to make your peg counts absolutely reliable. Correctly kept peg count records mean reliable force requirement schedules, balanced loads, better service, public good will, lower operating expense, and more money for you and me and Jim.

Picnic Given by Indianapolis Toll Girls

A JOLLY crowd of one hundred Indianapolis toll employees recently enjoyed a picnic at Riverside Park. During the trip out some surprise gifts from Miss Margaret Cooper, consisting of paper caps, toy balloons and whistles were distributed and were greatly appreciated.

After eating they participated in a number of games. Miss Margaret Cooper was a prominent contender in the "fat women's" race and Miss M. Calhoun of the Automatic office was the proud winner of the balloon race. A game which caused a great deal of merriment was a cracker-eating contest. Each participant was obliged to eat a cracker and whistle while doing so. The winner was C. Seibel, also of the Automatic office.

A few rides on the thriller and other amusement devices completed a perfect evening.

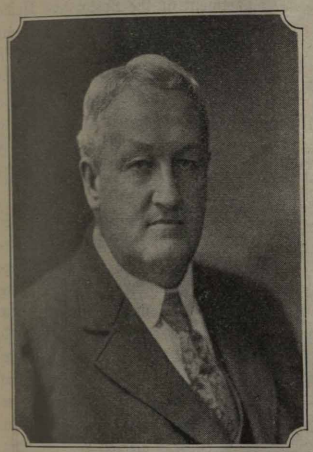
The members of the Observing department were special guests.

INDIANAPOLIS TOLL GIRLS ENJOY PICNIC AT RIVERSIDE.

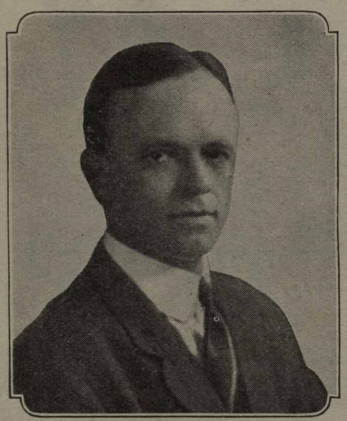
NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

This Article, Reprinted from the Telephone News, of Philadelphia, Is the Third of a Series Telling About Our Sister Companies

Some interesting facts about the company which operates in ol' New England.



Matt B. Jones, president of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company.



William R. Driver, Jr., general manager of New Englnad Telephone and Telegraph Company.

E. W. Longley, vice president of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company.

THE New England Telephone and Telegraph Company operates in the States of Maine, New Hapmshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. These States, together with Connecticut comprise what are known as the New England States. As every one knows, this territory, together with some other sections along th Atlantic Coast, was the first to be settled by our provincial fathers. The territory is rich in historical interest and is known the world over for its intensive industrial development.

The present company was incorporated in October, 1883, and served at that time, 16,518 stations. Prior to its incorporation, however, the territory was served by the New England Telephone Company, which was the first Bell company to be formed in the United States. According to the last report of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, December 31, 1920, it had in service 726,145 owned stations and 74,588 connecting and miscellaneous stations. It operates 1,787,374 miles of wire, has 451 central offices and employed, on the above date, 16,129 people.

Charles T. Howard, vice president of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company.

It was in Boston, the largest and best known city in the territory, that the telephone was born. The first sound over a telephone wire was in a building at 109 Court street, Boston, on June 2, 1875 The first actual telephone conversation was held in another building at 5 Exeter Place, Boston. The first building is now known as the Palace Theater and the second building has long since been torn down.

The New England Telephone Company has had three disastrous fires—in the cities of Worcester and Salem, Mass., and Bangor, Maine. Probably the worst was that in Worcester, when the entire central office was wiped out and the city was without telephone service. A remarkable record was made in reestablishing the service. It was estimated that one connection per minute was established for nine days until the service was restored.

The president of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company is Matt B. Jones, who was born in Vermont, on May 15, 1871. He graduated from Dartmouth in 1894 and during his college days was a member of the football team, in fact, he was All-American Center for two years. After graduating from Harvard Law School in 1897, he became associated with Frederick P. Fish, who at one time was president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Shortly afterward he joined the law firm of Powers, Hall and Jones, the Hall in the firm being

Charles S. Pierce vice president and general counsel of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company.

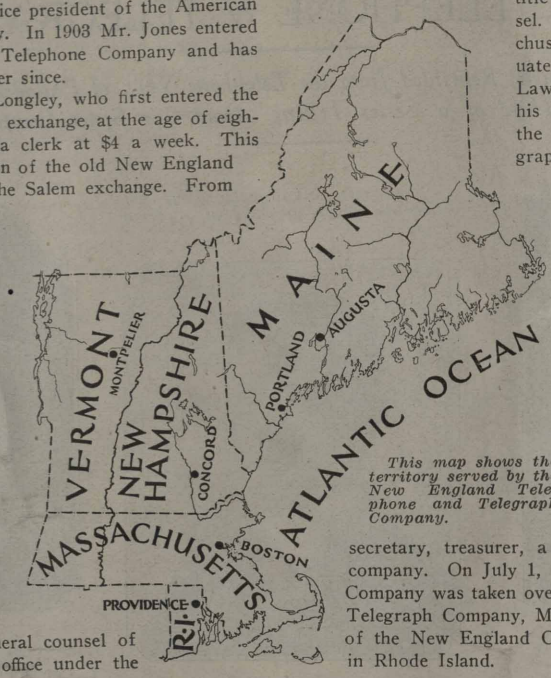
none other than E. K. Hall, now vice president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. In 1903 Mr. Jones entered the service of the New England Telephone Company and has continually served in its service ever since.

The vice president is E. W. Longley, who first entered the telephone business in Salem, Mass., exchange, at the age of eighteen, when he went to work as a clerk at $4 a week. This was two years before the formation of the old New England Company, which later took over the Salem exchange. From that time until the present, Mr. Longley has filled many positions, culminating in his appointment as vice president, on February 1, 1917.

W. R. Driver is the general manager of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. For five years, from the first of January, 1908, to the tenth of June, 1913, he served as general superintendent of traffic for the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania.

Directors of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company have recently elected two new vice presidents, Charles S. Pierce and Charles T. Howard.

Mr. Pierce, who has been general counsel of the company, continues in that office under the title of vice president and general counsel. He is a native of Milton, Massachusetts, forty-seven years old, a graduate of Harvard College and Harvard Law School. For several years prior to his appointment as general counsel of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company he was in the legal department of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and since 1916, general solicitor for that company. He was a member of the legislature from 1904 to 1906, representing the Milton-Canton district. Mr. Pierce is described as "a regular scout and one of the most popular men in the company."



This map shows the territory served by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Charles T. Howard is a pioneer in the telephone business. Forty-one years ago he was elected secretary of the Providence Telephone Exchange Company, the immediate predecessor of the Providence Telephone Company. He has been secretary, treasurer, a director and vice president of that company. On July 1, 1921, when the Providence Telephone Company was taken over by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, Mr. Howard was elected vice president of the New England Company. He will continue to reside in Rhode Island.

Future of the Nation's Utilities

TO people, especially those living in large cities, who everywhere see countless applications of electricity and gas—telephones, electric lights, electric power, electric cars, factories operated by electricity, use of gas in home and industrially—a belief might exist that in the short space in which the tremendous activities of those who have carried on the work of development for the nation's benefit had reached a point where halt might be called.

The best answer is the crying demand for service, more and more service; the complaint of inadequate, insufficient service; the answering cry of the utilities that capacity of plants are swallowed up by the incessant public demand, almost as soon as additions or new works are completed. These services must be had in winter or summer, bad times or good times, day or night.

The army of more than a million employees who produce these services; the still greater army of more than 2,500,000 thrifty Americans who have produced and saved the capital which has made possible the building of these great enterprises, through the contribution of the gigantic sum, already, of fifteen billions of dollars, must be added to.

The surface has only been scratched. The era of utility development for the nation's benefit has only opened.

The great farming areas have not been given electric power, except in a minor way, to aid in food production, or to reclaim the vast areas of unproductive lands.

The railroads have not been electrified—except for small stretches—and relieved of the burden of hauling fuel to industry such as should be going forward over transmission lines in concentrated form.

Chicago Has Exclusive Engineering Wonders

FROM an industrial and engineering viewpoint, Chicago is noted for its huge wealth of interesting features. Its 11,000 manufacturing plants turning out $4,000,000,000 worth of products annually, its water system, the Drainage canal, modern bascule bridges—one of which is said to be the longest of its kind in the world—and its underground freight system are but a few of the outstanding wonders. The underground freight system comprises sixty miles of tunnel, cost $40,000,000 and operates 132 electric locomotives and 3000 cars in the handling of merchandise, coal, excavation and cinders. This system, without counterpart in the world, has been operating for fifteen years forty feet below the surface of the "Loop" streets. Chicago's park systems, its projects for municipal development, its art and educational institutions, are noteworthy.—*American Society of Mechanical Engineers.*

Electric Line Sleepers

ILLINOIS has the only electric interurban railway in the country running sleeper berths. The Illinois Traction System operates them on its line between Peoria, Springfield and St. Louis. The berths are slightly longer than the ordinary Pullman berths and safety boxes for valuables are one of the novel conveniences.

Salesmanship

"How do you manage to sell so many fireless cookers?"

"It's due to my method of approach," said the smart salesman. "I begin my little talk by saying, 'Madam, I have called to enable you to spend every afternoon at the movies.'"—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

George W. Thomas Dead

GEORGE W. Thomas, president and co-founder of the R. Thomas and Sons Company of East Liverpool, Ohio, died August 7th. He was in his seventieth year.

The firm of which Mr. Thomas was head has been for many years in the business of supplying insulators and other telephone equipment.

WORLD'S SERIOUS BALL GAME IS HISTORY

A Voracious Account of the Cataclysmic Defeat of the Commercial Bear Cats at the Hands of the Ravening Traffic Cubs

By P. D. T.

COMMERCIAL BEARCATS WHICH LOST THE GREAT GAME AT INDIANAPOLIS. The best of order was maintained by the umpires, who were fully prepared to enforce discipline.

AFTER "Babe" Smith had been forcibly disentangled from Umpire Wampler's anatomy — after the dust had settled from "Chuck" Wood's last two-base hits, and the diamond cleared of human wreckage, it was found that the Indianapolis Traffic Cubs had tamed the Commercial Bear Cats by a score of 11 to 7 in the most gruelling struggle of recent years. With the anouncement of the final score a riot call was sent in but trouble was averted by the band, which rendered "The End of a Perfect Day."

Every great world event has its high moment, its crisis, which historians play upon with dramatic effect, but this ball game on August 6th at Riverside Park is of too recent date to get a proper perspective as to its effect on future generations. As we sit in our elegantly appointed office, with a learned article on force requirements yet to be written, we seem to feel that that game was just one high spot, one crisis, and one crucial moment after another. Doubtless future historians will accord it its proper place and pick out the big feature, but our shins are yet too sore from that slide to the plate in the third inning to attempt to analyze the psychology of the crime. The ghastly details follow:

The umpires, V. P. and G. M. Wampler and Gen. Supt. of Plant Montrose, appeared at 2:37 p. m. They realized the gravity of their situation and each carried a repeating rifle and a large book of rules, hung from their necks by one inch rope. They cleared for action at 2:39 p. m. and the rules were read to the two teams. Among other things, the rules prohibited any premediated attack on the umpires, as an unconfirmed report had reached their ears that "Babe" Smith intended to win the game by intimidating the officials, and that "Chuck" Woods had been in secret training for a fight. To quiet these two hot-headed superintendents a beautiful bouquet of sunflowers and rag weed was presented to each before the game.

The first batter up, "Chuck" Woods, brought the crowd to its feet when he singled through the shortstop's legs. He was first to score for the Cubs and after him came four more runs. This bombardment of hits in the first stanza seemed to straighten out the tails of the Bear Cats and they were never very bearish. The Cubs liked the offerings of Pitcher Irvin and collected seven more runs during the game. "Tubby" Stevens, Cub pitcher, was very effective and held the Bear Cats safe all the way. With the exception of two innings, in which the Bear Cats scored, "Tubby" had no need for seven members of the team and the infielders chatted and gossiped while Stevens struck 'em out. The receiving end for the curves was handled by "Shorty" Tharp —and the city ambulance took care of him after the game.

It is hard to pick any individual star on either team. Captain "Chic" Caldwell, in an exclusive interview for the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS, stated, with tears of joy streaming from his eyes, that he felt proud of each player and he hoped to express himself properly at the banquet he wishes to give in honor of the team if somebody will pay for it. As for the Bear Cats, Walter Moore is reported to have said over a bucketful of brine, that his boys were great, even in defeat, and his heart bled for them. Certain members of both teams, however, stood out from the common herd, among them being Bill Kendrick, the doughty leftfielder of the Cubs. Bill surpassed even the fondest hopes of his friends by connecting the ball for a foul tip in his three trips to the plate. He is still nursing a sore finger from the game, but no one knows how he ever got it. Then there is F. F. ("Huck") Davis, who romped around third base like a young man of fifty. He wore an honest-to-goodness baseball suit and showed great promise on third base and at the bat. The little green cap, hung over his left ear added to his effectiveness. C. R. Woods swung a wicked bat and his three clean hits and pretty assists caused such favorable comment that the team management has signed him for the season.

In "Nig" Leazenby, the Cubs have a shortstop of real class. He shows a grim determination to stop all balls coming his way, even if he has to lie down in front of them. Captain "Chic" Coldwell played a dashing game; that is, he turned and dashed after every ball, and second base was well taken care of. Over first base was draped the elongated frame of "Slim" Flora. He aided and abetted his pitcher with a powerful bat and helpful words of encouragement. Finley, in center field, was a tower of strength, and his moral support was excellent, except in one instance when his words were overheard.

On the Bear Cat side the great outstanding light was A. E. Smith. In spite of his weak constitution, "Babe" showed dazzling speed—in reaching the water bucket after each inning. In a desperate attempt to turn the tide of defeat he made a hit in the sixth inning and came across the plate from third when a teammate hit a home run into the crowded bleachers. In the

interest of clean sport, however, it must be said that Smith's assult upon Umpire Montrose was a regrettable incident. Umpire Wampler, with the aid of police reserves, dragged Smith from the neck of his victim before murder was done.

Too much cannot be said about the work of the umpires. Their understanding of the game and quickly given decisions were sometimes correct. After the game police protection was given them and they escaped in a high-powered car with only minor injuries.

To sum it all up, the game was one of those things in life which was interesting to see, since it had to happen anyway.

The line-up of accomplices, ball players and ornamental figures follows:

Traffic Cubs.		*Commercial Bear Cats.*	
C. R. Woods	r. f.	W. J. Jones	c.
V. R. Flora	1b	O. Irvin	p.
F. F. Davis	3b	J. W. Winget	1b
E. D. Finley	c. f.	W. S. Moore	2b
H. B. Coldwell	2b	J. Shockley	3b
P. D. Tharp	c	G. W. Willbaum	s. s.
A. L. Leazenby	s. s.	A. E. Smith	r. f.
W. M. Kendrick	l. f.	R. George	c. f.
C. Stevens	p.	L. E. Galbreath	l. f.
Substitutes.		*Substitutes.*	
F. Sharkey	s. s.	E. Sheehan.	
S. S. Ashbolt	l. f.	P. Cooper.	
F. Stanley	2b		
L. H. Cady	c. f.		

And the ladies! They came, they rooted, and they bet their money. Our hats are off to the girls of the Commercial department for the way they took the loss of the game, and our hats have always been off to the Traffic department girls just on general principles. The players of both teams could not have failed to do their best with the visions in chiffon, taffeta, and marquisette (you can tell we are married, can't you?) sitting there radiating smiles which would make a million dollars look sick.

Speaking of ivory, of bone-like growths protruding from shirt collars—well, "Chic" Coldwell had just arrived at third base with a "Lafayette, we-have-come" air, and "Shorty" Tharp had just surrounded second base on all fours. They were mutually admiring each other when, blooie! Walter Moore caught 'em both napping off the base, one right after the other.

One unkind spectator was mean enough to say that it really looked as if members of both teams were actually trying to "throw" the game, judged by the playing.

In explanation of numerous errors in the field, one player said that he was so mentally depressed during the day over the thought of having boiled cabbage for supper, that all he could see when a ball came his way was just a big greasy cabbage with himself saying, "Yes, dear, the cabbage is especially fine tonight." His errors are excused. Life is bad enough even without boiled cabbage.

Regarding that quiet little dinner which Capt. "Chic" Coldwell wants to give to his team, if someone will pay for it, why not include the two umpires as guests? They surely would be willing to pay for what they ate, and they deserve some special recognition of this kind.

Open House at Kendallville

OPEN house day was observed August 25th at the Kendallville office of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company and over one hundred interested subscribers visited the operating rooms, availing themselves of the opportunity to get a glimpse behind the switchboard.

To many who visited the rooms of the telephone exchange yesterday, the call was of educational value. Many had never seen the place where daily hundreds of persons are placed in communication with each other, and although the offices of the local exchange are not as large as those of the larger cities, nevertheless, the rooms are modern and modern telephonic ideas are in evidence. The guests were met at the door by a committee of operators and escorted through the rooms. A beautiful rose was given each visitor.

On entering the front entrance of the local exchange the first room visited is the operating room itself. Here the big switchboard can be seen and the operators who are kept busy plugging in and out the calls that keep the switchboard buzzing constantly. The work of the operators is tedious but they go about their duty and endeavor to make the service for the subscribers pleasant and the best possible.

Without a doubt the one great asset, as far as the subscriber is concerned, in improving the telephone service, is patience and courtesy toward the operators, says a Kendallville local paper. Everybody has seasons of impatience because the service is not better, but few stop to think how wonderful it is that the service is as good as it is. To be a 100 per cent operator, she must be able to take care of 190 calls an hour. To become an operator of this class she usually needs about twelve months' training and practice. A girl with three months' experience is rated a sixty per cent operator for ordinarily she can take care of 110 calls an hour. Many people ask, "What does the operator want from the public?" This can be answered by saying that she only solicits consideration and reasonable patience on its part. They seldom become ruffled and as a rule possess steady nerves. Many people wonder what draws a girl to become a telephone operator. The girls themselves say that the work is fascinating and really know that it is a vital part of the community.

After the day was over the roses left were sent to the Lakeside Hospital to be distributed amongst the patients.

A Pleasant Tribute

HERE is a letter from a pleased Indianapolis subscriber:

Indiana Bell Telephone Company,
City.

Gentlemen: Just a word of appreciation—

Yesterday I had occasion to put in a long distance call for Kokomo, Indiana. I wished to get in touch with a family named "Harris." I did not know the initials or address of these people. The only information I was able to give your operator was that they were English. In less than half an hour I talked to the right party and in consequence spent a delightful day in Kokomo.

Knowing a telephone company's lot is usually a hard one and they more often receive "knocks" than "bouquets," I feel I would like to express my appreciation of the courtesy I received at the hands of your supervisor yesterday and what I consider excellent service on the part of your company. Yours very sincerely,

E. GLADYS KETT.

—

Here's Another

July 30, 1921.

Indiana Bell Telephone Company,
Vincennes, Indiana.

Gentlemen: You may discontinue service to us after the above date, phone number 467 at 425 La Plante building, as we are closing that office at that time.

Please send our toll bills direct to us at 717 Board of Trade building, Indianapolis, Indiana, and check will be sent you at once to cover. We desire to thank you for the splendid service we have enjoyed while here, as it is superior to any that we have ever received at any point. Yours very truly,

McCARDLE-BLACK CO.
By Sam J. Bruce.

THE MONTH IN INDIANA

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

C. A. Cora, Representative, Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS DISTRICT

Traffic Department

Drexel

MISS LULA WILSON, evening chief operator, spent her vacation in Gent, Kentucky. She had an enjoyable time eating fried chicken and watermelon.

Mrs. Margaret Scheigert, formerly Margaret Satterlee, and Mrs. Cora Lane have resigned to take up home duties.

Miss Mary Zinkler has been promoted to a supervisory position.

Miss Fern Craig has changed her name to Mrs. James French.

Miss Alta Janes is confined to her home with typhoid fever.

During a recent vacation Miss Mable Chaney changed her name to Mrs. Earl Long.

Miss Edith Timmerman, chief operator, reports having a fine time while on her vacation in Des Moines, Iowa.

A wedding of interest to the Drexel girls was that of Miss Louise Sutter, who was married to George Brunning the morning of July 19th at St. Patrick's church. The bride's gown was of white crepe-de-chine combined with satin ribbon. She wore a veil which was fashioned in cap effect and carried an arm boquet of bride's roses and maiden hair fern. Margaret Theiss, a former Belmont operator, acted as bridesmaid and August Sutter was best man. Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served to the wedding party and a few intimate friends at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Brunning, parents of the groom. The newlyweds left shortly after a short visit to the bride's parents at Tell City. Upon their return they will be at home at 349 Sanders street.

The Drexel "B" girls entertained Randolph "B" by giving a picnic supper at Riverside Park, Wednesday evening, July 21st. Miss Wilson and Mrs. Fairfield enjoyed being with the girls very much and from all indications, they did not take their appetites away with them. In the eating contest, the Randolph girls led their hostesses a merry race and yet there were some dainties left. After the lunch was served the girls enjoyed the amusements, especially Miss Shaver, as she liked the "Thriller" so much we could hardly get her to go home.

Miss Edith Smith entertained a few of the Drexel girls at her home one evening. Refreshments were served, all departed having a fine time.

The "Back-to-the-farm" movement has an ardent advocate in Miss Dorothy Behler, since her return from her vacation there.

Cupid has been working fast in the Drexel office in the last few weeks, claiming five brides, and lo, the end is not yet.

—

Toll

The toll girls of the Inward division were entertained at Riverside, Wednesday evening, August 3rd. Mrs. Boston, Miss Cox and the girls who were relieved at four o'clock constituted the entertainment committee and had everything in readiness when the guests arrived. The usual games and amusements were enjoyed. Everyone had a good time and nobody went home hungry.

Dan Cupid certainly has been kept busy in the Toll department. Within the last month five girls have changed their names, although the change of names has not decreased the service record. On Monday mornings announcements of the changes are made. Who will be the next? Don't be afraid, girls, we won't call it surprises. "Just getting the habit of being in style."

In spite of the hot weather the five hundred players play just the same. Although the winners eat refreshments at the expense of the losers, the size of the club has not diminished at all.

The best of swimmers are injured at times. They enjoyed their regular plunge Saturday evening. But who came home with a skinned knee?

The toll room has been visited by several of its former employees. They are always glad to come back to see the bunch, who, in return always are glad to see them.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Burke announce the birth of a fine baby boy, born July 7th. He has been named Lawrence, Jr. Mrs. Burke was formerly Miss Corinne Luichinger, a toll supervisor.

Another desertion from the ranks of single blessedness occurred when Miss Lorene Langdon was united in marriage to Ralph Satterlee on June 29th at her home, with only the immediate family present. Their friends wish them a long life and much happiness.

—

Training

Vacation time has come. Mrs. Hudgins, Mrs. Daughtery, Miss Gunkle, Miss Holsapple and Miss Wood, a Main supervisor, who has been helping us out several weeks, have returned from their vacations.

Miss Hart, formerly Miss Johnson's clerk, has reëntered the service as an instructor, after a concert tour covering eight southern states. Arkansas seems to be the favorite state. Why? Ask Miss Hart.

Mrs. Penney, Miss Memmick, Miss Schlotz, Miss Holsapple and Mrs. Daugherty are instructors recently added to our force.

The instructors showered Mrs. Gobbert and her new baby boy with their presents and presence one evening recently. They were delightfully entertaind with music, and a dainty luncheon was served.

It is the intention of the instructors to form a card club in the near future. Bridge, five-hundred and various other games are on the schedule.

—

Observing

Miss Ethel Glass, clerk of the Observing department, who has been ill for some time, was the recipient of best wishes—in the form of flowers from the toll girls, and candy from the observers—for her rapid recovery. Do you want to get well, Ethel?

—

General

Miss Mildred McKenzie, a clerk in the force requirement office who recently moved to Los Angeles, was the guest of honor before her departure at a delightful lawn party given at the home of Miss Margaret Fislar. The hostesses were Miss Ann Dugan, Inez Smith, Isabelle Hewitt and Margaret Fislar. The veranda and lawn were attractively decorated with Japanese lanterns. The guests were entertained with music, dancing and games. Refreshments of ice cream, cakes and punch were served.

A number of young men and women of the general traffic superintendent's office were entertained at the country home of Jack Turner near Valley Mills, Indiana. The guests were supposed to be tennis champions and a few of those present were worthy of the name, but the others—"Nuff sed." After the "tennis tournament" was over the guests were invited to inspect the farm which was very beautiful. They witnessed the usual evening's milking and both Mr. McKinstray and Mr. Lawes proved to be greater champions in this line than they were at tennis. A delicious luncheon consisting of ham and peanut butter sandwiches, bean salad, deviled eggs and fruit punch was served. The guests were Isabel Small, Ruth Fislar, Louisa Kercheval, Mary Jane Coleman, Margaret Fislar, Marguerite Wente, Mr. and Mrs. Asholt, Mr. McKinstray, Mr. Lawes, and Mr. Coonse.

Miss Ann Dugan has returned from a two weeks' visit in Chicago.

Miss Isabelle Hewitt visited in Bloomington during her vacation.

Miss Marguerite Wente, who has been ill, is convalescing.

Miss Ethel Glass of the Observing department has returned to duty after an illness of several weeks.

Miss Isabelle Small has returned from a week's vacation at Columbus.

Since the first assemblage of the "Rough Riders," whose

YOUNG LADIES OF GENERAL TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE WHO ATTENDED TENNIS PARTY AT JACK TURNER'S RESIDENCE.

membership list is composed of the following illustrious names: Misses Mary Coleman, Louisa Kercheval, Ruth and Margaret Fislar, Isabelle Small, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Sharkey, John Lawes and Ralph McKinstray, the last two young men named, whose riding ability is exceptional, have had the envy, not to say admiration, of the feminine contingent of the riders. (*NOTICE to masculine readers*: There are only a few vacanies in the membership—come early and avoid the rush). To begin with, Mr. Sharkey's charger took one mile in nothing flat, much to the consternation of his rider, who then and there made his debut into the honorable profession of Horse-Swapping, Mr. McKinstray being on the other end of the trade. Miss Coleman's steed was evidently part hound, judging from the way he held his nose to the ground, not to mention stumbling. But how Miss Margaret Fislar stuck on her equine when he suddenly decided to depart from there—we knew not whither—is still a mystery. Topsy, Miss Kercheval's means of locomotion, possessed an unbounded appetite and an unquenchable resolve to appease it. When she saw grass, she made for it at breakneck speed, halted violently, almost catapulting her rider over her head, and browsed peacefully. Then no human coaxing or force could move her until she espied more grass, whereupon there was a repetition of her performance. Miss Ruth Fislar apparently had a circus horse. He walked on his hind feet, pirouetted, and gracefully pawed the air with his forefeet. He lay down and rolled over without a single command from his exasperated rider—who fortunately escaped with nothing worse than a very badly damaged temper. Mrs. Sharkey's horse comported himself like a perfect gentleman until his fair passenger started to dismount. Then, obviously wishing to defer her departure as long as possible, he firmly and expeditiously betook himself and her to his stall. In the face of all these little idiosyncrasies of the horses, the Rough Riders are enthusiastic, and Mr. McKinstray and Mr. Lawes would do well to look to their laurels, for they will soon (?) have seven rivals to their superb riding.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN A GOOD PICTURE IF THE LAD HAD BEEN IN THE BACK ROW.
It was snapped at Jack Turner's tennis party.

—

Irvington

July was a popular month for Irvington brides. Miss Marie Johnson, an Irvington supervisor, announces her marriage to Albert McCanley which took place July 2nd. Miss Velma Moore and Orren Aller were married July 4th and Miss May Billman and Thomas Fate were married Thursday, July 7th.

Mrs. Minnie Irving, Irvington chief operator, spent her vacation with relatives in St. Louis.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE BRUNNING.
They were married July 19th in Indianapol's.

—

Randolph

On July 1st the day and evening chief operators entertained the Randolph girls with a lawn party at Mrs. Fairfield's home. The evening was spent dancing, singing and playing games. The fish pond was an interesting place, as the fish caught were all unclaimed lost articles which had accumulated for the past year. Refreshments were lemonade, sandwiches, pickles and peanuts, everyone helping themselves. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Forst Davis, Miss Copper, Miss Patterson and Miss Mayme McAtee.

RANDOLPH GIRLS AT LAWN PARTY IN INDIANAPOLIS, JULY 1ST.

Miss McAtee's singing was greatly appreciated. We want to thank the operators from Main, Webster and Drexel, who were so kind to work in the evening at our office, so that our girls could attend the party.

The Randolph and Drexel "B' operators had a race on service for July. Drexel being the loser, entertained us at Riverside Park, and they surely know how to do things up right. They brought ice and made lemonade, and when it came to eats you should have seen the table, three kinds of sandwiches, bean salad, potato salad, pickles, olives, cake and fruit, plenty of all and, "oh, so good." The Randolph girls had not eaten since the day before as they heard that the Drexel girls were good cooks and they wanted to show that they had good appetites. Miss Wilson, Drexel evening chief, chaperoned the party for the evening. After everyone's appetite had been satisfied the table still looked inviting, and the traffic policemen who passed and looked so longingly at it, were invited to eat. They also enjoyed the spread very much and wished the telephone girls a good time as they went on their way.

Viola Tomlinson was recently married to Louis New.

Josephine Lee has been ill at her home, 4054 Byram avenue.

Ruth Purman is going to the hospital to have her tonsils removed.

Lena DuBois is very ill at her home, 1517 East Washington street, Muncie.

The death rate will be lowered when men find out they can't drive an automobile at sixty miles per and light a cigarette at the same time. —*Greensboro Herald.*

Plant Department

N. E. KAYLOR of the Construction department, and family spent their vacation at Reid's Resort, Niles, Michigan. Harry Hildebrand and wife of the South Bend Exchange joined them in their stay at the lake. See Ned and Harry for the latest fish stories.

George Warmoth of the City Construction force at Indianapolis, spent his vacation at his home in Stilesville selling coal for his father.

W. D. Ross, who was recently employed as a relief clerk and placed with Mr. Dawson at Brazil, was captured by Cupid on August 1st, a Brazil girl getting the prize.

Clarence Robinson, clerk for W. Wallust, line foreman, resigned on August 10th.

Miss Alvena G. Heid spent a delightful vacation in Cleveland. She went with her chum and both arrived safely back in Indianapolis without losing the Miss.

Todd Stoops, garage supervisor, met with a serious accident on August 12th while cranking a car. The crank slipped off striking him under the right eye, cutting a very large gash in his cheek and jarring some of his teeth loose. He is getting along all right, according to latest reports.

Leonard ("Lenny") Prosser of Supply department bought himself a new "Henry" and is now trying to find the right road to St. Louis. Expects to be back in two weeks. We hope he has no trouble and we wish him a good time.

We understand C. E. Diehm of the garage was spending his two weeks hunting for strange concoctions in the hills of Kentucky.

Due to change in the supervisor of equipment's depart-

ment, Scott McCoy was transferred to South Bend as chief clerk for A. D. Lewis, division superintendent, Northern division.

While on one of his trips to Foreman Sallust, who was located at Spencer, Roy Daniels had the experience of his life. He escaped with a torn coat and shirt. It seems that there is a "pet" bear at Spencer and that it likes brown sugar. After Sallust and Daniels had eaten supper they thought that the bear would be hungry, so Dan bought one pound of brown sugar and he and Sallust proceeded to see the bear. They played with it for some time finally giving it the sugar. While the bear was eating the sugar Dan started to stroke its head. He only got started when the bear made a lunge at him and caught his arm tearing coat and shirt. When Dan got loose he ran until he was over the fence and he found Sallust at the next corner waiting for him. Dan says, "Utellum, Maggie, no more bears for me!"

J. C. Dieter, supervisor of splicers, Indianapolis Construction, has just moved into his new home on the banks of White River, Board Ripple. Leave your orders for fish at the garage.

K. B. Kelly and family are motoring to the Windy City to see the sights.

W. H. Shaffer of the City Construction forces challenged the Traffic department for a baseball game, but the answer was "No, proceed to get a reputation first and then we will talk." We are unable to understand this as the Plant and Commercial departments furnished all the ball players for our championship ball team in the City league and we think that this alone is a reputation hard to beat.

The Plant department is getting ready for a big season in the Bowling league and if all reports are true, we expect to step out in front and stay *thar*. Watch us.

Ed. Goodman, splicer's helper working for Line Foreman Armentrout at Frankfort on Estimate 3023, was killed instantly about 7 p. m., August 17th. He was on a pole and came in contact with a high tension circuit of the local light company. His body was taken to Ashley, Indiana, accompanied by his father and E. W. Lindsay.

C. R. Hawkins, one of our hustling line foremen, stole a march on the bunch and took unto himself a wife, Mrs. Genevieve McGee of Elwood. "Hawk" said he did not want Dan and Prout to ride him in a cage about town.

Miss Gladys Whitesell spent her vacation in Washington, D. C. She said that the President was too busy to see her, but probably when she changes her name she can see him more often.

Accounting Department

MRS. E. M. O'BRIEN of the general auditor's office has returned to the office after taking a week's rest in and around Frankfort. "Country Style Chicken Dinners" were very commonplace occurrences where Mrs. O'Brien visited.

Disbursement Division

Mrs. Olive Guedel enjoyed a quiet and restful vacation with her husband and "Danny," spending most of the time at Turkey Run and The Shades state parks.

Miss Edna Johnson, supervisor of the Typing and Filing section, has returned after two weeks' vacation. Miss Johnson spent most of her time at Paw Paw, Michigan, the home of her parents.

Miss Caroline Seimer of the Payroll section is one of the June brides of the division. She is now Mrs. J. R. Frances. After the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Frances left for a month's tour of the west. They visited in and passed through sixteen states. Mr. Frances is engaged in railroad work.

Miss Goldie Stadtlander of the Statistical section spent her vacation on a motor trip through the northern part of the state, and a visit with friends in Chicago.

Miss Helen Wingate of the Typing section and Miss Ruth Cobb of the Voucher section have enjoyed two weeks' quiet and rest which they report "did them a world of good." Miss Wingate did not leave the city and Miss Cobb's time was whiled away at her home near Franklin.

William Leppert of the Filing section, Dora Sapirie of the Statistical section and Edna Schroeder of the Payroll section have returned from their vacations.

Jim Gordon of the Payroll section enjoyed a week's vacation in the hills around Metamora, Indiana.

Miss Ruth Retherford of the Bookkeeping section was married to William Kingery of Flora, Indiana, by the Rev. Mr. Dawson at his home in Delphi, on June 29th. The couple had planned to keep the marriage a secret but were unsuccessful. Congratulations!

Eugene Gregory of the Voucher section received a number of painful burns when boiling water which he was carrying was splashed on his feet and lower limbs. After two weeks' absence he is able to be at the office but requires the aid of a cane in walking.

Howard Hornaday, Edna Plaskett and Hazel Whitehead are new employees in the Payroll section. Mrs. Elsie Burke has been transferred to this section from the Voucher section.

—

Receipts Division

Cupid has certainly played havoc with the Receipts division of the Accounting department this month in claiming five young ladies by marriage and the announcement of two engagements.

Miss Virgie Meadows was married to Leonard Davis on June 18th at the home of the bride. They left immediately after the ceremony for a short wedding trip to Niagara Falls.

Miss Dorothy Kneale was married to Carl Poland on June 18th at the home of the bride's sister. Mr. and Mrs. Poland are now living in Los Angeles.

Miss Charlotte Albright and William Stevenson, Jr., were married Sunday afternoon, July 3rd, at the home of the bride's aunt. After a wedding trip through northern Indiana, they will be at home in Evansville.

An engagement which came as a surprise to the employees of the Receipts division was that of Miss Marguerite Bernhardt to Emil H. Koehler. The wedding will take place some time this fall.

Another engagement which came as a surprise to her many friends was that of Miss Lorena Miller to William Asher. No definite date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. Bertha Avels and Miss Nettie Bennett have returned from their vacations. They say they went to Cuba, but something tells us that Nettie spent her vacation in Madison, Indiana, and Bertha spent her vacation in Indianapolis.

Miss Hazel Banta spent her vacation down on the farm in Rushville.

Miss Bridget O'Donnell spent her vacation at Terre Haute, and says she is in excellent health after her rest.

Mrs. Ruth Myers spent her vacation at French Lick and is back again working full speed.

Harry McCarty spent a week's vacation at his camp at Ravenswood.

Grace Speece spent her vacation at Ravenswood.

Walter Nicholas has returned from a two weeks' vacation, part of which was spent in Chicago and part down on the farm. There is no doubt but that Walt likes his fellow-workers, for he could not remain away two weeks without stopping in to say "Hello" a couple of times.

Persons who are more or less inclined to be superstitious regard thirteen as an unlucky omen, but nevertheless, thirteen young ladies from the Receipts division of the Accounting department enjoyed a picnic supper at Fairview Park, Wednesday,

June 15th, and all reported for work the following morning, somewhat fatigued however. The occasion was celebrated by the girls wearing brightly colored paper caps and after a most delightful spread the party participated in the amusements of the park. Those who enjoyed the outing were: Misses Irma Seedorf, Sarah Penish, Goldie Martin, Lillian Mihalova, Elizabeth Weghorst, Ida Reinhardt, Elizabeth Shugars, Nell Bledsoe, Ethel Staggs, Hilda Eisele, Wilda Hancock, Avis Staggs and Mildred Meyers. The less fortunate girls who were unable to be present were: Miss Ida Ferry, Helen Geiger, Hazel Thorn, Daisy Cody, Mary Huey and Marguerite Hornaday.

A general good time was enjoyed at a picnic given Wednesday evening, July 6th, by the girls of Mr. Byrne's section of the Accounting department. A generous supply of fried chicken and other good eats were had and one of the main features of the evening was a long motor boat ride down the river. Those who participated in the good time were Auburn Dorman, Marguerite Bernhardt, Irene Males, Garnet Huntzinger, Audrey Oberting, Jane Tudor, Gene Henninger and Ruth Faust.

CENTRAL DIVISION

THE following from the Fowler exchange attended the Benton Telephone Association picnic at the Tippecanoe Country Club north of Monticello on July 27th: Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Clifton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Staples, Lydia Washburn, Carrie Lank, Lil Danner, Marion Staples, Ethel DeMiere, Mrs. Erchel Phillips and daughter, June, Jack Morrissey and

FOWLER EMPLOYEES AT MONTICELLO PICNIC.
This was given by the Benton Telephone Association at Monticello, July 27th.

daughters, Ruth and Pauline. Fowler carried home the first prize given, this being won by Ruth Morrissey. Every one thoroughly enjoyed the day.

Mrs. Erchel Phillips, Fowler chief operator, enjoyed a week's vacation at Frankfort and Noblesville. At the former place she visited Mrs. Roy Clark, a former chief operator of the Fowler exchange.

Manager and Mrs. R. M. Clifton visited Prof. and Mrs. H. M. Baldwin at La Fayette.

Mrs. Aurora Martin of Fowler has been in Bloomington, Illinois, having been called there by the illness of a relative.

Mrs. Mary Staples, Fowler night operator, enjoyed a two weeks' vacation last month.

Miss Emma Thornbrough entertained the Fowler telephone employees at her home on Fifth street one evening recently. Several clever contests were provided for amusement during the evening and a delicious lunch was served. The following were present: Misses Marion Staples, Lydia Washburn, Irene Martin, Eva and Emma Thornbrough, Mrs. O. G. Danner, Mrs. Charles Staples, Mrs. Tom Martin and Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Clifton.

Each of the Anderson Plant employees completed his vacation before the month of August rolled by. It has been quite interesting to "sit in" on some of the stories which are being told of the wonderful "catches" made by some of the boys who were so fortunate as to be able to "Ford" it to the lake regions. Adam Hughes was at Barbee and some of the stories which he tells are really unbelievable. Clyde Leffingwell, toll line repairman, reports an attack by a squirrel while roaming through his father's woods near Moreland, Indiana, and we are inclined to think that Clyde used great presence of mind or he did what you would have done and his further report is that besides being delicious in itself mother finished it with a skillet full of that wonderful cream gravy. Burrell Wells, wire chief, with Mrs. Wells and the children, was at Barbee. The weather was bad all the week, hence nothing "big" to report. Ralph Eckel and Owen Hiday both motored north and their stories must be verified before risking them for publication.

MISS RUTH MORRISEY, of Fowler, winner of first prize at Benton Telephone Association's picnic at Monticello.

Martin O'Brien, Anderson plant chief, spent his vacation motoring through Michigan. His trip was most pleasant for at least two reasons—first, he had only one puncture during his 900 miles and the other, well, he and Mrs. O'Brien visited the scenes of their "Lover Days" where they met many of their old-time friends and relatives.

Lawrence Sparks, night repairman from the Central office at Anderson, has resigned, effective September 1st. He will enter Butler College at that time for a four-year course.

The Anderson Traffic employees have about completed their vacations. Those who left the city are: Bernadine Melle and Nellie Black, Dayton and Toledo; May Shellheimer, Vandegrift, Pennsylvania; Josephine Bodicut, Crawfordsville; Leah Davis and Florence Chitwood, Dayton, Ohio; Fawn Chaplin, Osgood, Indiana; Madge Kennett at her home in Westfield, Indiana; Enid Robinson at Evansville, Indiana; Katherine Romine and Lulu Winn were at Russell Point, Ohio. Miss Romine inadvertently started toward the bottom of the lake, but fortunately there was a "hero" near and she is again on duty. It is reported that there will be another chapter to this "hero stuff."

The following persons from Muncie attended the Marion picnic Sunday, July 24th: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Belknap, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Holaday, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Holaday, R. A. Bloxham, Jake Wedmore, T. B. Hodges, Chester Barkman, Pete Belknap, Bud Rolen, Walter McLaughlin, Edith Easter, Mary Weirbach, Midge Hollis, Mother Hamilton and Viola and Betty Leonard. A most excellent time was reported. Marion left nothing undone to show her guests a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Feirrell are the proud parents of a baby girl, Barbara Jane, born July 27th. Mr. Feirrell is plant clerk at Muncie. He is stepping as high as a forty-foot pole.

George Miller, chief clerk at Vincennes, has returned from a vacation spent in his old home town, St. Louis. George says, "Too much traffic for a real rest." Nevertheless he has returned with a fresh supply of his usual pep.

What! ! ! !didn't know we had an assistant manager at Vincennes? Sure, Pop. Only since May 19th, however, at

which time Diod Junior arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Diod Finical, where he has made of senior an efficient floor walker.

Ruth Conn of the Vincennes Commercial department spent the last week of her vacation at home. Lonesome? "Oh, Ghee" No. Jack returned in civiliian clothes the last of August, which was circus day. "'Aint we got fun?"

Ed Lindsey, who some few years ago contentedly drove a horse and buggy over the streets of "Old Vincennes," was overheard wishing he had a Buzz Wagon, or that the old grey horse was still alive.

E. S. Denny, line foreman, and his construction gang who have been located in Vincennes for the past year are now located at Washington. We hated to see them leave. Especially Mr. Lemon, chief clerk, as lemons are a big aid (ade) in summer, said a certain black-haired girl of the Commercial department.

John Eschbach, storekeeper, and Herbert Decker, repairman at Vincennes, enjoyed their vacations in July. When asked where they spent them they said they didn't spend them, they enjoyed them.

Carl Schumaker, central office repairman at Vincennes, spent his vacation riding in his new flivver. Carl says he didn't stop to eat, but took his favorite food (doughnuts) along with him.

Marcelline Messel, Audrey Thorne and Audra Oxley are new students recently added to the Vincennes force.

Louise Kidwell, a former operator at Vincennes, has accepted a position with us again.

Edith Murphy, toll supervisor at Vincennes, has resigned to accept a position as bookkeeper at the *Vincennes Sun* office.

Jane Norman, Vincennes local operator, resigned because of ill health.

Some of the Traffic employees at Vincennes who enjoyed vacations during July were Margaret Thais, Irene Thieman, Beaulah Brown, Bernice Brown, Callie Crowe, Nellie McGhie and Mary Montgomery.

Chloereen Combs, Vincennes, local operator, was married to "Pat" King in July.

The members of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company Employees' Association of Crawfordsville held their regular meeting Wednesday night, July 27th. at the Odd Fellow's Hall. The new officers for the ensuing term were installed, Mrs. Helen Edwards presided. After the business session a splendid program was rendered and refreshments of ice cream, cake and punch were served. Our meetings are growing in interest and we extend a public invitation to anyone who wishes to join us in our good times the fourth Wednesday night of each month.

The Employee's Association at Crawfordsville have learned to think a great deal of W. A. Shaw after his working with us for several months, and by his playing in the orchestra at our meetings. The association wished to show their appreciation of having him here, and their regrets to have him leave, so they presented him with a fine box of silk hose. He left one Friday evening, bidding us all goodbye, and returned Monday morning. He thought so much of us he couldn't stay away.

Mrs. Helen Edwards, chief operator at Crawfordsville, spent her vacation at Crooked Lakes.

Miss Evangeline Douglass, commercial clerk at Crawfordsville, has returned from her vacation which she spent at Barbee Lakes.

Mrs. Helen Jolley, former commercial clerk at Crawfordsville, is now a proud mother of a baby boy.

Lester Green, dialman at Crawfordsville, recently moved his family there from Martinsville.

O. C. Penny of Rock Island, Illinois, is now an employee at Crawfordsville.

On Saturday evening, July 30th, at five o'clock Miss Catherine Langdon was married to George Marcus Shafer. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Max Shafer at the home of the bridegroom's mother, Mrs. Florence Shafer, in Royerton. Just before Mendelssohn's wedding march was played by Miss Pearl Buffington, Miss Nora Mullen sang "I Love You Truly" and "Because." The room was beautifully decorated with ferns and smilax while an improvised altar was banked with palms. Before this the double ring ceremony was performed. The ribbon bearers were Alma Carter, niece of the bride, and Dorothy Barton. The little ring bearer was Marguerite Florence Sheller, niece of the bridegroom. The bride was gowned in white canton crepe and carried an arm bouquet of bridal roses. Miss Edith Easter as bridesmaid wore a dainty organdie gown of peach and orchid. Lewis Fulton was best man. Miss Langdon has been connected with the Indiana Bell Telephone Company at Muncie as supervisor and instructor for several years. Her work has been very satisfactory and she will continue in the same capacity after returning from a two weeks' vacation. Mr. Shafer is an electrician engaged in work at Muncie. After an extensive motor trip through the East Mr. and Mrs. Shafer will be at home to their friends in Royerton. The following employees of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company were among the guests at the wedding: Miss Edith Easter, Miss Bessie Brown, Miss Lucile Wall and Miss Nora Mullen. Mr. Shafer graduated from the Royerton High School with the class of 1918. Soon afterwards he enlisted in the World War and was in active service in France. In addition to his regular work as an electrician, he plays professional basket ball and engaged in the sport to quite an extent while overseas. He is a member of the Beta Phi Delta fraternity.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE MARCUS SHAFER
of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company at Muncie. A recent bride and groom.

Complimentary to the approaching marriage of Miss Langdon, supervisor and instructor at Muncie, to Mr. Shafer, Miss Edith Easter and Miss Lucile Wall entertained a number of friends at the home of the latter Friday evening, July 22nd. The time was spent in contests, games and dancing, Miss Iva Hindsley and Miss Nora Mullen being prize winners in the contests. Those present were Lucile Wall, Bessie Brown, Viola

GIRLS OF THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT, MUNCIE.
Left to right—Lulu White, cashier; Golda Minnich, clerk; Marie Butler, clerk; Vava Risher, stenographer; Murl Rarick, clerk.

Leonard, Mary Weirbach, Nora Mullen, Iva Hindsley, Cleo Hindsley, Dolores Ball, Edna Hiatt, Mrs. Hamilton, Catherine Langdon and Edith Easter.

Miss Mayme Bland, local operator at Shelbyville, is wearing a diamond on her "engagement" finger. We are almost sure Morris Marlowe is the lucky man. How about it, Mayme?

Miss Mildred Davis, local operator at Shelbyville, spent her vacation in Columbus as the guest of friends and relatives.

Miss Jessie Irving, chief operator at Shelbyville, has returned from Terre Haute, where she has been confined to her home for a few days on account of illness.

Miss Carolyn Tressler has returned from Elkhart, where she enjoyed a week's vacation from her duties as operator at Shelbyville.

Mrs. Gladys Anders, toll operator at Shelbyville, has resigned in order that she may try her luck at housekeeping. We all regret having Gladys leave us and hope that she will be as fond of household duties as telephone duties.

A number of the Traffic employees from the Shelbyville exchange visited the Irwin sunken garden at Columbus, Ind., Sunday, July 31st. They report that the garden is a very beautiful spot and well worth taking the trip to see.

Miss Anna Riley has been employed as toll operator at Shelbyville. Miss Riley was at one time clerk in the Commercial department from which position she resigned a few years ago. We are glad to have her with us again.

On the evening of July 20th, the employees of the Traffic department at Shelbyville and their friends were entertaind by Morris Marlow with another of his famous parties. They were taken to Camp Joy, near Boggstown, where they enjoyed swimming and boating. During the trip to the camp, paper hats and balloons were distributed which made the crowd all the merrier. Morris knows exactly what to prepare for this crowd so the eats consisted of popcorn balls, orangeade, sandwiches, brick ice cream and jelly tarts. Earl Rapp, a friend to Miss Mayme Price, was a bit careless while making the trip and fell from the truck, alighting somewhere in the ditch. Mr. Rapp was soon found and Mayme "saw to it" that he remained on the truck until they reached their destination. Anyhow, everyone had a delightful evening and can recommend Morris Marlowe as one who knows how to give a real party.

Miss Ethel Cauzzort and Della Platt are new operators at Shelbyville.

Well, who wouldn't be happy if he had a new baby at his house? Garnet Fox, inside repairman at Shelbyville, is very proud to be called "Daddy" Fox. The little Miss arrived Tuesday night and has been christened Charlotte Louise. Mrs. Fox is a former employee of the company.

Miss Edna Huncilman, cashier at Shelbyville, is expecting a visitor from Canada. Could it be serious?

Miss Ethel Kirby, Traffic employee at Shelbyville, enjoyed a two weeks' vacation at Indianapolis and Greensburg.

On August 6th, a number of Traffic employees enjoyed a weiner roast at Knighthood Grove, near Shelbyville. The guest for the occasion was Miss Lillian Lammerts of Terre Haute. "Lil" had heard of the "perfectly wonderful times" at Shelbyville and decided to come over and see for herself.

Miss Lena Bruner, a former employee of the Indiana Bell at Shelbyville, has returned. We are glad to have her with us again.

Helen O'Reilly, operator at Shelbyville, motored to Villa Grove, Illinois, where she spent her vacation with friends and relatives.

Miss Lillian Lammerts, toll operator at Terre Haute, spent a week-end the guest of Jessie Irving, chief operator at Shelbyville.

Miss Edna Huncilman and Miss Mildred Bailey of the Commercial department at Shelbyville were visitors in Hope Friday evening. They report that there is a very good skating rink there.

Mrs. Nancy Sierp, toll operator at Shelbyville, entertained a number of Traffic employees and friends at her home on South Tompkins street, Monday evening, August 8th. A taffy pull was the main feature of the evening. Herbert Rodgers of Indianapolis was the only out-of-town guest.

Margaret Tucker, senior supervisor at Bedford, has a new car. Several of the girls have enjoyed taking rides with her.

Mabel Ragsdale, Bedford local operator, changed her name to Mrs. Clarence Allgood Saturday, July 23rd. She has resigned her position and will make her home in Bloomington. Our best wishes go with you, Mabel.

Minnie Rhoda of Bedford spent two weeks in Louisville visiting friends.

Ilene Pope, Bedford local operator, spent her two weeks' vacation in the country. We wonder if she wasn't trying to get used to the farm.

Ruby Hostetler of Bedford is ill at home. We all hope to see you out again, Ruby.

We are wondering what is causing Miss Edith Sharr, Bedford chief operator's clerk, to spend so much time in Bloomington lately.

Pearl Hall, Bedford local operator, spent a week in Fayetteville visiting her parents.

Lena Browning and Ruby Hostetler spent one week of their vacations at home. We all understand why they did not leave town.

Minnie Rhoda spent her week's vacation camping at the river.

Miss Vada Carter, Bedford chief operator, spent a few days at Bethany Park attending the Methodist Epworth League Conference.

Flora Dickerson, cashier in the Commercial department at Bedford has returned from Indianapolis where she spent her vacation.

Miss Hazel Stalcup and Rosa Fitzgibbons of Bedford are on their vacations.

A new improvement has been added to the Bedford office. It is a fountain of youth with that sensational bubbling attachment. We all enjoy it very much.

Thelma Taylor has been reëmployed at Bedford as relief operator.

Arista Wright, local operator at New Castle, has been absent several weeks because of illness.

Ruby Kentner, local operator at New Castle, has returned after several weeks of sickness.

Delota Turner, local operator at New Castle, has been taking a vacation.

Manager L. L. Monticue and Mrs. Monticue, Bessie Van Meter, evening chief operator, Jane Bennit, Commercial department clerk, Edna Craig, Elizabeth Fish, Helen Sherlock and Georgie Johnson, toll operators, Thelma Woods and Estella Payne, local operators, and Marguerite Wallace, information operator, all of New Castle, attended the telephone picnic at Mounds Park on August 10th.

Letta Locker, chief operator's clerk at New Castle, prefers sitting on the floor rather than in the chief operator's chair.

The operators of New Castle attended a barn dance given at the home of Agnes Cronk August 3rd. A delightful time was enjoyed by all.

W. R. Judkins, New Castle, wire chief, has just returned from a trip to Indian Lake, Bellefontaine, Ohio.

I. W. Ward and E. H. Elliot of New Castle spent their vacations in Kentucky.

From all appearances we are about to lose one of our popular girls from the New Castle Commercial department. Miss Craig, why don't you learn to drive that motorcycle yourself?

When is a cucumber a watermelon? Ask Mr. Monticue, New Castle manager. A year ago last spring Mr. Monticue planted some cucumbers in his garden, but they failed to culti-

vate properly. This year they came up, and he transplanted them along the fence in his garden, so now they are doing fine, but the question is "What are they?" Nobody seems to know. Mr. Monticue at first thought they were cucumbers, then muskmelons and now says they are watermelons. We'll wait until they are ripe and see. We hope they are watermelons, because he knows we all like them.

Jane Bennett of the Commercial department, New Castle, enjoyed her vacation last month.

Little Jetta Locker, chief operator's clerk, New Castle, spent her vacation in Wabash.

Agnes Cronk and Blanche Taylor, New Castle, have returned from their vacations.

Marguerite Lines, night operator, New Castle, enjoyed her vacation in July.

Edith Stover, toll operator, New Castle, spent her vacation in Greencastle.

Herb Lake, Plant department, New Castle, spent his vacation in the southern part of the state.

The boys from the Plant department, New Castle, have broken camp at Shivley's and it seems good to be back home again.

W. R. Judkins, New Castle wire chief, enjoyed his vacation the first part of August, camping at Indian Lake, north of Bellefontaine, Ohio.

Recently Kokomo played hostess to Peru and Lafayette, when they had a picnic. They had lots to eat and everyone had a good time.

Miss Lucille Brookie has left us. She has moved to Geneva, N. Y., where she will reside with her sister, "Billie," formerly supervisor at Lafayette.

Miss Duncan of Kokomo is away visiting her mother, who expects to go on a trip soon.

Mrs. Tallut has been promoted to toll supervisor at Kokomo.

Miss Bates, Kokomo night chief operator, is spending her vacation at Tippecanoe.

Ida Parish of Kokomo went to Kentucky to spend her vacation with her sister.

Miss Lucy Hayes, Kokomo toll supervisor, has been away on a two weeks' vacation.

Miss Blanche Lamourex has been promoted to local supervisor at Kokomo. She succeeds Mrs. Crosslynn.

The Kokomo chief operator is getting to be a regular Annette Kellerman when it comes to swimming. It might be said that she is beginning to resemble Venus De Milo, except for the broken arm.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

LENORA Hane, clerk in the Plant department, at South Bend, Forded to northern Wisconsin with her parents last month. She claims she had a rattling good time.

Our South Bend boys played ball with Elkhart and walked away after putting one score over our neighbors. From all reports the game was quite exciting and the Elkhart boys conceded that our boys were very good players. The next scheduled game will be with the Goshen Greys, a team that has won fame with one of the league teams.

Ruben is again on his old beat at South Bend, after having one week's vacation. Ask him how he came back.

The D. P. C. at South Bend recently invested a small fortune at Livingstons, from all appearances.

O. C. Van Gundy, toll repairman at South Bend, who has been in the employ of the telephone company since 1911, has resigned to go into business for himself. Previous to 1911 he was employed by the Michigan State Telephone Company.

Miss Gladys Bungard, toll operator at Auburn, enjoyed a two weeks' vacation at Hicksville, Ohio.

The Auburn operators were invited by the Kendallville operators to a picnic at Rome City. The trip was made in various vehicles from "Flivvers" to piano trucks. The potluck supper was great, abundant and delicious after which bathing and dancing made the evening most pleasant to all, and the hospitality of the Kendallville force will long be remembered.

Mrs. Elizabeth Batdorf, toll operator at Auburn, spent her vacation at Niagara Falls. Oh, how we envy you, Lizzie.

Miss Erma Dominy, local operator at Auburn, enjoyed a week's vacation at her home in Churubusco.

Miss Audrey Delvin of the Huntington exchange returned from a two weeks' vacation spent in Chicago and Benton Harbor, Michigan.

Miss Henrietta Nix, supervisor at the Huntington exchange, spent a two weeks' vacation at Rome City, and Fort Wayne.

Mrs. Angeline Griffith, clerk at Huntington exchange, enjoyed a two weeks' outing at Tri Lakes.

Miss Mildred Walknetz, Huntington chief operator, will spend her vacation at Lansing, Michigan.

Miss Helen Walknetz, clerk in the Commercial office at Huntington, has returned from a week's outing at Rome City.

R. E. McLaughlin, the directory man, who has been in Marion, has finished there and gone to Peru.

Roy Follis, line foreman at Marion, spent his vacation in Ohio. Too bad that Roy had to miss the big picnic.

Bert Ferguson, cableman at Marion, spent his vacation on the farm. Bert could not see his way clear to leave the city until after the picnic, so he was johnny-on-the-spot, Sunday a. m. at six o'clock.

Miss Ethel Rodgers, traffic chief at Marion, who has been granted a leave of absence, has left for Flora, Illinois. During Miss Rodgers' vacation she expects to visit Chicago and other Illinois cities before returning to her duties.

The employees of the Commercial department at Marion gave a very delightful picnic at Matters Park on the evening of June 29th in honor of Miss Mabel Knipple who leaves in a short time for Los Angeles, California. At 6:30 a scrumptious dinner was served and the rest of the evening was spent in swinging, sliding and boating. All departed at a late hour wishing Miss Knipple success on her long journey.

Miss Ruby Koons, assistant cashier at Marion exchange, has returned from a vacation which was spent at Silver Lake. Ruby says that the fishing is fine and swimming great.

Miss Mary Heaton of the Marion Commercial department spent her vacation at the lakes.

Our former chief operator at Marion, Mrs. Sadie LaRowe, has succeeded Mrs. Rhesa Waggoner, resigned. Mrs. LaRowe recently returned to Marion, having spent the winter in Florida. She had many interesting things to tell about her stay in the sunny south.

Mrs. Allene Gallion, a former supervisor, has succeeded Lela Plyley, resigned.

The operators at the Marion office were entertained by the Y. W. C. A. of the city at the "Y" parlors. A large number of girls were present and every one had a delightful time.

Mabel Haughey, Gladys Morgan and Madge Sanders are new local operators at the Marion exchange.

On Wednesday, July 20th, a few of the toll girls of Marion enjoyed a hike and picnic supper near the country home of Gladys Miller, toll clerk. The girls left the office at 5:30 taking the trolley and riding to the end of the line. They then proceeded to walk the rest of the way and after going up hill and down, over and under fences, they finally reached the desired spot. After a well earned supper, the girls went to the home of Miss Miller and finished the evening with music and dancing. The walk home in the moonlight gave the finishing touch to a most enjoyable evening.

One of the most interesting gatherings of the operators

of the Kendallville exchange was held Tuesday evening, August 9th, in the rest room, when Senator Munton gave a short but interesting talk on "The Public's View of Telephone Service." Many new ideas were gained by the force in regard to service from the subscribers' standpoint. The different topics brought up were disconnects, wrong numbers, busy lines and slow recalls. A short discussion followed the talk.

Agnes Weber, clerk, Kendallville exchange, spent a week's vacation at Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and Detroit.

Audrey Kreuger, operator, Kendallville exchange, spent a two weeks' vacation down on the farm.

Helen Hearn, supervisor, Kendallville exchange, spent a week's vacation visiting her parents in Napoleon, Ohio.

Miss Mildred Dice has accepted a position as operator at the Kendallville exchange.

Manager and Mrs. A. R. Otis of Kendallville motored to Crooked Lake, Steuben County, on Wednesday, July 27th, and took with them Mrs. Glenna Kantner, Dorothy Schenher, Helen Hearn and Mary Gohn of the Traffic department. After an enjoyable time bathing and then a chicken dinner at Sheets Hotel, the party returned late in the evening, having had a splendid time.

Wanda Hearn is back on duty at Kendallville after spending a week's vacation with home folks at Napoleon, Ohio. She said she had a "swell time."

Hilda Beights just returned to Kendallville from a two weeks' visit with home folks at Corunna, Indiana.

Hazel Grobert is back on duty at Kendallville after spending her two weeks' vacation in Chicago.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

ON July 23rd a crowd of Tomokes at Evansville turned out for a gay time at Roberta Lodge, a summer camp near Newburg. The club consists of eleven girls who are original good-timers and for them the great moon shone with all its silvery lustre. It is understood that Miss Dixie May Scheurger was the Hula-hula dancer of the bunch, being especially costumed for the occasion. She also led in the "mid-night two-step," piano music being furnished by Miss Nina Culp accompanied by the Bull-Frog orchestra which seemed full of pep until a late hour. After all the weary maidens pillowed their heads a sudden strain of music seemed to fill the balmy air; after a little investigation this proved to be Miss Jessie Burdette who had stolen away from camp and wandered in the pale moonlight. She was found galy strumming a tantalizing tune on a ukelele. Soon all the guests had gathered about her and this resulted in an early hour dance, some of the guests playing leap-frog. Mrs. Roy Sheets, chaperon, soon commanded them to bed once more. After a pillow fight they all met in dreamland. Bright and early the next morning each one as fresh as a morning glory began breathing the air scented by the dew-kissed clover. Soon breakfast was prepared—each had a finger in the pie. A fine assortment of home made cookies and pastries centered the noon-day luncheon of good eats prepared by "Cora." After this most of the girls enjoyed games and bathing, while others set out on a hike through the surrounding woodlands. On their return they told tales of woe. Miss Valada Weber captured an enormous caterpillar, one of the other members of the gang killed a spider. (No arrests were made.) After six o'clock dinner, a mock wedding was performed, Miss Jessie Burdette officiating, Miss Dixie May Schuerger as bride and Miss Edna Lynn as groom. Blessings were showered upon the two after which they made their get-away to Evansville taking the tired but happy guests with them arriving at home on the last traction of the day. Those present were Mrs. Roy Sheets, Misses Elizabeth Graves, Nina Culp, Dixie May Schuerger, Jessie Burdette, Edna Lynn, Betty Powell, Valada Weber, Beulah King, Elizabeth Carter, Charlotte Langelson and Irma Zapp.

Miss Elsia Willis, toll operator at Evansville, returned from a two weeks' vacation. She says she had been everywhere and had a good time. "Well, that's all that's necessary."

Miss Valada Rausch of Evansville, gave an all day outing at Cypress Beach.

The vacancy caused by the absence of Miss Gertrude Pyle, toll operator at Evansville, has been filled, as she returned to duty after undergoing a serious operation. She's looking fine.

Business is picking up in the toll office at Evansville. The installation of two more recording positions was found necessary.

Chris Quirk, local switchboard man at Evansville, goes to Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, while on his vacation.

Miss Alberta Duncan of Evansville, visited friends and relatives at Smith Mills and Corydon, Kentucky.

Miss Irene Frizzel spent her vacation in Evansville.

Miss Mildred Hoffman, line order clerk, has gone to Mammoth Cave.

Gee! it's nice to be married and have hubby get a vacation the same time wifey does. Such was the case of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mendenhall. They visited relatives at Mt. Vernon, Indiana.

Miss Elizabeth Graves, instructress at Evansville and her assistant, Miss Nina Culp, enjoyed a time of times while on their vacations, the two having gone to Dawson Springs, Kentucky, for a two weeks' stay. Miss Graves returns to duty and Nina goes to New York for an additional two weeks.

Miss Blanche Lechner, central office observer at Evansville, is being relieved by Miss Martha Grabowski, local supervisor, during the absence of Miss Elizabeth Graves.

Miss Virginia Shelton, information operator at Evansville, returned from a two weeks' visit at Metropolis, Illinois.

Miss Hazel Jennings, information operator at Evansville, has been promoted to senior operator.

Miss Elizabeth Patterson, assistant day chief operator at Evansville, had a day off for a change. She witnessed the races at Henderson, Kentucky, fair. Fine sport, eh?

Miss E. Griggs and B. Lawhead of Evansville, gave an all day picnic at Cypress Beach. Lots of eats, plenty girls, fine music completed a good time.

Two St. Louisians have been transferred to our Evansville office. They are Miss Crawley and Miss Schnake.

Misses V. Doerschler, A. Mathias, M. Hostler, H. Jennings, E. Prince, W. Eaton, N. Moody, E. Willis and Elma Flagler of Evansville, visited the Henderson, Kentucky, exchange. They don't see why we can't have a cute little office like Henderson has. Girls! wake up, this is a big city.

Miss Novella Jobe, supervisor at Evansville, visited the exchanges at Dayton and Cincinnati, Ohio, while on her vacation.

Miss Carrie Singer, night chief operator at Evansville, enjoyed her vacation. She was a good Samaritan, stayed home and took care of the sick. Miss Margaret Manger, supervisor, relieved her.

"Mother" Franklin, matron at Evansville, while on her vacation went to Long Island, New York, to visit her son. Mrs. Hickman, former evening matron, relieved her.

Accompanied by a number of girl friends, Miss Jeannette Mandel took the midnight choo-choo for her home at Huntingburg, All girls returned stating they had a merry good time at Jean's.

During the absence of Miss Iva Spradley, observer at Evansville, we have with us the pleasant Miss Bonnie Poore of Terre Haute. Her stay has won her many friends. Come back again, Bonnie. Miss Spradley has had a two weeks' vacation.

Rev. C. E. Bates expressed his appreciation to Evansville

office for the splendid service rendered him during his stay here. He is now leaving the city hoping to find as good service elsewhere as he did when he made his home in Evansville.

V. L. Burton, manager at Princeton, spent his vacation on a motor trip through Kentucky and Tennessee. While away he claims to have done some fishing and submits the picture on Page 20 as evidence of this morning's catch on Reelfoot Lake, claiming the capture of fifty-five blue gills weighing about a pound each. Of course, this is a fish story, and as such, possibly open to question.

Picnic of East Central Indiana Telephone Association

THE annual Picnic of the employees and families of the members of the East Central Indiana Telephone Association took place at beautiful Mounds Park three miles east from Anderson on August 10th.

The Anderson employees acted as hosts on this occasion and they were assisted by the folks from Pendleton, Lapel, Daleville, Middletown and Chesterfield.

More than 250 people were present to enjoy the big basket dinner which consisted of everything from fried chicken down. There was plenty of "after considerations" in the way of lemonade, water melon and ice cream.

At the dinner Henry A. Barnhart, our state president, gave a splendid talk along the line of coöperation and it was received in the same manner in which it was given—with enthusiasm. Several other short talks were made by Dave Whitman of Indianapolis, Bill Bailey of Richmond, and Mr. Hogue.

There were two guests of honor at this gathering, J. W. Stickney, former general manager, who was with Mr. Nesbit of Kokomo, and William Hopper of Anderson. Mr. Hopper is seventy years of age and for more than thirty years was in the employ of the Cincinnati and Suburban Bell Telephone Company. He was retired on a pension two years ago.

The next meeting of the association will be held at Richmond in November.

The Fate of a Toll Ticket

By Nina V. Culp, Evansville.

One day a Toll Ticket
Sat on a busy board,
It knew what was upon it
And felt completely floored,
To be the object of
Such seeming negligence!
Its very back did stiffen
At this terrible offense!

It clamored for attention
In every way it could.
Its Filing Time stared right straight up.
But in a busy world,
Who'd regard its Filing Time
As this same Ticket would?

So the small Toll Ticket
(With angry lines of ink)
Got so tired sitting—
(It could scarcely think)
And, in desperation
To no longer lay,
Crawled upon a Circuit
And passed itself away.

Some men get so friendly with Old Man Carelessness, that he makes them acquainted with Mr. Accident—with bad results.

John Cultice Happy at Redkey

I. N. CRAWFORD, manager, and George E. John, chief clerk at Muncie, together with their families, motored to Redkey Sunday, August 14th, to see Mr. and Mrs. John Cultice, in whom the employees of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company have been interested for many years. Mr. Cultice entered the employ of the company July 5, 1882, and retired from active service June 30, 1915. He was "on the job" in every sense of the word for thirty-three years, lacking but five days. That he served the company faithfully and well his long period of service will testify.

JOHN WILLIS CULTICE.

Mr. Cultice has had a remarkable career. Although totally blind he controlled the Redkey exchange from the time there were only a few telephones in the little town of one hundred and fifty people until the population had increased to fifteen hundred. Most of the time the exchange was located in his home and at any time, day or night, if anyone called for manager, chief operator, toll chief operator, or any other official he always received the information "You're talking to him."

In addition to his duties in connection with the telephone office, Mr. Cultice was postmaster from 1882 to 1893. In 1892 he attended a convention of the fourth class postmasters held at Portland. Only upon one other occasion when he went to attend the funeral of his father has he ever left the town of Redkey in all the thirty-five years he has made it his home. Although deprived of his sight, in his mind's eye he has seen the town grow from the smallest hamlet to a thriving little city with several good stores and a number of substantial business enterprises. Possessed of a jovial disposition, he numbers his friends by his acquaintances. Everybody likes him.

A few years ago some of his admirers in the telephone company conceived the plan of a "John Cultice Home." The word spread and in a little while from all over the state contributions came pouring in until there was sufficient money to buy a comfortable home where Mr. and Mrs. Cultice may spend their declining years. While the movement to buy the home was on foot the slogan was "Don't let the news reach Redkey." The surprise was complete and when finally a committee visited him and told him what his fellow-workers had done he expressed his appreciation in the heartiest manner and jokingly added, "But how in the devil could you keep it a secret especially when so many women knew it?"

Mr. and Mrs. Cultice are pleased with their home and are glad to meet their friends there. His long period of service has not been unrewarded and he was retired on a pension.

An Acknowledgement

EMPLOYEES of the Muncie exchange gratefully acknowledge a basket of luscious grapes sent by Mrs. C. C. Hollis and family of 1135 Ewing street, Indianapolis. These grapes came from the vines planted by the late Mr. Hollis, formerly manager of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company at Muncie. After the death of Mr. Hollis his family moved back to their old home. They have many friends in Muncie and it was a pleasure to be remembered.

EVANSVILLE PLANT EMPLOYEES ENTERTAINED WITH ANNUAL BARBECUE

Read About This, Then Look Over Other Pages and Learn of Several Other Happy Outdoor Affairs Enjoyed by Indiana Employees Recently

SATURDAY, July 23rd, was the day to which all Evansville Plant employees looked forward for weeks, it being the date set for the Plant Employees' Association annual outing. James Hinman, an ex-Bell employee, was the official barbecuer. He had his pit dug on the previous day, the hickory wood fire started by sundown and the pork and mutton thoroughly barbecued by sunrise on the 23rd.

The picnickers began to arrive on the eight o'clock train and it was certainly a round of pleasure from then on. Games and contests were carried out according to schedule. The eats and (soft) drinks were good enough to satisfy a king. G. C. Reasner donated extra-fine cigars for the men and John Caine saw that the ladies and children did not suffer for sweets. Messrs. Frank Wampler, H. M. Romberg, F. A. Montrose, and J. W. Hannon came down from Indianapolis to spend the day with us.

Mr. Wampler saw a sign on a tree which read "This Way to the Springs." He remarked that he always did like spring water and suggested to Mr. Hall that they partake of some. After walking some distance down the hill, they reached their destination and found nailed to a stump, two rusty bed springs. Mr. Hannon noticed a sign on another tree: "The Largest Groundhog in Captivity." He claimed that, in his boyhood days, he had captured a groundhog which was one foot and six inches long and he had never heard of anyone beating his record, and being from Missouri, he had to be shown. He admits that he was beaten as the pork sausage (ground hog) which he found in a cage measured two feet. While Messrs. Hannon and Wampler were on their sightseeing trips, Mr. Montrose caught sight of another sign reading, "To the Swimming Match," and he remarked that he should have brought his bathing suit with him as he was noted for long distance swimming (he meant lines). What he found was a match floating in a pail of water. Mr. Romberg appeared to be somewhat bashful at first, but he came around all right when he spied a familiar object hanging on a post. It was a Form G-260, framed in black and decorated with a bow of black ribbon. Herman asked that he be allowed to participate in the last sad rites by taking it to Indianapolis with him and presenting it to his friend, General Auditor T. R. Keyes.

Plant Supervisor Green presented the Association with a beautiful silver sandwich tray, to be given to the plant employee or one of his family, who guessed the nearest to a sealed number. The following is a list of the contests, winners and prizes:

Most Popular Man—Wilbur Barry, Indoor Baseball.

"Ugliest" Man—Ed. Strupp, Black Rooster, Eggs and Badge.

Throwing Hand Line—Ed. Cavin, Pair Combination Connectors.

Pitching Horse Shoes—R. Miller, Pair Silk Hose.

Pitching Horse Shoes—E. Alexander, Pair Silk Hose.

Sack Race—J. Robinson, Silk Necktie.

Sack Race—Geo. James, Bottle and Contents.

Number Guessing—Carl Pfingston, Silver Sandwich Tray.

Guessing No. of Seeds in Canteloupe—Theo. Dieckman, Jr., Blue Bell Doll Bed.

Nail Driving Contest—Mary Gantner, Box of Candy.

Pitching Ball in Tile—Adelia Overfield, Pair Silk Hose.

Carrying Peanuts on Knife—Ruth Heeger, Kewpie Doll.

Dropping Beans in Bottle—Martha McGee, Kewpie Doll.

Knocking Down Babies—Wm. McGee, Doll Rack.

Twenty-five Yard Dash for Boys—Melvin Barry (1st.) Baseball Bat; A. F. Gleaves, Jr. (2nd.) Celluloid Horn.

Small Boys Race—Leland McGee, Silk Necktie.

Twenty-five Yard Dash for Ladies—Mrs. J. Wilmus (1st.) Pair Silk Hose; Anna Mager (2nd.) Fancy Guest Towel.

Centipede Race—Outside Men, Box Cigars.

Tug of War—Ugly Men, Box Cigars.

Ball Game—Outside Men, Box Cigars.

Notes of the Picnic

Ed. Strupp is proud of his egg-laying rooster, which he won for being voted the "ugliest" man present.

Mrs. Wilmus is some athlete. Immediately after winning the Twenty-five-Yard Dash for ladies, she pulled off some tumbling stunts. So did Mary Gantner.

G. C. Reasner was there with his appetite. Jack is getting so fat that his clothes fit "like the paper on the wall."

In the baseball game, the umpire came very near being mobbed. Mr. Montrose was the umpire, but he had overheard the pre-arranged plot.

We don't understand why Division Superintendent Hall left his pet dog "Hoover" at home, as "Hoover" would certainly have enjoyed barbecued bones; possibly would have buried all the surplus for future needs.

About 4 p. m. Messrs. Hannon, Romberg and Green were seen entering the ice-room, where watermelons and other things were being chilled. Ask any of them if it was watermelon or the "other thing" they were looking for.

Jack Harper gave an exhibition of how people from his native state, Georgia, eat barbecue. He split a loaf of rye bread lengthwise, entered a large mutton rib, walked off slowly to a nearby tree, sat down and gnawed at his bone like "Hoover" might have done.

Mr. Romberg sent word to his Evansville friends that he thanked everyone of them for the enjoyable time he had had at the picnic. We could not help but notice that Herman was having a good time. He goes about eating barbecued meats like a real Southerner.

Mr. Wampler left the picnic grounds for the city just in time. The ladies had planned to surround him and make him promise that the Service Record Emblems, which have been long past due, would be forthcoming within a month, to the employees who had earned them by faithful and continuous service.

Plant Local No. 43 Uses System in Arranging Picnic

When the Bell Company contemplates large extensions to its system or has in view any large project entailing the expenditure of big money, it first sees were the money is coming from, then engineers the work, before material is ordered or any work started. Plant Local No. 43 handles its affairs in the same manner.

In the first place, a treasurer is elected who has talent for collecting and is not afraid to accost a delinquent whenever the occasion demands it. Each member pays dues of twenty-five cents per month and our treasurer, Miss Emma Yunker, has a collection efficiency average of 100 per cent. Disbursements are held down to a minimum, the thought uppermost in everyone's mind being, to have plenty of money for the next picnic. At

INDIANA TDOORS

Busy Ca nds Much
of Interes mer Doings
of Bell Te Employees

Mary Kessler, chief toll operators, at Marion picnic, with ice cream cone No. 13.

Tug-of-War Team at Marion Picnic.

O. D. Green, Plant Supervisor, at Evansville picnic.

Mutt and Jeff at the Evansville picnic.

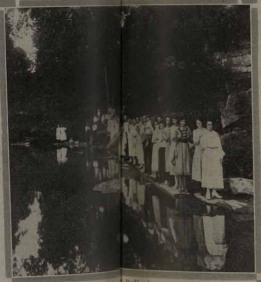
Muncie visitors at Marion—Mrs. C. M. Belknap, Jake Wedmore, Midge Hollis, T. B. Hodges, Edith Easter, Betty Leonard, Mary Weinbach, Bud Rolen, Clarence Holaday, Raleigh Bloxham, "Muddie" Hamilton.

"Pud" Thomas, of Indianapolis, at Marion picnic.

"Auntie" Hamilton, of Muncie, and Mr. Cain, of Huntington, at Muncie picnic.

V. L. Burton, manager at Princeton, exhibiting the evidence.

At the Evansville picnic. Four entries in the beauty contest.



Anna Bedford.

Entertainment committee for Marion picnic.

Prize winners from Marion Exchange, Marion picnic.

Miss Douglas, traffic chief; Miss Kessler, chief toll operator, and Mrs. La Rowe, local chief operator at Marion, and Miss Anderson, of South Bend, at Marion picnic.

The Marion Picnic—A Perfect Day.

Ready for Dinner at the Marion Picnic.

our January meetings, when wintry blasts are prevailing and the ground is covered with snow, the subject of our next picnic comes up and it is discussed from every angle, the date, place, class of entertainment, quality and quantity of eats and drinks, etc. An entertainment committee of three, also a refreshment committee of three, is elected and they start at once to formulate plans. The committees have regular meetings long before the time set for the picnic and every detail is arranged. If you were a little bird and could fly in at one of their meetings, you would think, from the enthusiasm shown, that they were planning a million-dollar affair.

On the day before the picnic, all contests, games, prizes, picnic grounds and transportation facilities have been arranged for and a schedule prepared to cover every minute of the day. The refreshment committee has seen to it that the barbecue pit has been dug, a load of hickory wood purchased; knives, forks spoons, ice, watermelons, ice-cream, lemons, cakes, pickles, etc., arranged for—in fact, the whole affair has been financed, engineered and supplies ordered and delivered ready for the big day, and not a hitch has occurred. On the night of August 3rd, the next regular meeting of the Plant Local occurred and the treasurer made her report of the expenditures, supported by vouchers, and it was found that there was a nice nest-egg left as a starter for the 1922 outing.

YOUR SERVICE RECORD AND THE EMPLOYEES' BENEFIT FUND COMMITTEE.

BEGINNING with the January, 1921, issue of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS, articles have been printed dealing with the various features of the Benefit Plan and its application. Details may be obtained by reference to these articles and a study of the Benefit Plan. This article simply collects a few of the odds and ends and in a measure summarizes the previous articles on the subject.

Definition of "Employee"

An employee under the terms of the plan, is one who receives a regular and stated compensation from the company, other than a pension or retainer and excludes those who receive commissions only.

Continuity of Service

Credit is given for continuous service only, and a break in the continuity of service deprives the individual of credit for any service prior to such break. Section nine of the plan contains instruction as to how to avoid breaks in your service record under certain conditions. If there is any question as to the date from which service is considered continuous in your case you may make inquiry through your immediate section or division head, or the secretary of the Employees' Benefit Fund Committee.

Powers and Limitations of the Employees' Benefit Fund Committee

The plan clearly sets out the law on the subject of benefits and in but a limited number of instances, this law governs the action of the committee. In some few instances the committee has certain discretion. By careful study of the plan, it is possible for you to ascertain just what you are entitled to and what action the committee will take in practically all of the cases which might arise for consideration. The rights and privileges of the Benefit Fund Committee are clearly stipulated in the plan.

Pensions

Pensions may be granted under four different classifications, including a disability pension, which, in the discretion of the committee may be granted to an employee who has been fifteen years or more in the service of the company. The minimum pension rate has recently been increased to $30 a month.

Accident Disability Benefits

Disability benefits begin in accident cases on the first date of absence regardless of term of employment. Accident cases occurring while off duty are treated as sickness disability cases under the provisions of the plan.

Sickness Disability Benefits

Sickness disability payments begin on the eighth day of absence. Employees of less than two years' service are not entitled, under the provisions of the plan, to such disability benefits.

Death Benefits

Death benefits are paid regardless of the amount previously paid as accident or sickness disability compensation. In other words, if an employee should die following a long period of sickness, during which he received sickness disability benefits, the death benefit payment would not be affected by such previous payments.

Leave of Absence

One or more of the articles on this subject were almost entirely devoted to this matter and emphasis has been placed upon two facts. First, that an employee does not earn the right to a leave of absence as he does sickness disability, but instead a leave of absence is a privilege which the company may or may not grant. In General Bulletin No. 19-B the company has clearly set out the conditions under which a leave of absence may be granted. Second, a leave of absence extending beyond a period of thirty days must be approved by the Benefit Fund Committee or such absence will be considered as a break in the continuity of service. A leave of absence must be obtained at or before the time the absence begins. Be sure to obtain your copy of the application which should bear the approval of the Benefit Fund Committee and should be retained by you for future use in case questions arise concerning your service record.

Temporary Lay Off

There is considerable difference between a temporary lay off and a leave of absence. Applications for reëmployment in the case of a temporary lay off must be made at least once within each six months' period and an employee on temporary lay off must be reëngaged within six months if he has had less than two years continuous service; within one year if he has had from two to five years continuous service, and within two years if he has had five years or more continuous service. The continuity of service will be considered as broken if an employee on temporary lay off is not reëngaged within the periods heretofore indicated.

General

A lack of familiarity with the plan for Employees' Pensions, Disability Benefits and Death Benefits may result in an employee sacrificing his rights and privileges under the plan by failing to comply with its provisions. You are therefore urged to inform yourself regarding the provisions of the plan and the company routine providing for its application. Employees may obtain information from the plan itself, from General Bulletin No. 19-B, and supplements thereto, from their immediate section or division head, or from the secretary of the Employees' Benefit Fund Committee.

Local 129 Meets in Cannelton

MEMBERS of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company Employees' Association, consisting of Tell City, Troy and Cannelton, met at Cannelton on Monday, June 18th, with a good attendance. No special business was transacted excepting the planning of the annual picnic, which it was decided to hold in Rockport the last Sunday in August.

After the business session a social time was enjoyed and refreshments of ice cream and cake were served.

MAKING ONE TELEPHONE TALK WHERE TWO TALKED BEFORE

By C. A. Breece, Superintendent of Unification, Indiana Bell Telephone Company, Indianapolis, Indiana

HITCHING one's wagon to a star is a comparatively simple operation, but tying together two telephone systems is another story. The synchronizing of a million watches and alarm clocks of different designs might be accomplished as easily as the unifying of two telephone systems where 10,000 dial telephones radiating from nine separate major and sub-offices are to be merged with 65,000 manually operated telephones connected with nine central offices.

This is the job which the Indianapolis organization has been actively engaged in for more than a year and when it is completed another very important page will be added to the telephone history of Indiana.

CHARLES A. BREECE.

The manually operated system in Indianapolis is a thoroughly modern one comprising the latest developments in the art of manual operation. Its switchboards are all comparatively new and are housed in modern fireproof buildings designed to harmonize with the surroundings of the immediate neighborhoods. It is interesting to note that there are 545 operators' switchboard positions on twenty separate lines of local and toll switchboards located in seven separate company-owned buildings in this system exclusive of instruction and service observation equipment and many separate desks, located throughout the plant, which form an essential part of the operating system. The local and toll training school equipment alone in the main building, not included in the above figures, contains forty-four positions of switchboard equipment.

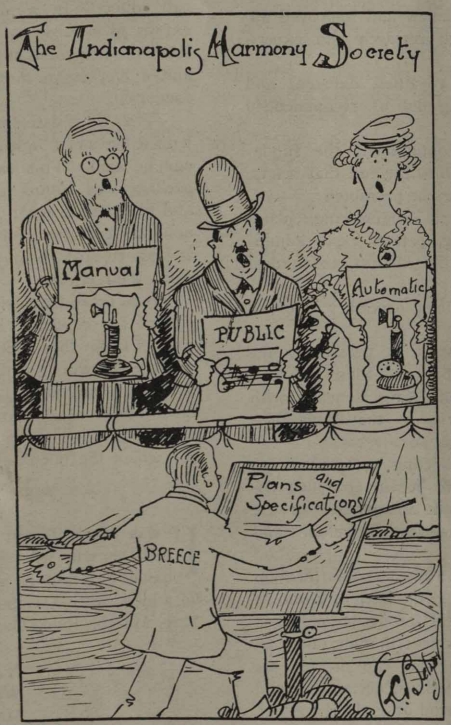
More than 1,200 operators devote their services to the rendering of high-grade service to the telephone using public of the Capital City.

The machine switching system serves about 10,000 stations distributed throughout the city in exchange areas conforming quite closely in outline to those of the manual system.

Seven of the machine switching units are housed in company-owned buildings and two of the smaller ones are located in rented quarters. The manual and machine switching plants each have their own system of inter-office trunks whereby calls arising in any office area may be transmitted to stations located in other office areas. The inter-office trunk cables of the two systems contain more than 30,000 miles of wire. Unification of the two plants into one comprehensive system so that connections can be made within a few seconds between manual and automatic telephones requires the placing of trunk cables containing more than 7,500 miles of additional wire between the various offices of the two systems. And in addition to the new cables many more selector switches are needed in the machine switching offices, power plant capacities must be enlarged, more switchboard positions are required in the manual offices, and terminal equipment for new trunk cables must be provided. These and the many other requirements of the physical merger will cost the telephone company more than $1,000,000 when completed. Incidentally, it might be mentioned that a corps of four hundred installers are actively engaged on installation work incident to the unification during the current summer and many more weeks' time will be needed to complete the plans.

The unification work is directed by two committees within the telephone company's organization. An executive or coördination committee comprised of general department heads of the telephone company, prescribes the practices to be followed and is responsible for the successful unification of the two telephone systems. Representatives from the various departments form a working committee, which is directly responsible for the prompt and efficient execution of prescribed plans.

The Indianapolis organization is successfully carrying on this unusual undertaking with little added personnel. At the same time it has restored the service from its war time level to pre-war standards.



DIRECTOR BREECE'S JOB AS VIEWED BY CARTOONIST.

Telephone Picnic Held at Bedford

ON Monday, August 2nd, the regular annual picnic of Bedford was held near Pine Hall farm, two miles east of town. No prettier site could have been chosen for a delightful picnic than the place selected.

At four o'clock the big truck and four large cars loaded with people and "eats" left the Telephone building for the picnic grounds. The swimming pool was one of the first attractions. A potato race for both men and women was enjoyed. The tug of war was very exciting and invigorating. The pie-eating contest, participated in by four of our Plant men, was won by our Plant chief (ask him what the prize was). A cracker-eating contest, in which four of the girls took part, was won by Ruby Hostetler, local operator. It was thought wise to give the winner of this contest a box of "kisses."

After the contests the "big eats" were spread for sixty employees and their families. The happy crowd was driven in by rain about 7:30 p. m. Everyone went home wishing a picnic came more than once a year. But, oh! boy, the next day!

Bell Telephone News

Published Monthly by the
INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

EDGAR S. BLOOM, *President*
C. H. ROTTGER, *Vice President*
FRANK WAMPLER, *Vice President and General Manager*
THOMAS R. KEYES, *General Auditor*
G. A. KOSITZKY, *Chief Engineer*
A. R. HENRY, *Secretary and Treasurer*
WALTER HANSEN, *Assistant Treasurer*

AMORY T. IRWIN, Editor
EVERETT E. FRIGANZA, Assistant Editor
W. R. BURLING, Advertising Representative
BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING - - - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—Two Dollars a Year in advance, to all persons except employees of the Telephone Company

About Our Contract With the A. T. & T. Co.

THE license contract between the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and all associated companies is as old as the Bell System. The original contract has been continuously in force with only such modifications as have been necessary from time to time to adjust it to the development of the business.

According to the terms of this contract, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company provides for each of the licensee associated companies:

1. Telephone transmitters and receivers, with induction coils, including a surplus supply to cover current demands;

2. Rights under all patents owned or controlled by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company covering the use of telephonic devices, apparatus, methods and systems;

3. The right to use all standardized new and improved apparatus and methods developed through research and experimental work;

4. A guarantee of freedom from royalties, damages and expenses, on account of patents, arising out of recommended uses of apparatus, methods and systems;

5. An organization to prosecute continuously the fundamental work of research and investigation to the end that safety, economy and efficiency in the business may be promoted;

6. Advice and assistance in general engineering, plant, traffic, operating, commercial, accounting, patent, legal, administrative and other matters involved in the efficient, economical and successful conduct of the business;

7. Advice and assistance in the financing necessary in order to develop and enlarge its plant;

8. Assistance, coöperation and support in promoting the health and welfare of employees, including the Plan for Employees' Pensions, Disability Benefits and Death Benefits, with a provision for guaranteeing the integrity of the funds provided by the associated companies for this purpose;

9. The right to extend to its connecting companies, for the general betterment of the service, the benefits of such engineering and other technical advice and information as the licensee may have received from the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Through this contract there is accomplished standardization of methods in all departments of work along the lines of economy and efficiency; it has made transcontinental service possible and provides the wire system for national service; it undertakes all system services—the things which one agency can do for the service of all, as, for instance, the negotiations, accounting and settlement with the government for the period of Federal control.

As to many of the services afforded by this contract it is impossible to determine exactly either the cost to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company or the value to the associated company. The extent of the services and their value have increased and are increasing year by year, as the extent and variety of service to the public grow. Of some values it is easy to get a fairly close approximation. The use of patents owned by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, of which the use to the associated companies is exclusive, saved in cost of plant constructed in 1920 over $19,000,000, and in use of plant previously constructed, over $20,000,000 in annual charges in 1920. This value cannot be associated with the expenses of 1920. A large part of their cost was in earlier years, and conversely the patent expenses of 1920 are largely for the benefit of later years. No one can determine what value these patents of 1920 will have in succeeding years.

It is not an exaggeration to say that the services to the associated companies make it possible for them to furnish telephone service to the public at rates at least 25 per cent less than would otherwise be possible.

The total receipts for these services in 1920 were $17,675,695.51. No separate telephone system in a city or state could perform these services for itself. Because the Bell System is a single, nation-wide system, and because the services are general services in the direction of efficiency and economy resulting in the possibility of lower rates, the apportionment of charges by a percentage upon revenue (4½ per cent) seems to be a logical one.

Keeping the Smile in the Voice

By Luella Darrow, Omro, Wis.

A TOUCHING little incident occurred at one of the small exchanges, where a large number of foreigners are employed near a village in the sugar beet fields.

One day, recently, a little Russian workman, with a huge mustache appeared at the desk, and wanted to call "his boss" at a nearby city and the clerk finally found out that he desired to call collect. In a mixture of tearful and broken English, he expressed a wish to let his boss know his pay had not come. With the help of a sympathetic and understanding chief operator and a clerk, the message went through and the incident was forgotten.

Two days later the same little man appeared at the office with a big smile lighting his face, and holding out a large package he said, "This says gute morning to you, so kind." The package was found to contain enough ice cream for the force, and although a treat at that office is not an unusual happening, none has ever touched the hearts of the girls as this one did, and at least two of them were not ashamed when little tears rolled down their cheeks.

It is these little glimpses into the heart of humanity and the chance to see that "Kind hearts are more than coronets and simple faith than Norman blood," that makes the operators' work more worth while every day, and to feel each day that it is not all mechanical work but that the best service possible must reach to all, and in return we get back, with interest, enough of life's great sunshine to keep "that smile in the voice" for which the telephone girl is famous.

Wit and Wisdom

IT was Mark Twain of happy memory, master of wisdom as well as wit, who said that July was one of the peculiarly dangerous months in which to speculate. The other months, he added, were October, January, September, April, November, May, March, June, December, August and February.

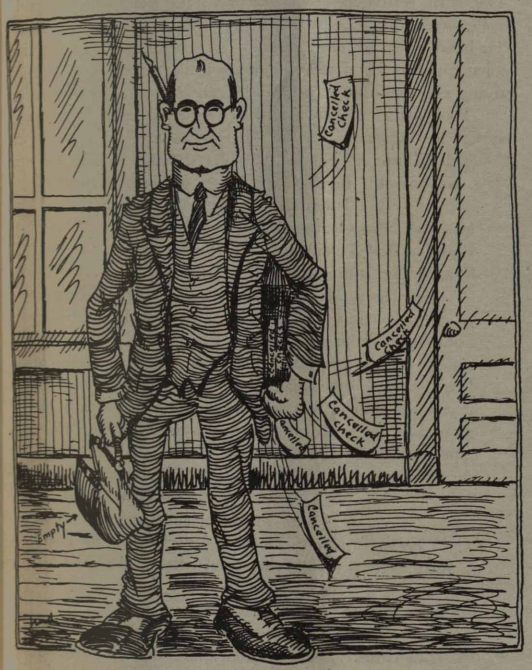
If youth but knew
What age would crave,
Many a penny
Youth would save.
—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

LUCKY STRIKES

By W. M. K.

Contributions for this column are invited. They should be sent to W. M. Kendrick, Indianapolis.

Answer to last month's picture puzzle—Yes, Dalton Waller, our esteemed manager at Bedford, Oolitic, French Lick and West Baden.



—

OUR ALBUM

A. R. Henry is his name,
A man whose friendship is essential.
You should cater to his little whims,
For he's very in-fluential.

Now for me, I feed him cigarettes,
And also furnish matches,
An' when he's full, and can't stoop o'er,
I hold my foot up, while he scratches.

And when I pass him on the street,
I speak to him politely,
And say, "Good morning, A. R. H.,
I hope you're feeling sprightly."

And then sometimes, when I'm dead broke
And need ten or twenty dollars,
And say it gently in his ear,
Then sit back while he hollers.

But I like him just the same, for that,
For even though he hollers,
I listen to him, with respect,
Then get my twenty dollars.

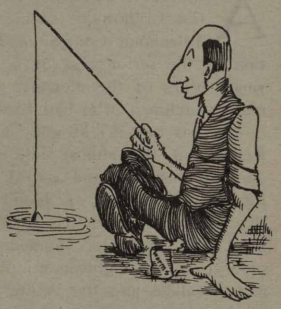
—

Frank Wampler got very indignant when a cub reporter of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS asked him if he thought he was qualified to umpire the Traffic-Commercial baseball game, recently played in Indianapolis. But why shouldn't he and Umpire Montrose have felt qualified, for they both appeared on the field with repeating rifles. Qualified? They both were the very essence of qualification.

—

Mother: "You must say your prayers every night if you want to go to heaven."

Son (whose father is a telephone man): "Seems like everybody says their prayers at night. How much lower is the night rate, mamma?"—*Exchange.*



—

SEPTEMBER PICTURE PUZZLE

No, he's not a bell hop, he's a P—.

You guess. He lives east of Tipton, west of Alexandria, etc., etc.

—

Birth Returns

Georgie Dike, Washington. Grandson. (Oh you Grandpa. You'll have to quit playing Stud now.)

Davey Hall. Terre Haute. Son or Daughter, I don't know which.

Fredie Wampler, Indianapolis. 9-lb. girl.

—

Headin' South

One of the latest hits of the season is "Headin' South," a comedy in one act with several scenes. The scenes are laid in Southern Indiana, anywhere from the B. and O. railroad on the north, to the rivers, Ohio on the south and the Wabash on the west. The story is of one man and three gentlemen, headin' south in a flivver. The farther they travelled the farther they found themselves away from their point of destination. The little skit is full of human interest and other d. f. things. eg.

Scene 2, Potoka, Indiana, Operating Room, Telephone Exchange.

Stranger in a strange land in a strange office: "Is this the telephone office?"

Telephone Operator: "Yes, this is the telephone office. It's both Bell and Independent. I handle both Local and Toll. I can give you any kind of a call you want."

(Watson! The needle.)

KAST OF KARICKTERS

1 Ford Car	As.....	Agood Kompanion
Z. W. Leach	As.....	Flivver
J. W. Hannon	As.....	Abum Choffer
C. N. Sears	As.....	Knew Harmonie
One Other	As.....	Lotta Tyme

—

Items of Interest

Thad Hannaway of Monticello unintentionally "shop lifted" a basket of chicken from the automobile of "Bill" Botts of Renssalaer, at the Benton Telephone Association picnic recently. The sad part of it was that no one discovered the "error" until the chicken had all been eaten. Poor Bill. And he'd fried it in butter, too.

—

Weather

Much cooler.

SUPERVISOR'S QUICK ACTION SAVES LIFE OF INJURED WATCHMAN

Evansville Unites in Commending Effective Work of Miss Martha Grabowski, Bell Supervisor

ALL EVANSVILLE is sounding the praises of Miss Martha Grabowski, night supervisor for the Indiana Bell Telephone Company. Miss Grabowski's quick appreciation of the seriousness of a situation which developed in the small hours of the morning saved the life of John Rettig, a night watchman, who had been assaulted and robbed.

It was at 1:55 Monday morning, August 8th, that a light flashed on the almost idle switchboard in Evansville. The operator answered and a weak voice came over the line, "Help! I'm dying from loss of blood!" The receiver at the other end dropped back upon the hook, extinguishing the switchboard light. The operator immediately notified Miss Grabowski, supervisor, and eighteen minutes later Dr. B. S. Rose and the police walked into the White Front Battery Station conducted by the Fausch-Enders Company at 424 Sycamore street. There they found the night watchman lying in a pool of blood.

Miss Grabowski told the police how she happened to discover the crime.

She said that the operator on duty had received two calls for help. The first was received at 1:55 o'clock, when a man, groaning in agony, called for help, saying that he was dying from loss of blood.

"The receiver was replaced before the operator could ask any questions," Miss Grabowski said, "but by tracing up the call we found that it had come from the battery station. I called Dr. Rose and then notified the police.

"A few minutes later a second call came from the same place. I was on the board this time, but the man was unable to answer my questions. It is probable that he was too weak to hold the receiver to his ear.

"Then I heard a thud like a body falling, and then from the sound I think the telephone must have fallen too. To encourage the man I shouted at the top of my lungs that the police and a doctor were on their way. A little later I heard voices and I knew that help had reached the man. Then the police captain picked up the telephone and gave me the details."

Rettig was assaulted by a man who drove into the Willard Service Station Sunday night, August 7th, and stored a car. The man returned later and by a trick got Rettig to turn his back, whereupon he struck the watchman several hard blows on the head with a heavy wrench. When Rettig partially regained consciousness he dragged himself to the office and succeeded in giving the message which Miss Grabowski so effectively handled.

The letter received from the Fausch-Enders Company is shown in facsimile on the opposite page. Vice President and General Manager Frank Wampler, of the Indiana Bell, sent Miss Grabowski the following letter of congratulation:

Indianapolis, Indiana, August 16, 1921.

Miss Martha Grabowski,
Indiana Bell Telephone Company,
Evansville, Indiana.

My Dear Miss Grabowski: The acknowledgement of appreciation expressed in letter of Fausch-Enders Company, under date of August 11th, and press reports which credit you and your assistants with loyalty to duty, guided by initiative which resulted in the saving of a human life, fill me with pride. I feel weak in the command of words to express a sufficient measure of appreciation to you and those who assisted in performing that most wonderful service. Sincerely yours,

FRANK WAMPLER,
Vice President and General Manager.

"Gen. Evans," who conducts a department in the *Evansville Press*, addressed the following open letter in the *Press* to Miss Grabowski:

To Miss Martha Grabowski, Phone Supervisor:

Dear Martha: Those people who kick because Central sometimes is slow in answering—when the company fails to provide enough "Centrals" to take care of all the calls—should take note of the fact that sometimes "Central" does more than answer, as you did when you heard John Rettig groan for help, and got the police and a doctor on the scene in 18 minutes. Please accept one of my verbal medals. GEN. EVANS.

Auburn Entertains Kendallville

What's the matter with Auburn?
She's all right.
Who's all right?
AUBURN!
Three times three.
Auburn, Auburn, Auburn,
Auburn, Auburn, Auburn,
Auburn, Auburn, Auburn.

On Thursday evening, August 18th, the Auburn operators entertained the Kendallville operators at a big supper and dance at Circle Park, Hamilton Lake.

The Kendallville operators were taken to Hamilton Lake via truck, and oh, say, who said a truck was easy riding—well, just ask Dorothy! After reaching there and getting better acquainted, of course, someone sprung the idea of going in swimming and as it was rather chilly, the Kendallville operators being a little timid, decided they would rather not venture out, but leave it to the Auburn operators. They didn't let "chilly water" keep them from going in, and say, you should see that Auburn chief operator float—can you imagine that?

Then it was soon time for the eats and say, man alive, talk about the grub! Those who were not there can't imagine what we had—everything from pickles to watermelon. And of course, like all women, that Auburn chief operator was afraid we wouldn't get enough to eat and even tried to force it down us. There was Helen Hearn, she didn't eat a thing all day Thursday so she could eat a lot that night. Too bad Wanda wasn't there.

Then came the greatest pleasure of all—the dance. Well, we just danced and danced and then danced some more. Such a time as those chief operators did have getting us off the dance floor in time to get started home before morning. We got home sometime between midnight and morning.

We certainly can praise Auburn on the good time they showed us and we declare they are royal entertainers—also some good cooks.

Those from Kendallville who attended the party were Glennie Kantner, Dorothy Schenher, Maudena Deter, Helen Hearn, Hazel Grobert, Lena Mettert, Vera McDonald, Hilda Beights, Audrey Krueger and Doris Walter.

FAUSCH-ENDERS COMPANY
423-425-427 SYCAMORE ST.
RIZED Willard STORAGE BATTERY SERVICE STATION IN THE CITY
GENERATOR, IGNITION, LIGHTING, BATTERY EXPERTS
EVANSVILLE, IND.

August 11th, 1921.

Indiana Bell Telephone Co.,
Evansville, Indiana.

Gentlemen:-

It is with the deepest feeling of appreciation that we are writing to express to Miss Martha Grabowski, through you, our thanks for the kindness shown our Mr. John C. Rettig, when, early on the morning of August eighth she answered his faint call for " Help".

Mr. Rettig had been severely beaten and robbed and finally succeeded with a great deal of effort to reach the service office telephone and call for help. Knowing only that a life was in grave danger Miss Grabowski called a doctor and the police, both of whom responded within eighteen minutes.

It is indeed gratifying to know that our operators are composed of girls such as she, who not only serve us faithfully and well on regular calls but who rise to an emergency such as Mr. Rettig's and save a human life.

We feel greatly indebted to Miss Grabowski and ask her, in behalf of Mr. Rettig to accept our heartfelt thanks.

Respectfully,

Fausch-Enders Company.

OMF:VH

By O. M. Fausch

"THE KIND OF SERVICE YOU HAVE ALWAYS HOPED FOR"

FACSIMILIE OF LETTER ACKNOWLEDGING SERVICE OF MISS MARTHA GRABOWSKI OF EVANSVILLE. THE INSERT SHOWS MISS GRABOWSKI.

Enjoyable Picnic for Marion Folks

ONE of the most enjoyable picnics of the season was given by the employees of the Marion exchange at Conners Mill on Sunday, July 24th. Conners Mill is about six miles west of Marion on the Mississinewa River and has all the surroundings which make it one of the most beautiful picnic grounds in this section.

About two hundred were present for the affair and the neighboring exchanges represented were, Muncie, Huntington and Gas City. Also Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Smith and family; "Bill" Shaffer and family; Mrs. Wilson and Walter Edens of Indianapolis; and Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Nicolai, Mr. Sears and Miss Lois Anderson of South Bend, Ind., were present

The main features of the day were eats galore, swimming and boating. Following is the list of contests which were held and the winners:

Contest No. 1—Prize consisted of $1.50 bottle of perfume and $1.50 box of powder. This premium was carried away by Mr. Cain of Huntington and Mrs. Hamilton of Muncie, they being the best looking couple on the ground.

Contest No. 2—Three-legged race. Prize was a box of twenty-five cent cigars and was won by Mr. Boxham and another employee of the Muncie exchange.

Contest No. 3—Sack race for men. Chester Barkman of Muncie was successful in carrying away a thermos bottle in this contest.

Contest No. 4—Sack race for women. Mabel Haughey, local operator of Marion exchange, was the star in this race and carried away a $1.50 box of powder.

Contest No. 5—"Fat" ladies' race. Margaret Patterson of Commercial department at Marion, whose weight is a little less than 200, carried away a fine aluminum kettle for being the fastest "fat" woman on foot in the grounds.

Contest No. 6—"Skinny" ladies' race. This was won by Miss Flossie Wilson, one of the popular local operators of Marion, the prize being a $2 pair of silk hose.

Contest No. 7—Hurdling contest. Chester Barkman of Muncie walked away with this prize, which was a $2 pair of silk hose. Marion hated to see this prize get away, but we haven't any high jumpers on the job.

Contest No. 8—Honeymoon trip. This proved to be the feature of the day, with about six couples in this contest. Joe Delaney, plant clerk, and Mrs. J. R. Hatfield, both of Marion, being the winners. Joe received a $3 pair of silk hose and Mrs. Hatfield a $3.75 candlestick. While Mrs. Hatfield is a considerable heavyweight, we feel it would only take about a minute and a half for her to get ready to catch any train. Bill Shaffer and Edith Easter are hustlers, too, coming in second on this contest.

Contest No. 9—Ball throwing contest. Mrs. A. F. Thompson of Marion was the strongest thrower and carried away a $2 box of stationery.

Contest No. 10—Paper race. Miss Bessie Thompson, toll operator of Marion, came in under the wire by a nose and received a $1.50 pair of scissors.

Contest No. 11—Tug-of-War, Marion vs. Muncie. Of course, none of the exchanges are stronger than Marion, so they walked away with a large box of twenty-five cent cigars, which kept the crowd in smokes the rest of the day.

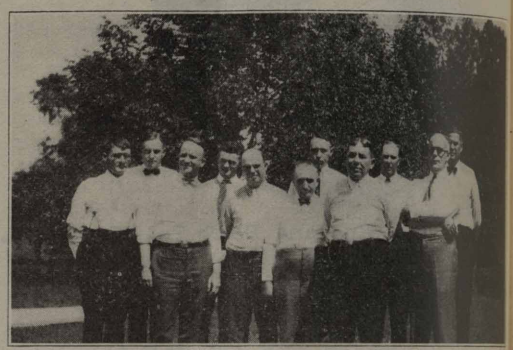
The judges for the above contests were A. E. Smith and N. A. Nicolai. A. D. Lewis was also chosen to be one of the judges but he couldn't leave the table long enough.

Walter Edens was one of the out-of-town guests and Walt thought he could carry away something in the beauty contest but he didn't get to first base.

We had planned a nice pie-eating contest to be pulled off by E. E. Knipple, manager at Marion; Jim Bryan, and Ed Meadows, of Marion, and Bill Shaffer, of Indianapolis, but E. E. Knipple was kept so busy filling up the lemonade jar, and Shaffer was looking after the ladies so closely that they were unable to enter, so Meadows and Bryan refused to eat by themselves.

Managers Meet at Muncie

A MANAGERS' meeting was held at Muncie in the parlors of the Chamber of Commerce building, Friday, August 19th. The time was spent in discussing the Employees' Association Movement. The following persons were in attendance: L. E. Freeman, commercial supervisor for the division



NOON HOUR AT BROOKVIEW.

Picture taken at De Soto, Ind., on the day of the managers meeting at Muncie. Left to right—F. W. Rolen, plant chief, Muncie; L. E. Freeman, commercial supervisor, for Division Superintendent, Indianapolis; I. N. Crawford, manager, Muncie; F. L. Wampler, chief clerk for division superintendent, Indianapolis; Ed. Alexander, manager, Frankfort; Sam Huncilman, manager, Shelbyville; H. M. Guthrie, plant supervisor for division superintendent, Indianapolis; E. H. Hyman, secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Muncie; L. L. Monticue, manager, New Castle; P. S. Higman, manager, Anderson; C. M. Nesbit, manager, Kokomo.

superintendent, Indianapolis; F. L. Wampler, chief clerk for division superintendent, Indianapolis; L. L. Monticue, manager, New Castle; Paul Higman, manager, Anderson; C. M. Nesbit, manager, Kokomo; Edward Alexander, manager, Frankfort; Sam Huncilman, manager, Shelbyville; I. N. Crawford, manager, Muncie.

Luncheon was served at Brookview, De Soto, Ind. The menu consisted of an abundance of fried chicken and numerous other things that go to make up an excellent meal. Everything was prepared in an appetizing manner and it is needless to say that the noon hour was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

John Keay Resigns

JOHN KEAY has resigned his position as traveling auditor and is visiting a sister in Vancouver, British Columbia, where he expects to make his home.

Mr. Keay is a native of Scotland, coming to America several years ago. His first conection with the Bell System was as a ledger clerk in the accounting department at Indianapolis in 1903. In 1904 he was advanced to the position of traveling auditor, being transferred to Chicago in 1911. He resigned from this position in 1913 to accept a place with the Clay Products Company of Brazil, Indiana, but was reengaged as a traveling auditor by the Central Union Company in 1919, being located in Indianapolis. He was later appointed special accountant, his work dealing chiefly with the "Interest Companies." When this work was taken over by the Indiana Bell Company Accounting department in 1920, Mr. Keay was re-appointed to the position of traveling auditor, which place he held until the time of his resignation. Mr. Keay was well known in telephone circles.

Swaim Fools 'em in Huntington

EMPLOYEES of the Bell Telephone Company at Huntington were thrown in the limelight when the following news item appeared recently in *The Herald*, an evening newspaper of that city, with the accompanying photograph:

DRAKE DRESSES LIKE WOMAN AND FOOLS THE JIBING BELL TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

"Charles Swaim, employee of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, branch in this city, for several days had been the subject of much taunting and bantering from the company's telephone operators, who insisted that he had recently "trod the matrimonial path.

"For more than a week, the lassies had laid plans to 'bell' Mr. Swaim and his 'wife.'

"Swaim's ingenuity and sense of humor were aroused by the insistent jibes of the 'hello girls,' so he planned a scheme that fully coped the situation. He prepared an ambush and surprise attack and it worked with brilliant success.

CHARLES SWAIM AND "BRIDE."

"Bob Drake, another employee of the company, who wears five and one-half size shoes and when primped up a little, looks like a coy and demure little damsel, was called to Swaim's cause.

"Drake dressed himself in blue georgette, trimmed in white and carried a corsage of pink rose budlets. His head was adorned with flowing blonde tresses and his ladylike attraction was augmented by the artful use of a lipstick.

"The ambush prepared, the girls were notified that Mr. Swaim was ready to be 'belled.' Accordingly they hied out in happy numbers, taking a truck with them as the joy wagon for the blissfully married pair.

"Admiring the pretty and adorable 'bride' the party piled into the van and with much racket and din, proceeded over the city thoroughfares from Mr. Swaim's home in College Park.

"The girls fell completely, and were enjoying themselves immensely until Drake's request of Swaim for a cigaret, in a mannish baritone voice.

"Following the ride, the revellers went to the telephone plant, where ice cream was served.

"The party included: Mr. and Mrs. Ed Beal, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Crist, Mrs. Musser, Mrs. Welshheimer and the Misses Mildred Walknetz, Goldie Erehart, Helen and Kathryn Teusch, Henrietta Nix, Stella Ufheil, Mary Murphy, Willodean Lenwell, Betty Findlay, Thelma Lavengood, Mabel Zollers, Jeanna Lee, Frances Gahardy, Lydia Hoffmann, Audrey Delvin, and Mildred Mauger and Howard Poole, Charles Emley, Palmer Paul, H. J. Ogalsbee, C. N. Cain, J. M. Sandlin and George Webster."

You can teach a parrot to say "Safety First," but he won't know what it means. Do you?

Our Heroic Dead

SEVERAL ex-service men were called together in Indianapolis by F. D. Allen, secretary of the Employees' Benefit Fund Committee, recently to take steps to cooperate with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in carrying on the work of taking care of the remains of soldiers who were former employees of the Bell System, when the caskets arrive at Indianapolis.

A committee consisting of F. A. Montrose, chairman; P. M. Akin and W. H. Curran was appointed to have general charge. Communications for the committee should be addressed to Mr. Montrose, Room 209, Telephone building, Indianapolis.

In order that the committee may prepare a complete record and history of our soldier dead, employees are requested to submit to the committee any information they have regarding deceased soldiers who were formerly employed by the Bell system. The committee also has in mind certain other activities, such as assisting the families of the dead soldiers in obtaining Victory medals.

High Compliments for South Bend

WE RECEIVE many complimentary letters from subscribers as well as occasional users of our service, but it is seldom indeed that a user goes to the length of the R. J. Southard Service, which recently sent the following to our South Bend office:

South Bend, Ind., August 18, 1921.

The Indiana Bell Telephone Co.,
South Bend, Indiana.

Gentlemen: With hours of work piled up ahead of us, we wish to pause in our rush long enough to say a few words to you in appreciation of the very excellent telephone service we have enjoyed during our stay in South Bend. One would naturally assume that a telephone company would be chiefly concerned with furnishing the very best accommodation possible, but seldom do we find this the case in the cities we visit. More often the policy seems to be one of "toleration" for the subscriber and the public at large.

It is because South Bend has proven a notable exception that we sacrifice our valuable time in this manner. We must frankly admit, however, that wherever we have encountered The Indiana Bell Telephone Company we have also encountered a telephone service that is far above the average. But in South Bend we have found more; we have found a local organization actively interested in the matter of furnishing personal and individual service to both subscribers and the general public. We have found courtesy, that most desirable quality in a public service organization, but one that is far too rare. We have found accommodation on the part of every employee of the local exchange and we have found a disposition to make the local office of the telephone company a valued and useful factor in the continued progress and development of the community.

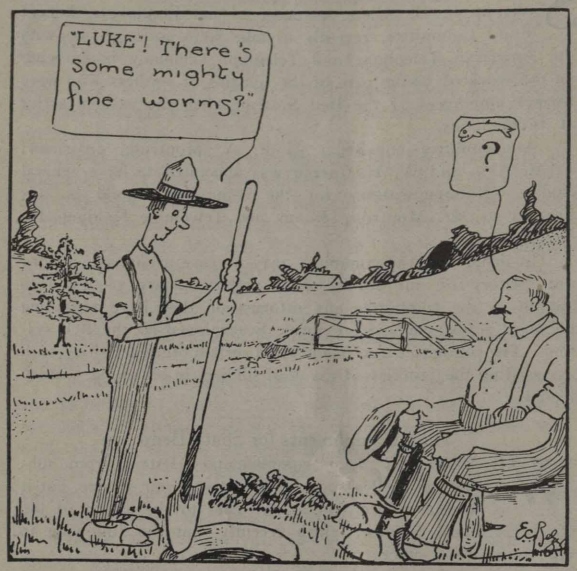
Therefore, we extend our hearty appreciation and wish to say to you that in the eight years that we have been transacting an extensive business over the telephone we have never found either equipment, service or courtesy equal to that extended us in South Bend. Yours very truly,

THE R. J. SOUTHARD SERVICE,
H. J. Matheny, *Manager*.

All that Mr. Matheny said about the South Bend service is justified and the Northern Division management is confident that the good work will keep up.

Squashville Telephone Company

By E. C. Belzer.



"SLIM" Sparrow, our casheer and groundman, went out with "Luke" Warm, the enginear and wire fixer, to set a pole up near Willow Creek.

"Slim" started to dig th' hole but they didn't git the pole set but got some mighty fine fish.

* * * *

Angel Toots is back to work again havin' been laid up for more than a month due to the fact that Angel fergot to keep his eye on a pike pole while helpin' to set a pole the other day. It jest seems as if Angel jest can't help from bein' jest where something happens generally to him. This is the fourth time this year that Angel has been off an' his mother wus in th' other day and says she jest can't understand it but it must be that Angel takes after his father's side of the family and then his father came in and said that he couldn't understand why Angel wus so unlucky that he must take that after his mother's side of the family and after all the evidence we just naturly arrive at the conclusion that its jest pure unadulterated carelessness on Angel's part.

* * * *

Old Ben Dunn was sitting in front of the grocery store adjusting his specks as Pearlie Nut was crossing the street and he was heard to remark that he was born just about fifty years too soon.

* * * *

Poem by Artie Gale

Thunder and Lightning is tame you bet,
Since Dad caught Sis smoking a cigarette.

* * * *

Ash Turner is so polite that he allways takes off his hat when talking over the telephone to a Lady.

Annual Convention of the State Association

THE second annual convention of the Indiana Telephone Association will be held at the Severin hotel. Indianapolis, September 13th and 14th. These annual meetings are of great benefit to the telephone business of the state. In addition to the very interesting program, it gives us an opportunity to renew old acquaintances and make new ones. As the telephone companies of the state are subject to the same laws of regulation, taxation, and have uniform practices of operation and maintenance, they all have a common interest which is greatly benefited and advanced by such meetings.

Safety First and Accident Prevention

MANY accidents have been reported within recent months which were caused by heavy lifting or lifting under improper conditions. It is suggested that careful attention be given the instructions issued on this subject.

The time to think seriously about safety, is before and not after the accident occurs. Forethought is cheap, afterthought is expensive.

A brief statement regarding accidents recently reported is submitted with the thought that attention should be continually held to the subject of accident prevention and that every employee should know of the experiences of employees who have been injured so as to profit by the knowledge of such experiences. Many of the accidents could have been prevented had the employees concerned given more attention to this matter of safety first, which is really more vital to the individual than to the company. The company only loses money, the injured employee often loses that which cannot be replaced or compensated for by money.

Three cases considered at the meeting of the Employees' Benefit Fund Committee on July 18th, involved sprained muscles and hernia caused by lifting or pulling under unfavorable conditions.

A frameman struck his hand against a sharp piece of solder on a terminal lug, cutting the palm of his hand and causing infection.

A storekeeper while carrying crating was injured when a part of the crating fell off his shoulder and a protruding nail punctured his right hand.

A repairman sustained serious injury due to the skidding of a motorcycle upon which he was riding.

A splicer's helper suffered a first and second degree burn to his right forearm and hand when another employee bumped against him, causing him to spill hot paraffin.

A blacksmith dealt himself a severe blow on the hand with a hammer when the chisel which he was using slipped.

Two cases have been reported recently in which central office repairmen suffered knife wounds on the hand or arm while stripping cables.

A clerk suffered an injury to her right hand when her fingers came in contact with the blades of an electric fan.

A splicer's helper sustained a bruise to his right side when he ran into an obstruction while pushing a splicer's car, throwing him heavily against the cart.

Two cases have been reported recently in which employees were injured when screw drivers which they were using slipped off of the object on which they were attempeting to put pressure.

A lineman working with creosoted crossarms rubbed the side of his face with his hand and suffered a burn in the vicinity of the left eye.

A groundman while rearranging a pile of poles suffered an injury to his leg, when one pole rolled off and struck him on the shin.

A lineman fell from a pole when his spur struck a tack head or some other obstruction of a similar nature, causing it to cut out.

A cable splicer suffered a second degree burn to his left foot when hot paraffin splashed out of the pot.

A lineman suffered an injury to his foot when a pike pole slipped, causing a pole to fall to the ground.

Suggestion should lead to correction.

Short Circuit

By Charles S. Nolan

We solicit your contributions to these columns along with those from Socrates, Solomon, Shakespeare, Benjamin Franklin and others.

The spirit of the Bell is service.

"All that glitters is not gold."

A cheerful disposition radiates sunshine.

Coöperation is the life of the telephone business.

The man who cannot swim should not jump overboard.

Loyalty to the company benefits no one so much as yourself.

A telephone company that does not give service has no excuse for existing.

You owe it to the company to keep physically and mentally fit to do your work.

Some people are like the weather, they cannot be good more than one day at a time.

Why should a telephone company give service at less than cost? Don't all speak at once.

The telephone is a business and social necessity. It should be the best business on earth.

It may be that a barking dog never bites, but you always feel safer on the other side of the fence.

There is always room at the top of the ladder, but you must do your own climbing in order to get there.

The law does not permit a telephone company to make a profit. It is only allowed a fair return upon the investment.

So far as some people are concerned you could erase all the hours from the face of the clock except XII and V.

If a telephone could talk, many a conversation would never take place and some party line subscribers would suffer with ennui.

If there really was a pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, the wheels of industry would stop and standing room would be at a premium.

The public does not need education in telephone matters. It needs information as to the true condition of the telephone business.

Remember the fellow at the top has his worries as well as you, and they are just as much greater than yours as his job is bigger than yours.

The rain falls on the just and the unjust alike, but did you ever notice it is the unjust fellow who has the umbrella?

Operating a telephone exchange and giving service are two different things. Because a grist mill is running, it is no evidence that it is grinding corn.

Because a boy can run a toy train of cars on the parlor floor, you would not care to risk your life on the Twentieth Century Limited with him at the throttle.

An employee who privately or publicly criticises the policy of the company, or accuses it of being unjust to him personally, has no business of being on the payroll. "Don't bite the hand that's feeding you."

The ideals of any telephone company should be to give satisfactory service, to have an efficient organization, standard equipment, perfection of operation and stability of investment.

If all the people who think they know how to run a telephone company were in the business, the state would be one big bee hive of 2,290,390 telephone men and women according to the last federal census.

The telephone system in Indiana, in addition to 40,000 circuit miles of toll line wire, is composed of ninety Bell exchanges with 175,000 stations, and 550 connecting independent companies with 700 exchanges and 275,000 stations.

Whenever you are wasting your time and talent by doing unprofitable things, or whenever you are using your power and ability for good in a sensuous and purely pleasurable life, you are "giving that which is holy to the dogs" and "casting your pearls before swine."

Said the A. T. T. to the I. B. T.
Where would you be if it wasn't for me?
Said the I. B. T. to the A. T. T.
If it wasn't for you there would be no me.

The Indiana Bell seeks to serve the people well, to keep abreast and ahead of state progress, to bind the individuals and communities of the state into a social and business unity, to pay the investor a fair return upon his investment in its securities and to be one of the great business concerns of the state in which the people have confidence.

Two factors are essential to every telephone company—capital and labor. Capital establishes the physical plant, labor operates it. Capital invests its money, labor invests its time and skill. Capital is entitled to a fair return just as much as labor.

The Race

By Nina V. Culp, Assistant Instructress, Evansville.

The Toll Room Bunch,
A sad, sad bunch
With careworn teary faces
In a sick long line,
In a long sick line
Stood up to view the races.

"There is no hope
At all," they cried
"For Muncie'll not be caring
To gaze behind,
And even find
How Evansville is faring!"

"Look—neck and neck!
We're gaining now—
Nor stop to count our errors,
But phrasing still,
And toiling' till
The long stretch holds no terrors!"

Oh, Muncie girls,
Our Tracer's passed
Your Donty with sure guiding,
And here watch we
And wait to see
The end of all this riding.

The Toll Room bunch,
A happy bunch,
With joyful, smiling faces,
In a bright, gay line,
In a gay, bright line,
Stood up to view the races!

How to Talk

SCIENTIFIC tests show that every additional inch of distance between the lips of the speaker and the mouthpiece of the telephone is equivalent to adding 120 miles of wire to the line over which one is talking. The proper distance is about one inch; if farther than that, such sounds as "b, p, d, t, f, z" are transmitted poorly. If closer than one-half inch, nasal sounds like "m" and "n" do not enter the transmitter properly. —*The Elevated News.*

Cafeterias

COMPLETE Cafeteria installation is a specialized service of Albert Pick & Company, the world's largest equipment house. We provide *everything*—or anything—complete equipment or smallest supply item, at low prices, insuring economy and efficiency.

Ask for Book BN61, picturing and describing approved Employe Cafeterias.

ALBERT PICK & COMPANY
208-224 WEST RANDOLPH ST.
CHICAGO

Thomas Quality

To the Engineer who has to do with Insulators, the name **Thomas** represents a quality in porcelain dependable and as yet unsurpassed. His judgment, no doubt, is based on his experience with the past performance of that product and also his knowledge of the valuable Advisory Service which goes with every **Thomas Insulator**

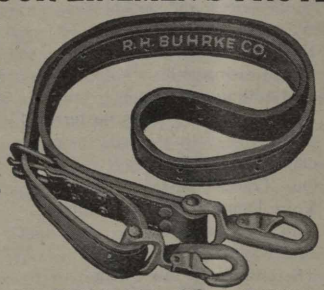
The R. Thomas & Sons Co.
East Liverpool, Ohio
U. S. A.
New York Boston Chicago London

FOR YOUR LINEMEN'S PROTECTION

Safety Straps

Body Belts

Tool Bags



Made by the only Specialist in Leather Goods for Electrical Workers in the U. S. A.

THE R. H. BUHRKE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

POLE SHADBOLT DINKIES

EQUIPPED WITH OUR PATENTED SELF-LUBRICATING AXLES
USED BY THE A. T. & T. CO. THROUGHOUT THE U. S.
Western Electric Company SALES AGENT

LET US SEND YOU PHOTOS SHOWING HOW WE HAVE SOLVED
Unusual Transportation Problems

SHADBOLT MANFG. CO. 1 Cumberland St. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Efficiency and Rates

THAT efficiency in public utility service is relatively more important than rates is the recent decision by the utility regulating commission of New York State, in deciding the rate case of the Cohoes Power & Light Corporation.

The company maintains an "Educational" building, where employees meet for social, recreative and some educational purposes. The building also contains rooms for drafting purposes. The city claimed that facilities of this kind should not, even indirectly, be charged to the consumers and therefore should not be included in valuation of the company's property.

"The contrary seems to be a proper disposition of the matter," said the commission. "This action by the company in attempting to make the employment more attractive, has a direct tendency to add to the esprit de corps of the employees and almost directly to promote their efficiency. It is in a sense an addition to the compensation paid employees and the part of the plant maintained for that purpose is a proper item of fixed capital."

This is apparently the first decision on the point at issue in the Cohoes case. "Obiter dicta" to the same effect, however, are cited from several sources.

The late Commissioner Eshleman of the California Commission once laid down the rule: "No one is benefited by low rates for electricity if the voltage is so low that the electric light does not do him any good. Neither is anyone much interested in cheap rates on railroads if he is likely to be wrecked every time he travels or if the roadbed is so bad that he becomes seasick."

The Wisconsin Commission has said: "Telephone service which fails at the critical moment is worse than unsatisfactory. It is, therefore, the worst economy to attempt to operate a telephone plant on a basis which long experience has demonstrated to be impossible." It is, of course, equally poor policy to attempt to operate any kind of a utility on a basis too cheap to be efficient.

Big Cut In International Motor Truck Prices

THESE new prices on International Motor Trucks are made for the buyer who has been waiting for lowest prices, yet would not be satisfied with anything short of highest quality.

COMPARED price for price, quality for quality, the International line stands today the lowest-priced line of motor trucks on the market, backed by an inspection and service organization without equal.

Model	Capacity Lbs.	Tire Equipment	New Price	Reduction
101	10,000	Solid	$3,600	$900
61	6,000	Truck Cord	2,750	700
41	4,000	" "	2,395	565
31	3,000	" "	2,032	393
21	2,000	" "	1,874	286
61	6,000	Solid	2,400	400
41	4,000	"	2,100	300
31	3,000	"	1,850	200
21	2,000	"	1,750	100

Our new 1,500-pound Speed Truck, electric lights and starter, 34x5 cord tires, is the best buy in its class for **$1,500**

Prices quoted are for the chassis f.o.b. factory.

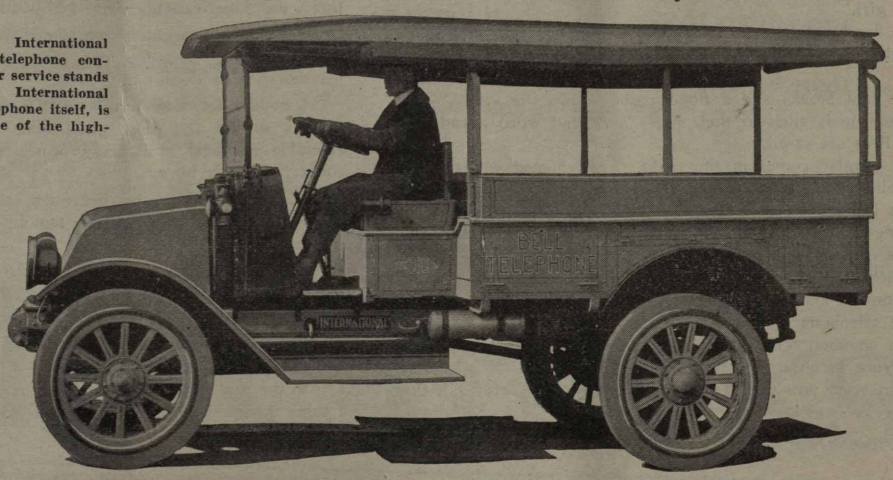
Come in to our Branch House or the salesroom of our nearest dealer and let us show you these motor truck values.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
of America
(Incorporated)

CHICAGO U S A

Branch Houses in 92 Principal Cities. Dealers' Service Stations Everywhere

The record of International Motor Trucks in telephone construction and repair service stands unexcelled. The International truck, like the telephone itself, is a symbol of service of the highest order.



BUSINESS MAKES GREATER USE OF TELEPHONE

"A 'LIVE WIRE' salesman, but is he working? It's your telephone!" That is what the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company said recently in a statement to its dealers advising them to "use the wires to sell your tires."

In the last six months there has been a noticeable increase in the amount of business transacted over the telephone. A sort of "make more use of the telephone" wave has swept the business world. It started last January about the time service got "back to normal." Local and toll calls have both increased.

The Brooklyn department store of A. I. Namm & Co. started recently to keep a switchboard operator on duty until nine o'clock in the evening to take orders for merchandise advertised in the afternon papers.

"Get the 'phone number" is the terse admonition to classified advertising solicitors of the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*. That paper adds that "it is vitally important that we get the 'phone number on every advertising blank and in the ad if possible. The reason we are so anxious to get the 'phone number is because we resolicit all advertisements as soon as they expire."

A. Schulein, president of the Royal Roofing Company of St. Louis, is a strong advocate of the telephone as a business getter. Recently at Decatur, Illinois, he made 271 toll calls, thereby saving himself hundreds of miles of travel and hundreds of dollars expense. At Indianapolis he made even a greater number of calls. He stated that service at both places was excellent.

The *Black Diamond*, the coal industry's official organ, which is edited by Walter Ballou, printed the following in its issue of August 6th:

"Just as an experiment, after you finish this article, why don't you take out your card list of customers and start a telephone campaign immediately to those who have not yet put in their coal? Assuming that you get only a ten per cent response in the way of orders, the campaign will have been profitable from every viewpoint.

"In the first place the ones you get will start the coal flowing from your yard. This will make it possible for you to begin ordering for future needs and cut down the tonnage of your community by that much if serious transportation difficulties eventuate lafer.

"But even the ninety per cent that do not buy will be better customers because you have taken an interest in their business.

"Do not think that I have the idea that there are not merchants who carry on a consistent campaign—by telephone, by newspaper advertising and by circular letters, to say nothing of personal calls—in order to get the coal business on a more equitable plane of distribution.

"One merchant in an eastern city started to build up his summer business twenty years ago. He had confidence in the idea that the coal business could be made other than a seasonal business and this summer when his neighboring merchants were having difficulty in keeping the tires on their trucks from rotting in the garage, his trucks were busily wearing out their tires in hauling coal to the consumer. When I visited him he had more than six weeks of steady business on his books and the orders were still coming in.

"He knows definitely what grades of coal his different customers burned and when he has a quantity of coal on hand he 'phones the proper consumers and disposes of the coal within a few days after its receipt.

Heroines

By Dr. William E. Barton

ONE of the incidental points which I have noticed in several stories of calamity is the heroism of the telephone girl.

A fire breaks out in a high office building. The girl at the switchboard calls up every office and tells the occupants to get out.

A dam breaks and a flood rushes down the valley. The telephone girls stick to their posts and send word ahead, and many lives are saved.

A burglar comes in the night; a frightened woman calls the police station, but before she gets in her call the burglar strikes her senseless. The telephone girl intuitively knows the meaning of the interrupted call and tells the police where the trouble is.

Such things as these I remember to have read.

I do not know of a town where the people do not complain of the telephone service.

In common with my fellow men, I, too, have seasons of impatience because the service is not better.

But every now and then I consider how wonderful it is that the service is as good as it is.

I read how our boys in France broke out into cheers when the first contingent of American telephone girls arrived. I cheered with them. I have used the telephone in many foreign countries, and can testify that in comparison with the service there, the American telephone girl is an angel.

She has a pleasant voice. She is habitually courteous. She is resourceful. If once in a long time her job gets on her nerves, so also does mine.

I stood a few days ago beside the central operator in a large railway station at a time when trains were coming in in considerable number, and many people were wanting telephone connections in a hurry.

I was impressed by her quiet, courteous demeanor, her voice that did not rise, and the rapidity with which she did her work.

She was doubtless above the average telephone girl, and had a more responsible position than most of them; but she is not the only one of her kind.

Let me suggest that we all try to be a little more patient and courteous toward the telephone girl.

In the first place, I think she deserves it. In the next place, I think it will improve the service.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

One of a fleet of 96 White Trucks owned by The New York Telephone Company.

White Trucks Stand Up for Many Years of Service

There are more White Trucks in the service of telephone companies than trucks of any other make. The associated Bell telephone companies alone operate 702 Whites.

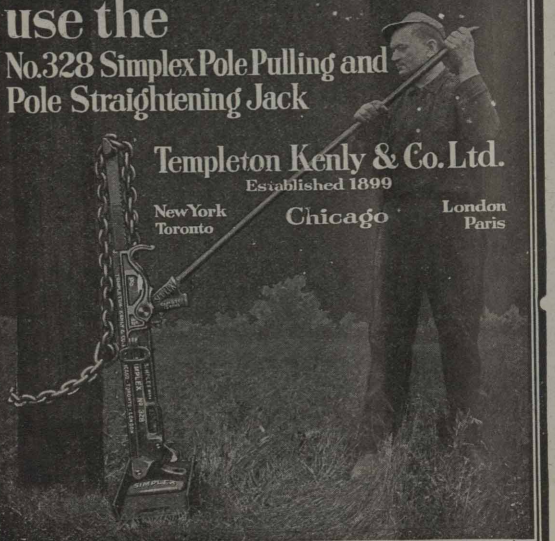
White Trucks have won this position of leadership because they give economical, dependable service over a long period of years. Hundreds have mileage records of 100,000 to 300,000 miles and more. Spread over such mileages, the purchase price is a small item. The recent reductions in White prices make the White Truck an even better investment today than ever before.

THE WHITE COMPANY
CLEVELAND

White Trucks

To pull a large Pole in 8 minutes or to straighten any Pole in less than Two minutes use the

No. 328 Simplex Pole Pulling and Pole Straightening Jack



Templeton Kenly & Co. Ltd.
Established 1899
New York Toronto Chicago London Paris

1869 UNION TRUST COMPANY CHICAGO 1921
A BANK OF STRENGTH AND CHARACTER

A SAVINGS BANK —*and More*

SOMETIME when you are in the vicinity of Madison and Dearborn Streets, drop into our Savings Department on the first floor and see for yourself the kind of service we are giving our customers.

Quick, careful attention—no waiting in line.
Pleasant, courteous tellers who will handle your transaction as you want it handled.
Approachable, experienced officials who will be glad to assist you on any financial problem.

Let us prove our service to you.

UNION TRUST COMPANY
33 W. Madison Street
CHICAGO
Capital and Surplus $4,700,000.00

There Are Many "Just As Goods" But Only One

Reilly's Wood Preservative **R.W.P.**
The Standard of Efficiency

It is the greatest decay resistant for telephone poles and cross arms—the most widely used. It deeply penetrates and permanently protects the wood—no tar adulterant to clog wood pores—no volatile oil to dissolve or evaporate.

R. W. P. gives efficient protection when applied by brush or open tank method.

R. W. P. is best always—all ways

THE REILLY COMPANY, Indianapolis, Indiana
Plants: Indianapolis Minneapolis Mobile Seattle Norfolk

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

One Policy | Universal Service | One System

Volume 11 | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, OCTOBER, 1921 | Number 3

THE PLACE OF RADIO IN THE COMMUNICATIONS FIELD

IT has been the policy of the Bell System to build a telephone plant which would give universal service of the highest possible quality. In building up the nation-wide plant required to give service to the people in all parts of the United States, the solution of the technical problems arising in the business have at all times been undertaken in accordance with the thorough methods of scientific research. The scientific laboratories of the Bell System, which sprang from a tiny work room with but two workers, have grown until they employ 2,800 persons. In these laboratories—the largest industrial laboratories ever devoted to the application of science to human affairs—not only has no effort been spared to develop wire transmission, but also the most careful examination has been made of every other recognized means of transmitting the human voice, especially the radio or wireless telephone. By the development of many different radio methods and systems, and the design and construction of different types of radio equipment during the past decade, the staff of the Bell laboratories has made numerous and very fundamental additions to the knowledge of this method of communication.

In this connection it may be pointed out that the first transmission of speech by means of electromagnetic waves was accomplished by Alexander Graham Bell in 1880 with his so-called radiophone. Instead of employing the long wave lengths with which wireless messages are today transmitted, this device made use of the very short waves of the visible spectrum, a beam of light being varied in intensity in accordance with the variations of the speech waves.

Turning to a consideration of the modern developments of the radio art, it will be recalled that the engineers of the Bell System transmitted speech by wireless telephone from Arlington, Virginia, to Paris and Honolulu in the autumn of 1915, thereby establishing the historic record for American engineers of being first to transmit the voice across the Atlantic Ocean. Furthermore, in transmitting the voice to Honolulu a long-distance record was achieved which has not yet been equaled by others.

The Bell engineers had a notable part in solving the many radio problems which arose during the recent war, and designed many types of radio equipment for the American forces both for communicating with ships and with airplanes.

No commercial uses have yet been made of the company's transoceanic telephone development because of the many practical difficulties which are involved in the application of radio, chief among which are the disturbances due to "static" and other interferences.

More recently, the first two wireless telephone stations available for public use have been erected on the California coast. These stations supply every-day telephone service between the Island of Santa Catalina and the mainland, and are an integral part of the Bell System so that a subscriber on the Island can call any number in Los Angeles, or in fact any number throughout the entire Bell System. A submarine cable would give better and more economical service to the Island than the radio telephone, but manufacturing conditions growing out of the war were such that this cable could not have been obtained within the time desired. In view of this fact, together with the fact that the installation of a wireless system would provide valuable experience regarding the use of the radio telephone in rendering commercial service, the decision was made in favor of the radio system.

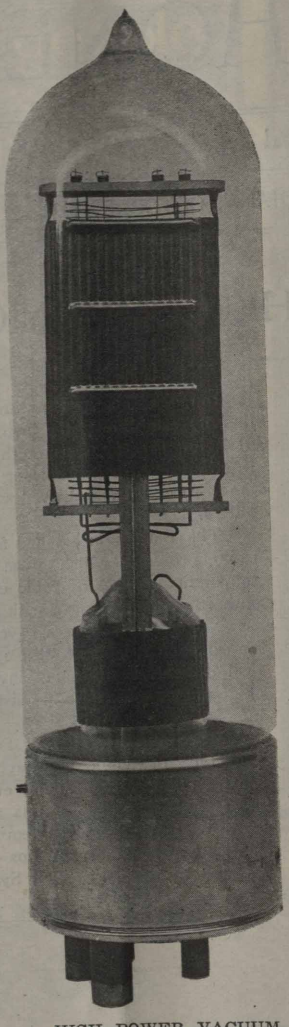
AIRPLANE EQUIPPED WITH RADIO TELEPHONE, SHOWING THE AVIATORS' SOUND-PROOF HELMETS AND TRANSMITTERS

The company has also performed extensive investigations into the matter

of ship-to-shore telephony. For a year past, an experimental equipment has been maintained by the Bell engineers on the Steamships *Gloucester* and *Ontario* in conjunction with their radio stations on the Massachusetts coast and on the New Jersey coast. Utilizing these experimental stations, they have conducted practical scientific investigations into the best methods of maintaining communication between ships at sea and the wire plant of the Bell System throughout the United States.

The progress made in this work is well illustrated by a demonstration given lately in honor of the delegates to the International Communications Conference, during which conversation was exchanged between Catalina in the Pacific Ocean and the *SS. Gloucester* in the Atlantic. Speech was transmitted by radio telephone from the *Gloucester* through the New Jersey station, and thence by wire across the continent to Los Angeles, and thence by radio telephone to Catalina. More recently, apparatus has been developed whereby a single land station can maintain a different two-way conversation with each of three ships at the same time.

Still another achievement fresh in the mind is the joining of the overland wire circuit from Key West to Los Angeles with the new submarine telephone cable to Cuba and with the radio telephone to Catalina, to the end that speech was transmitted between an island in the Atlantic and an island in the Pacific.



HIGH POWER VACUUM TUBE USED IN THE MOST RECENT RADIO INSTALLATIONS.

The extensive experience of the Bell engineers in transoceanic and ship-to-shore radio telephony and in supplying commercial radio telephone service on the Pacific coast, has provided trustworthy data whereby they can judge concerning the practicability of radio in the various fields in which it might be applied. Their studies show that the characteristics of wireless transmission are such as to make it particularly useful as a means of supplementing the wire systems in those instances where, from the nature of the case, it is impossible or impracticable to employ wires.

Thus the broadcasting of information of general interest over land and water is a service which cannot well be rendered by wires and for which radio with its messages carried in all directions at the same time is exactly suited. The broadcast distribution of time signals and weather and market reports to mariners, farmers, and the like, and the simultaneous dissemination over a wide area of important items of news is likely, as time goes on, to become one of the most important uses of radio communication in which both the radio telegraph and telephone will play their respective parts. For these purposes, the fact that the messages can be picked up by all who have proper receiving stations, is a decided advantage.

On the contrary, however, when radio messages are intended only for certain stations, the fact that they spread out in all directions, causing lack of secrecy, is a defect. For the distribution of press dispatches intended only for particular stations, radio could not be employed unless some method of preventing the reading of messages at unauthorized stations is obtained.

In the transmission of news, speed is an essential factor, and while it is not impossible at the present time to put news dispatches in cipher by ordinary methods, the time required for enciphering and deciphering makes these methods objectionable. Accordingly, the Bell research laboratories have worked on the problem of applying to radio telegraphy the quick cipher or secret method of wire telegraphy which their engineers developed and which was used with marked success upon wires by the Signal Corps during the war. It is a secret means of telegraph communication, and while the ciphered message may be heard at all radio stations, it can be interpreted only by those who have the cipher apparatus and key. This instantaneously enciphers the message at the sending end and deciphers it at the receiving end, where it appears immediately in printed page form ready for use. The work done upon this system of secret telegraphy by the engineers of the Bell System promises to be generally available and for the benefit of radio telegraphy.

The Bell engineers have also attacked the problem of privacy in radio telephony and have given an experimental demonstration of a method which they have devised, whereby ordinary receiving stations can hear nothing but unintelligible sounds; yet at all stations equipped with the necessary apparatus and in possession of the requisite operating information, the spoken words can be understood.

Before the advent of radio, there was no very effective means of communicating with ships and other moving stations, and it is by virtue of the inherent characteristic of all radio messages—that they spread out in all directions—that the wireless telegraph has greatly increased the safety of travel at sea, becoming a blessing to the mariner and to those who entrust themselves to his care.

In the future, it is expected that the wireless telephone will also play an important part in this field in which the wireless telegraph is now of inestimable value. As noted above, the developments necessary to this end have been carried well toward completion by the Bell engineers, and when certain problems, largely commercial in their nature which are peculiar to ship-to-shore telephony, are disposed of, the wireless telephone will serve to put ships in communication with the telephone lines on land to the same extent that the Island of Catalina is now connected to these lines.

In addition to its uses in navigation, the wireless telegraph has taken its place beside the submarine cable as a means of transoceanic communication. In this field, the wireless telephone is expected to play its part, for while it is possible to signal by telegraph through the transoceanic submarine cables, it is not possible to talk through them.

The wireless telegraph finds its best field across large bodies of water such as the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans where the only wire communication possible is by means of submarine cables. The rate at which messages may be transmitted over ocean cables is very slow compared with the rate attainable on land cables of the same length. Across the oceans the relative advantages of the cable and the radio are difficult to appraise. Each has advantages over the other, and each has its disadvantages, and each is successfully carrying its share of the international telegraph traffic of the world.

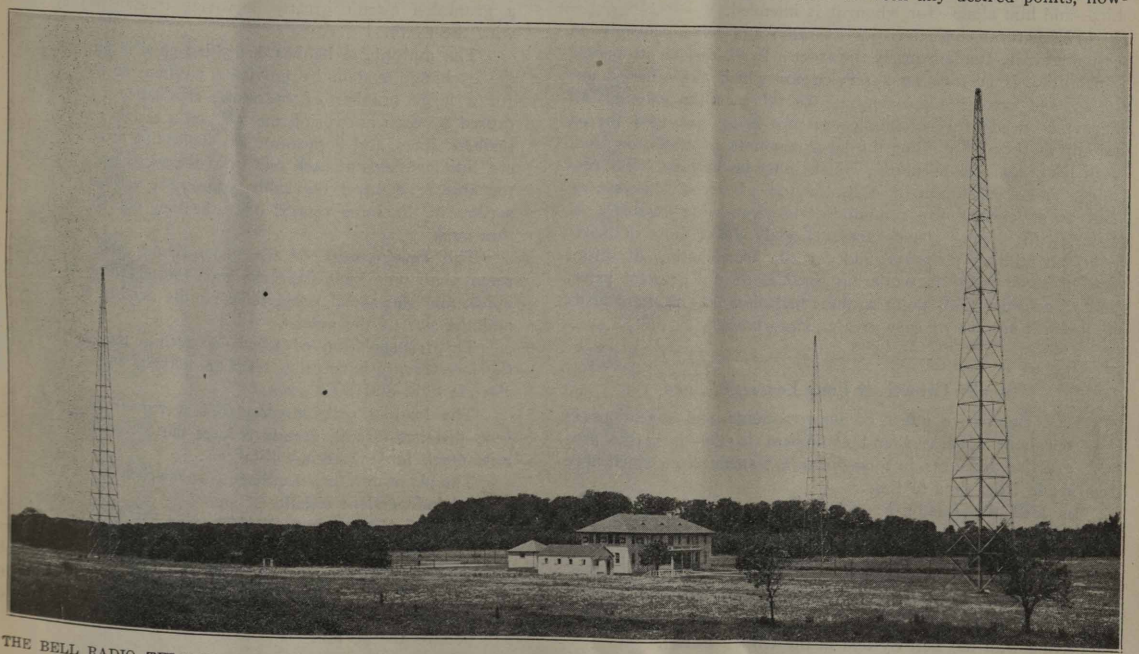
While the radio telegraph does not function as successfully

over large areas of land as over corresponding areas of water, the telegraph wire cable over land is vastly more efficient than is the submarine cable of an equal length. The submarine cable consists of one conductor, whereas the land cable, although less than three inches in diameter, may carry as many as 600 conductors. Such a cable, when constructed and operated in accordance with the latest scientific discoveries, can be made to carry over 5,000 telegraph messages at one time, as compared with only two messages carried at one time by the submarine cable.

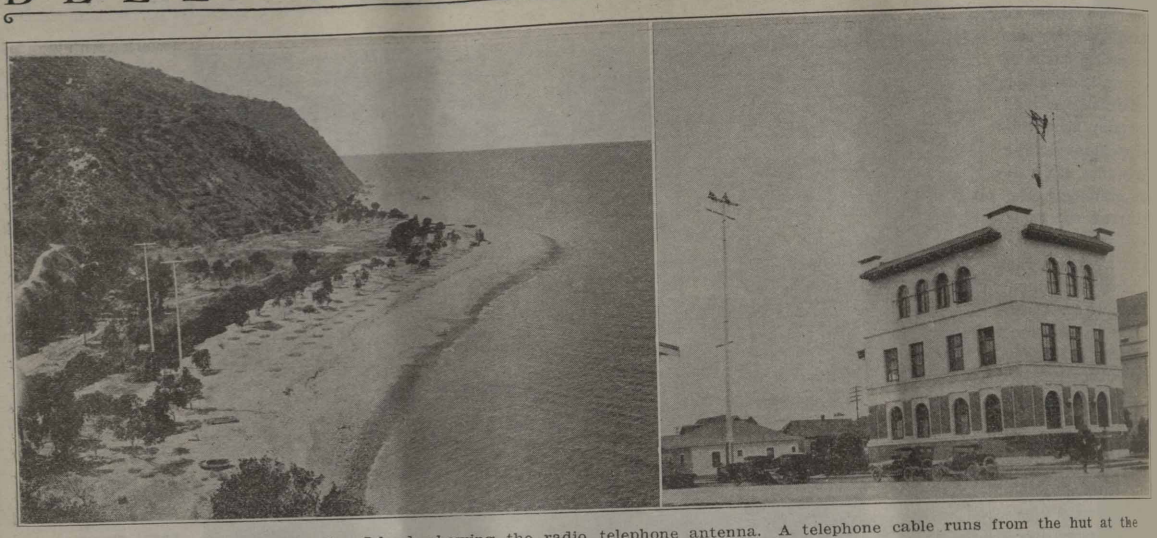
INTERIOR OF DEAL BEACH STATION SHOWING OPERATOR'S DESK IN FOREGROUND, THE TUBE SETS IN BACKGROUND, AND THE ANTENNAE CONNECTIONS ON THE BALCONY.

While the number of land cables may be increased without limit and can carry traffic far in excess of that which ever will be required, the number of messages which radio can carry at one time is distinctly limited due to the fact that each radio message tends to spread out in all directions, thus traveling through the same region in which many other messages are traveling. As has been aptly said, the ether is a universal party line constituting a single conductor which must be used in common by all the world. Although ingenious methods have been devised whereby the number of simultaneous radio messages may be largely increased, the ether can at best carry only a small portion of the total world traffic. The best field of radio is for long-distance transoceanic communication, for broadcasting, for the radio compass and for auxiliary radio fog signals given out by lighthouses, for innumerable military and naval purposes, and for transmitting messages to and from moving stations and between places where wires are not available. When all of these necessary services are fully provided for, the capacity of the ether for conveying messages simultaneously without interference will be taxed to the limit.

Thus the characteristics of radio messages, causing them to spread out over large areas and enabling radio to be of inestimable service in certain fields, stand in the way of its extensive use on land where it is possible to provide wires which are nothing more nor less than pathways for guiding or directing the electric waves in the ether between any desired points, how-



THE BELL RADIO TELEPHONE STATION AT DEAL BEACH, N. J., AT WHICH COMMUNICATION WITH SHIPS IS BEING CONDUCTED.



At left—Pebbly Beach, Catalina Island, showing the radio telephone antenna. A telephone cable runs from the hut at the base of the antenna to the exchange at Avalon, one mile away.
At right—Telephone offices at Long Beach, California, with antenna of the Catalina Island radio telephone installation.

ever numerous they may be or wherever they may be situated. By means of these wire guides, millions upon millions of messages may be carried simultaneously without interference with each other. It has often been said that, had the course of scientific development been reversed so that radio transmission preceded transmission by wire, the discovery that wires can be used to guide the ether waves would be considered one of the marvels of science. By their use, the otherwise uncontrolled ether waves are caused to follow any predetermined pathways, flashing thousands of messages to and fro under our city streets without the slightest interference, each message following its allotted course, whether up through the intricate structure of a thirty-story office building, or out across the plains, under rivers and over mountains, to the far side of the continent, there to be received by him—and him alone—for whom it is intended.

The natural characteristics of radio and wire transmission are, therefore, fundamentally different. Each, due to its unique capabilities, is performing a service for which the other is unsuited, and each is supplementing the other to the end that all important needs for communication are being provided for as rapidly as they arise. For the large amounts of traffic on land, both telegraph and telephone, which must be handled with certainty and a minimum of cost, the use of wires is necessary. But as an agency for communicating over wide stretches of water, with moving conveyances generally, for a host of maritime and military purposes, and for the broadcasting of information, radio today is rendering services of the greatest value, and all considerations point to the conclusion that in these fields its use will become of ever greater importance.

Steady Growth of Long Distance Lines

THE cumulative effect of improvements and inventions in telephone apparatus and equipment is shown in the progressive advances in long-distance transmission which have been made from time to time.

In 1882 the Boston-Providence line, 45 miles long, was opened; in 1884 the New York-Boston line, 235 miles; in 1892 the New York-Chicago line, 900 miles; in 1911 New York-Denver line, 2,100 miles; in 1915 the New York-San Francisco line, 3,400 miles; and in 1921 the world's longest submarine telephone cable was laid between Key West, Florida, and Havana, Cuba, connecting with the Bell System in the United States.

Discoveries That Marked Growth of Telephone Art

IN the two score and more years of telephone history the telephone engineers have overcome one by one the barriers of speech transmission. From the very beginning the progress of the art has been marked by epoch-making advances due to inventions and improvement in apparatus and equipment. Some of the more notable achievements are as follows:

The development of the switchboard without which no interconnecting group of telephones would be possible, which was the beginning of the telephone exchange system.

The discovery of the process of hardening copper wire and its application to telephone circuits, improving transmission and making long distance telephone circuits possible.

The substitution of a pair of wires for a single wire with a grounded circuit greatly improving transmission by contact with the earth.

The multiple switchboard, making possible the expansion of the exchange system by providing positions at the switchboard for a large number of operators, eliminating the disturbances caused by each answering the calls on a certain number of subscribers' lines, and because of the duplication of all the subscribers' line terminals at each section of the switchboard, each operator able to connect the calling subscriber with any other subscriber in the same central office, be they one thousand or ten thousand.

The development of the underground cable, enabling the removal of pole lines from the main thoroughfares of the large cities, and the aerial cable reducing the number of cross arms and the size of the poles.

The transposition of telephone circuits, thereby minimizing the interference with other telephone circuits and of high power electric light and feed wires.

The loading coil, which placed at regular intervals in the long distance circuit, greatly reduces the energy losses and permits much longer talking distance.

The phantom circuit, utilizing two telephone circuits to create a third independent circuit.

Long distance cable of a new type having a range of one thousand miles has been installed and experiments have shown that speech may be transmitted as well through two thousand miles of new-type cables with circuits weighing only 80 pounds to the mile as over the heaviest gage open wire which weighs 870 pounds to the mile.

THRIFT: FROM THE TELEPHONE WORKER'S VIEWPOINT

By W. G. Lytle

FROM time to time someone who has laid by a more or less goodly share of this world's goods gets up and proceeds to tell his less fortunate fellow citizens how he amassed his fortune by the exercise of thrift. In fact, as far back as we have any literature we find proverbs and admonitions warning against recklessness and waste, and pointing out the benefits of being thrifty.

Somewhere along in the development of certain races of mankind in some way the habit of saving has become impressed upon the character of these people, and thriftiness has become a recognized national characteristic. We frequently speak of certain people, such as, the Scotch, the Hollander and the French as being thrifty because this trait became an outstanding characteristic. Conversely it has come to be said of Americans as a nation that we are spendthrifts rather than a thrifty people and that the American traveler, particularly the wealthy globe-trotter, can usually be spotted immediately by his tendency to spend freely on all occasions. Perhaps this is true. In all probability it is true to a greater or lesser extent, and the fact that we have as a nation this tendency towards extravagance can probably be justly cited as one of our weak points, and if as such it is a national characteristic, no doubt it must prevail all through our business, civic and personal life, and I guess we will all admit that to a varying degree the indictment will have to stand.

Leaving out for the purpose of this discussion any further reference to personal extravagance, or national, or civic waste, it is my thought to call attention to the necessity for developing the trait of thriftiness as applied to our work or, in other words, to suggest that we inaugurate a "Thrift Campaign" for the immediate help of our company. Every telephone man and every telephone woman knows that there are so many ways in which waste can occur in the telephone business. You have all, no doubt, read articles from time to time on efficiency, on how to become more efficient in performing our allotted duties and thus be more productive for a given time. That is merely one phase of thriftiness within a corporation, albeit it is one of the big things.

It was recently said in the telephone magazine of one of the associated companies, that five minutes a day each day of the year wasted by 25,000 employees represented almost half a million dollars money lost to that company. The proportion, no doubt, holds good with us, and while there are not 25,000 employees in the Indiana Bell System there are one-fifth that many and $100,000 a year is not to be sniffed at these days.

What Becomes of Our Time?

At different times in my experience I have kept a time chart to see what became of my time during the hours that I was supposed to be working for the telephone company. I found that in spite of what seemed to me to be extreme care that there were intervals between well defined jobs that could not easily be accounted for, for which I could show no productive result. In other words there was time wasted which it was impossible to retrieve because I had not learned so to plan my work as to make every minute return a profit on the investment to my employer. Luckily for me my shortcomings along this line were evidently not as manifest to my immediate superior or perhaps I should not be writing along this line at the present time.

A point to be made in connection with the time element is that this has the most value, because it is what we are paid for, and it behooves all of us to study our methods, to take frequently a general survey of what we are doing or attempting to do, to analyze our ways and correct any tendency to dilatory habits that may be creeping in. No man can judge ability as well as the individual himself if he is really honest with himself and places the debits in the column where they properly belong.

There are other ways, however, in which the company's resources can be wasted by its employees. The telephone company has vast amounts of capi-

STATUS OF AN ACCOUNT UNDER EMPLOYEES' STOCK PLAN DATED MAY 1, 1921

CREDITS APPLIED TO ACCOUNT IN	DEDUCTIONS FROM PAY	INT. CR. AT 8% COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY	TOTAL CREDIT END OF QUARTER		BALANCE DUE END OF QUARTER
			PAYMENTS	INTEREST	
1st Month	$3.00				
2nd "	3.00				
3rd "	3.00	$0.09	$9.00	$0.09	$90.91
4th "	3.00				
5th "	3.00				
6th "	3.00	.27	18.00	.36	81.64
7th "	3.00				
8th "	3.00				
9th "	3.00	.46	27.00	.82	72.18
10th "	3.00				
11th "	3.00				
12th "	3.00	.65	36.00	1.47	62.53
13th "	3.00				
14th "	3.00				
15th "	3.00	.83	45.00	2.30	52.70
16th "	3.00				
17th "	3.00				
18th "	3.00	1.04	54.00	3.34	42.66
19th "	3.00				
20th "	3.00				
21st "	3.00	1.24	63.00	4.58	32.42
22nd "	3.00				
23rd "	3.00				
24th "	3.00	1.44	72.00	6.02	21.98
25th "	3.00				
26th "	3.00				
27th "	3.00	1.65	81.00	7.67	11.33
28th "	3.00				
29th "	3.00				
30th "	3.46	1.87	90.46	9.54	0

The above statement is for an account of ONE share of stock (Purchase Price $100.00 per share). To obtain the status of your account, multiply the items shown for the elapsed number of months since first deduction under your subscription, or subscriptions, by the number of shares covered by such subscription.

tal (dollars and cents) tied up in telephone equipment, material of different kinds, vehicles and tools. In the course of a year's time the company buys thousands of gallons of gasoline and oil for the operation of its motor equipment. Not long ago I happened to observe a company truck standing in the street with the driver curled up in the seat apparently waiting for the rest of the gang or perhaps for a load of material, and while the driver was resting comfortably the motor was chugging away at a great many revolutions per minute, burning up oil and gasoline from which there could be no possible benefit derived. I do not know how long the truck stood with the motor running because I merely observed the fact while passing by.

Save Oil and Gasoline

That occurrence led to the thought that if all our trucks and passenger vehicles in the company's territory were allowed to stand with the motor running even though for but a few minutes a day, in a year's time the loss from wasted gasoline and oil together with wear and tear on the machine would be a very considerable sum, in fact it would not be very difficult to calculate what this would amount to. But you all get the point, I believe. The company is paying that driver to drive that truck to the best of his ability which means caution to prevent accident or damage to other property for which the company might be liable, to prevent damage to its own property, care in the operation of the vehicle itself so that it will last the maximum period before necessary to be overhauled or replaced, economy in the use of supplies, such as gasoline, oil, grease, or whatever else may be required for the operation of the machine, in such a way that the greatest mileage will be gotten from a given supply of material. I think you will agree that with these conditions it certainly was the job of that truck driver to shut off his motor when he stopped his machine if he expected to stand for any length of time and start it up again when he was ready to go rather than to curl up on the seat and let the motor run in lieu of the little muscular energy which would be required to start the motor.

The saving each day by all the installers and construction men throughout the state of the material which is lost or damaged through carelessness in a year's time will amount up into a considerable sum. The economical use of stationery, carbon paper, pencils and pens, and all the various office accessories during the same period of time will cut down the supply account considerably. Careful work by the toll recorders, toll operators, or by the line and switching operators in the use of toll tickets, although this is a very small item, will be justified by some saving to the company in the quantity required for its toll operation.

However there are other ways besides the saving of material and supplies in which our thrifty traits of character can be further developed. The care with which we do our work, the thought that we put on the different subjects that come to our attention, the speed and dexterity with which the "A" board or the "B" board operators handle local calls, the care with which the toll recorders note the details as they are given by the calling subscriber, the skill with which the line operator performs her duties in completing the recorded calls, the economical use of the toll circuits placed at the disposal of the line or switching operator, all reflect themselves either as waste or as economy and have a direct relation to the profitable or unprofitable showing upon the company's books at the close of its fiscal year. The skill with which the construction gang or the installers or the switchboard maintenance men perform their work determines the amount of time and likewise the cost in dollars to the company for their services and they, too, share with the local operators, toll operators, clerks and executives, the responsibility for conserving and avoiding waste wherever possible. The list might be prolonged indefinitely but, I believe, these few examples illustrate the tremendous opportunity that confronts us all to develop thriftiness in using the company's property and that is the purpose of this article.

Our Situation Demands Economy

The old saying that "A penny saved is a penny earned" was never more true than at the present time, and when this is considered particularly with reference to the financial situation of our company at this time, it must surely impress everyone who really is interested in the welfare of the organization of which he is a member and whose prosperity depends upon the prosperity of his employer, with a sense of strict responsibility and accountability. Now if along with this sense of responsibility and accountability we all become enthused with a determination to put the job over in 100 per cent fashion, the result can hardly be in doubt.

Now let's all get together, pull together and concentrate on the saving of the small items. We can safely trust the handling of the big problems to our general officers. We of the rank and file are charged with the details. Let's watch the details. Plug the small leaks like the small boy did when he stuck his hand in the hole in the dike through which the water of the ocean were threatening to flood Holland, and we will all have the feeling of satisfaction that comes with the knowledge of duty well performed.

The Peruiad

Canto VI

TO THE READERS OF THE BELL NEWS:

On the evening of September 2nd the employees of the three departments at Peru and Logansport exchanges enjoyed a good time at Peru's City Park. You should have seen John A. Phillips carve watermelon. Boy, he sure does know how to cut himself a good big slice, he had his ears tied back and, man, oh! man, how he went for it. Dorse Elshire attended the feed in a bathing suit for he heard that we were to have a prize for the one who could eat a watermelon the fastest.

After everyone had eaten all the watermelon they could hold John Phillips and Ez Owings opened a keg of ice cream. Ez was the busiest of the two for he was accused of giving bigger dishes than Jap.

Marcus Blinn, our Manager, forgot it was time to discard straw hats and wore his to the party, causing very much disturbance. In the first place Ez Owings was injured all on account of that Straw Hat for in showing how high he could kick Tubby Fagan was holding the hat and both of his feet came out from under him setting him down so hard that his wife tells us that he has had to sit on a cushion at home. Sam-u-well Colby, in making an attempt to get the hat away from Mr. Blinn, was presented with a dish of ice cream by Mr. Blinn right slap in the face, and, believe me, it was some slap for Sam had to dig cream out of his eyes, ears, nose and and then swallowed what went in his mouth.

Charles Yeaman was rather quiet for some reason or other, don't know why unless he ate so much watermelon. Harry and Ralph Campbell were there in all their glory, but rather quiet. We haven't been able to find out why, but never mind, we will know some day. Tubby Fagan danced in the pavilion most of the time and behaved very well except when he put ice down Mrs. Blinn's back, causing her to roll Mr. Blinn over a table for not removing the ice. Blackie Black showed that he didn't know real harmony when he hears it for when Marcus Blinn, "Irish" Castell and Ez Owings sang some songs for the entertainment of the gang, Blackie laid down and howled, actually howled.

At midnight when the park closed every one was tired but happy and declared the party a complete success. Hope they have another party thus providing another chance for

Your very much abused Co-Worker.

—I

RECORD OF THE INDIANA BELL BASEBALL CLUB

Took Honors in City League and Won Amateur Championship of Indianapolis Second Time—Played in Cleveland in National Series

The following is a final report, to the employees and fans of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, of the activities and achievements of the Indiana Bell Baseball Club of Indianapolis, for the season of 1921, which has been compiled from the club's official records.

MARTIN J. LUICHINGER,
Sec'y, I. B. B. B. C.

ONCE more the Indiana Bell Baseball Club has attracted attention from all corners of the state from the manner in which they have battled their way to the high honors of being city champions of Indianapolis. This makes the second time we have captured this honor within three years. In 1919 the Indiana Bell Club, under the stern leadership of "Bob" Berryhill, went through the entire season without a defeat chalked up against them, but were defeated in the first round of the national amateur championship series, losing two out of three games to the Flint (Michigan) Club. In 1920 we were victorious in capturing the City League pennant again, but were defeated by the Premier Motor Car Company in the final round of the city championship play. The season of 1921 has been one of the most exciting, and nerve wrecking seasons, especially for the fans, that we have ever gone through, it being the hardest fought and most contested race Indianapolis has ever witnessed in the amateur field, which was all due to the fighting opposition constantly being encountered. During the fifteen game schedule of the City League, on three different occasions we were forced to go extra innings in order to win, two of which were eleven innings and one ten inning game, also one game ending in an 8 to 8 tie, the game being called on account of darkness. On May 14th in a game with the Selmier Towell Company's Club, our club pulled off a very rare stunt when they executed a perfect triple play. It came in the ninth after the first two Selmier men were safe on infield blows, then with the hit and run on, the third batter drove a terrific liner at Bishop, who made a nice one-handed catch and tossed the ball to Bearry, covering second, who in turn completed the play by firing the ball to McConaha on first. On June 25th the club struck a real snag when they met the only defeat of the regular league season at the hands of the Fairbanks-Morse outfit. We were let down by a 9 to 0 count, our heavy stickers being completely helpless before the curves of Elmer Brown, formerly of the Brooklyn National League Club. The game that decided things was the one played with the Midwest Engineering Company on July 16th, when in the first game of a scheduled double-header we were facing a 11 to 8 score against us. The necessary 4 runs required to win this game were put over in fine style in the ninth after two were out. After this game everything was easy sailing until we met the Fairbanks-Morse gang again on July 30th where we called on our pitching ace, Rex Dawson, who turned them back 3 to 1.

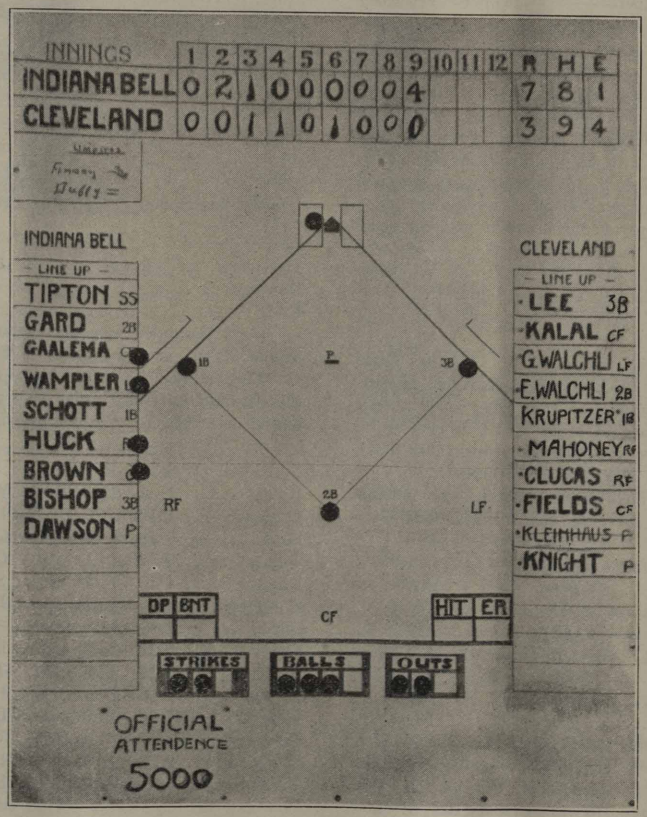
Win City Title

Immediately upon closing the regular City League season, the city series was opened and on August 27th the Indiana Bell and Brookside I. O. O. F.'s fought it out for the city title, which was decided by a 5 to 2 count, the I. O. O. F.'s going down before their superiors, the Indiana Bell Telephone boys.

Play in Cleveland

On the following Thursday, September 1st, the Bell club left Indianapolis for Cleveland, to start the first round of the national series, on Saturday, September 3rd. While in Cleveland, the members of our club were guests of Ohio Bell Telephone Company, and from all reports they were treated royally with auto rides around the city, theater parties and a banquet on the program. On Saturday, September 3rd, the Indiana Bell met the National Acme's City Champions of Cleveland, as per schedule, and trimmed them 7 to 3, in the first game of a three-game series. On Saturday, September 10th, Cleveland journeyed to Indianapolis to try and get even with us, which they did by handing us a double trimming, 5 to 2 in eleven innings, and 7 to 2 in seven innings (called on account of darkness), thus eliminating us in the national series.

It seemed as though our club had dropped into a batting slump which was mostly responsible for our defeat at the hands of Cleveland, with the exception of a few misplays which came just at the wrong time. The breaks go a far way in a short series, and Cleveland got them.



SCORE BOARD ON WHICH PLAYS WERE RECORDED IN INDIANAPOLIS AS FAST AS MADE IN CLEVELAND.

tal (dollars and cents) tied up in telephone equipment, material of different kinds, vehicles and tools. In the course of a year's time the company buys thousands of gallons of gasoline and oil for the operation of its motor equipment. Not long ago I happened to observe a company truck standing in the street with the driver curled up in the seat apparently waiting for the rest of the gang or perhaps for a load of material, and while the driver was resting comfortably the motor was chugging away at a great many revolutions per minute, burning up oil and gasoline from which there could be no possible benefit derived. I do not know how long the truck stood with the motor running because I merely observed the fact while passing by.

Save Oil and Gasoline

That occurrence led to the thought that if all our trucks and passenger vehicles in the company's territory were allowed to stand with the motor running even though for but a few minutes a day, in a year's time the loss from wasted gasoline and oil together with wear and tear on the machine would be a very considerable sum, in fact it would not be very difficult to calculate what this would amount to. But you all get the point, I believe. The company is paying that driver to drive that truck to the best of his ability which means caution to prevent accident or damage to other property for which the company might be liable, to prevent damage to its own property, care in the operation of the vehicle itself so that it will last the maximum period before necessary to be overhauled or replaced, economy in the use of supplies, such as gasoline, oil, grease, or whatever else may be required for the operation of the machine, in such a way that the greatest mileage will be gotten from a given supply of material. I think you will agree that with these conditions it certainly was the job of that truck driver to shut off his motor when he stopped his machine if he expected to stand for any length of time and start it up again when he was ready to go rather than to curl up on the seat and let the motor run in lieu of the little muscular energy which would be required to start the motor.

The saving each day by all the installers and construction men throughout the state of the material which is lost or damaged through carelessness in a year's time will amount up into a considerable sum. The economical use of stationery, carbon paper, pencils and pens, and all the various office accessories during the same period of time will cut down the supply account considerably. Careful work by the toll recorders, toll operators, or by the line and switching operators in the use of toll tickets, although this is a very small item, will be justified by some saving to the company in the quantity required for its toll operation.

However there are other ways besides the saving of material and supplies in which our thrifty traits of character can be further developed. The care with which we do our work, the thought that we put on the different subjects that come to our attention, the speed and dexterity with which the "A" board or the "B" board operators handle local calls, the care with which the toll recorders note the details as they are given by the calling subscriber, the skill with which the line operator performs her duties in completing the recorded calls, the economical use of the toll circuits placed at the disposal of the line or switching operator, all reflect themselves either as waste or as economy and have a direct relation to the profitable or unprofitable showing upon the company's books at the close of its fiscal year. The skill with which the construction gang or the installers or the switchboard maintenance men perform their work determines the amount of time and likewise the cost in dollars to the company for their services and they, too, share with the local operators, toll operators, clerks and executives, the responsibility for conserving and avoiding waste wherever possible. The list might be prolonged indefinitely but, I believe, these few examples illustrate the tremendous opportunity that confronts us all to develop thriftiness in using the company's property and that is the purpose of this article.

Our Situation Demands Economy

The old saying that "A penny saved is a penny earned" was never more true than at the present time, and when this is considered particularly with reference to the financial situation of our company at this time, it must surely impress everyone who really is interested in the welfare of the organization of which he is a member and whose prosperity depends upon the prosperity of his employer, with a sense of strict responsibility and accountability. Now if along with this sense of responsibility and accountability we all become enthused with a determination to put the job over in 100 per cent fashion, the result can hardly be in doubt.

Now let's all get together, pull together and concentrate on the saving of the small items. We can safely trust the handling of the big problems to our general officers. We of the rank and file are charged with the details. Let's watch the details. Plug the small leaks like the small boy did when he stuck his hand in the hole in the dike through which the water of the ocean were threatening to flood Holland, and we will all have the feeling of satisfaction that comes with the knowledge of duty well performed.

The Peruiad

Canto VI

TO THE READERS OF THE BELL NEWS:

On the evening of September 2nd the employees of the three departments at Peru and Logansport exchanges enjoyed a good time at Peru's City Park. You should have seen John A. Phillips carve watermelon. Boy, he sure does know how to cut himself a good big slice, he had his ears tied back and, man, oh! man, how he went for it. Dorse Elshire attended the feed in a bathing suit for he heard that we were to have a prize for the one who could eat a watermelon the fastest.

After everyone had eaten all the watermelon they could hold John Phillips and Ez Owings opened a keg of ice cream. Ez was the busiest of the two for he was accused of giving bigger dishes than Jap.

Marcus Blinn, our Manager, forgot it was time to discard straw hats and wore his to the party, causing very much disturbance. In the first place Ez Owings was injured all on account of that Straw Hat for in showing how high he could kick Tubby Fagan was holding the hat and both of his feet came out from under him setting him down so hard that his wife tells us that he has had to sit on a cushion at home. Sam-u-well Colby, in making an attempt to get the hat away from Mr. Blinn, was presented with a dish of ice cream by Mr. Blinn right slap in the face, and, believe me, it was some slap for Sam had to dig cream out of his eyes, ears, nose and and then swallowed what went in his mouth.

Charles Yeaman was rather quiet for some reason or other, don't know why unless he ate so much watermelon. Harry and Ralph Campbell were there in all their glory, but rather quiet. We haven't been able to find out why, but never mind, we will know some day. Tubby Fagan danced in the pavilion most of the time and behaved very well except when he put ice down Mrs. Blinn's back, causing her to roll Mr. Blinn over a table for not removing the ice. Blackie Black showed that he didn't know real harmony when he hears it for when Marcus Blinn, "Irish" Castell and Ez Owings sang some songs for the entertainment of the gang, Blackie laid down and howled, actually howled.

At midnight when the park closed every one was tired but happy and declared the party a complete success. Hope they have another party thus providing another chance for

Your very much abused Co-Worker.

RECORD OF THE INDIANA BELL BASEBALL CLUB

Took Honors in City League and Won Amateur Championship of Indianapolis Second Time—Played in Cleveland in National Series

The following is a final report, to the employees and fans of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, of the activities and achievements of the Indiana Bell Baseball Club of Indianapolis, for the season of 1921, which has been compiled from the club's official records.

MARTIN J. LUICHINGER,
Sec'y, I. B. B. B. C.

ONCE more the Indiana Bell Baseball Club has attracted attention from all corners of the state from the manner in which they have battled their way to the high honors of being city champions of Indianapolis. This makes the second time we have captured this honor within three years. In 1919 the Indiana Bell Club, under the stern leadership of "Bob" Berryhill, went through the entire season without a defeat chalked up against them, but were defeated in the first round of the national amateur championship series, losing two out of three games to the Flint (Michigan) Club. In 1920 we were victorious in capturing the City League pennant again, but were defeated by the Premier Motor Car Company in the final round of the city championship play. The season of 1921 has been one of the most exciting, and nerve wrecking seasons, especially for the fans, that we have ever gone through, it being the hardest fought and most contested race Indianapolis has ever witnessed in the amateur field, which was all due to the fighting opposition constantly being encountered. During the fifteen game schedule of the City League, on three different occasions we were forced to go extra innings in order to win, two of which were eleven innings and one ten inning game, also one game ending in an 8 to 8 tie, the game being called on account of darkness. On May 14th in a game with the Selmier Towell Company's Club, our club pulled off a very rare stunt when they executed a perfect triple play. It came in the ninth after the first two Selmier men were safe on infield blows, then with the hit and run on, the third batter drove a terrific liner at Bishop, who made a nice one-handed catch and tossed the ball to Bearry, covering second, who in turn completed the play by firing the ball to McConaha on first. On June 25th the club struck a real snag when they met the only defeat of the regular league season at the hands of the Fairbanks-Morse outfit. We were let down by a 9 to 0 count, our heavy stickers being completely helpless before the curves of Elmer Brown, formerly of the Brooklyn National League Club. The game that decided things was the one played with the Midwest Engineering Company on July 16th, when in the first game of a scheduled double-header we were facing a 11 to 8 score against us. The necessary 4 runs required to win this game were put over in fine style in the ninth after two were out. After this game everything was easy sailing until we met the Fairbanks-Morse gang again on July 30th where we called on our pitching ace, Rex Dawson, who turned them back 3 to 1.

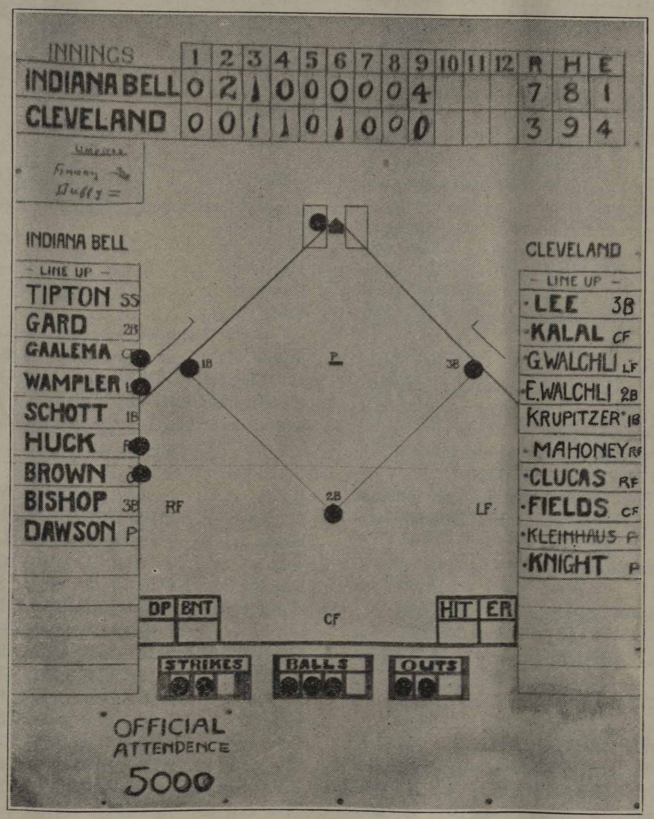
Win City Title

Immediately upon closing the regular City League season, the city series was opened and on August 27th the Indiana Bell and Brookside I. O. O. F.'s fought it out for the city title, which was decided by a 5 to 2 count, the I. O. O. F.'s going down before their superiors, the Indiana Bell Telephone boys.

Play in Cleveland

On the following Thursday, September 1st, the Bell club left Indianapolis for Cleveland, to start the first round of the national series, on Saturday, September 3rd. While in Cleveland, the members of our club were guests of Ohio Bell Telephone Company, and from all reports they were treated royally with auto rides around the city, theater parties and a banquet on the program. On Saturday, September 3rd, the Indiana Bell met the National Acme's City Champions of Cleveland, as per schedule, and trimmed them 7 to 3, in the first game of a three-game series. On Saturday, September 10th, Cleveland journeyed to Indianapolis to try and get even with us, which they did by handing us a double trimming, 5 to 2 in eleven innings, and 7 to 2 in seven innings (called on account of darkness), thus eliminating us in the national series.

It seemed as though our club had dropped into a batting slump which was mostly responsible for our defeat at the hands of Cleveland, with the exception of a few misplays which came just at the wrong time. The breaks go a far way in a short series, and Cleveland got them.



SCORE BOARD ON WHICH PLAYS WERE RECORDED IN INDIANAPOLIS AS FAST AS MADE IN CLEVELAND.

VICTORIOUS TEAM OF THE INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Left to right—Avery, P.; Schott, 1B; Cobb, Utility; Gard, 2B; Dawson, P.; Huckleberry, R.F.; Gaalema, C.F.; More, Manager; Wampler, L.F.; Tipton, S.S.; Hand, P.; Brown, C.; Bolds, C.; Bishop, 3B.

A comparison of the averages for the regular league season and the city and inter-city series, shows the club fell down somewhat with the stick, for they only hit .212 in the city and inter-city series, as against .334 during the regular league season.

A study of the efficiency of the offensive, is shown in the following aable:

	Hits per Run	Hits per Inning	Runs per Inning	Efficiency per cent
League games	1.34	1.35	1.015	74.8
Series games	1.84	.733	.4	54.6

The above tends to show that during the series games we did not get our hits, when hits meant runs.

While the club was in Cleveland, the employees and fans at Indianapolis were supplied with all the thrills of the game, when Cleveland was defeated 7 to 3. A baseball board designed to show the plays of the game was installed in the old automatic building. In order to operate the board it was necessary to receive an account of the game, play by play, which was handled over a special wire arranged for by Frank Wampler, vice president and general manager of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, who, with F. F. Davis, accompanied the club to Cleveland.

The Indiana Bell Club, city champions of 1921, has made the best showing of any amateur club ever to represent Indianapolis, in the national amateur series. They have made a very creditable showing, which we are all proud of. Our club is the only one that has captured two city championships (1919-1921) and we are going out strong in 1922 to make it three.

The following shows the final league standing—the Indiana Bell Club batting and fielding averages, also the individual batting averages.

League Standing (Final)

	Won	*Lost*	*Pct.*
Indiana Bell	14	1	.933
Fairbanks Morse	12	3	.800
Midwest Engine	8	7	.533
Printers' Union	7	8	.466
Selmier Towel	3	12	.200
C. M. B.'s.....	3	12	.200

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Ind. Bell Club Batting average.....	15	544	137	183	.334

	G	DP	TP	PO	A	E	Pct.
Ind. Bell Club Fielding average.	15	12	1	405	192	31	.935

	Games	AB	R	H	Avg.
Gaalema	4	10	6	7	.700
Tipton	4	15	6	7	.467
Bolds	6	24	7	11	.458
Wampler	15	62	20	28	.452
Luichinger	5	12	4	5	.417
Miller	1	5	1	2	.409
Larr	8	39	10	14	.359
More	11	50	8	17	.340
Schott	10	48	10	16	.334
Brown	10	41	7	13	.317
Huckleberry	13	60	10	19	.316
McConaha	7	19	4	6	.315
Bishop	14	50	14	15	.300
Hand	8	28	4	8	.276
Gard	14	47	18	12	.256
Cobb	4	14	2	3	.214
Stevenson	4	19	2	4	.211
Avery	6	26	3	5	.193
Bearry	3	11	1	2	.184
McGechee	2	6	0	1	.166
Dawson	1	3	0	0	.000
Kelly	1	1	0	0	.000

Fred Wampler was the leading sticker during the regular league season, carrying an average of .452 for fifteen games.

The following is a condensed account of the players during the city and inter-city series, showing the individual fielding and batting averages for the five games played.

BATTING

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Bolds 1	2	0	1	.500	
Brown 4	12	2	5	.417	
Huck 5	18	3	6	.333	
Tipton 5	17	2	5	.294	
Dawson 4	13	0	3	.230	
Wampler 5	20	2	4	.200	
Gard 5	15	4	3	.200	
Schott 5	22	3	4	.181	
Gaalema 5	15	2	2	.133	
Bishop 5	15	0	0	.000	
Hand 1	3	0	0	.000	
Cobb 1	2	0	0	.000	
W. More 2	3	0	0	.000	
F. More 1	0	0	0	.000	

FIELDING

	G	PO	A	E	Pct.
Wampler 5	11	1	0	1.000	
Huck 5	5	1	0	1.000	
Gaalema 5	4	1	0	1.000	
Cobb 1	0	2	0	1.000	
Schott 5	70	5	4	.950	
Dawson 4	1	14	1	.938	
Gard 5	10	25	3	.921	
Brown 4	21	5	3	.896	
Tipton 5	7	13	3	.870	
Bishop 5	6	13	3	.863	
Bolds 1	0	2	1	.666	
W. More 2	0	0	0	.000	
Hand 1	0	0	0	.000	
F. More 1	0	0	0	.000	

	G	AB	R	H	Avg.
Team batting average.....	5	157	18	33	.212

	G	PO	A	E	Avg.
Team fielding average.....	5	135	82	18	.923

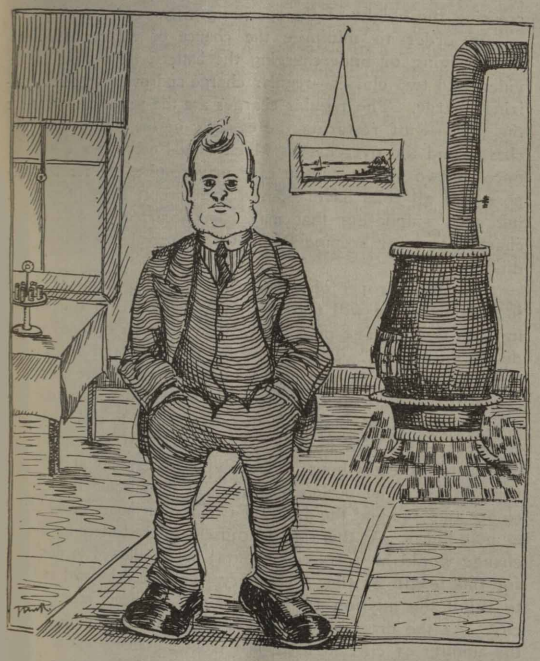
LUCKY STRIKES

By W. M. K.

Contributions for this column are invited. They should be sent to W. M. Kendrick, Indianapolis.

Answer to last month's picture puzzle—A. B. Porter.

—



THE FAMILY ALBUM.

This month, my friends, is B. R. Nett,
A bird that's liked, that you can bet!
By all the men, and women, too,
From Vincennes South, North to Peru.

Now Barney is not tall and slim,
But short and round, I'd say of him,
But tall and thin or short and fat,
He's quite some guy, depend on that.

He takes things easy, as easy goes,
But what goes on, friend Barney knows.
He pokes along, at an average pace,
And looks ahead with a poker face.

He don't get mad except at times,
But when he does, he don't say rhymes,
He uses words that a child could get,
Does my little round friend, A. S. Barnett.

—

Bill Shafer, after having defended the honor of his company, was put out of the ball park by a real cop, as was also his opponent. Fists and pop bottles were used.

And Taylor returned from his vacation in northern Wisconsin with something growing on his upper lip. As was said, it looked like a football game, eleven on each side.

And then there's Eddie Bonds, who grew a sweet potato in his back yard so big that he had to take it up in pieces. Eleven feet long, so Ed or some one else said.

Some one sent this in:

"Have you Blinn in Peru?"

"No, but I've been in Disposed."

—

OCTOBER PICTURE PUZZLE.

No clue, except that he owns a Ford. Just guess.

—

News Items

Louise Van Evera, South Bend, spent a vacation of two weeks touring with an Uncle Tom's Cabin company. Miss Van Evera played the role of Little Eva.

Robert Johnson has a new baby in the household this month. Who's next?

Paul Higman was in town again yesterday.

WHO IS IT?

Vincennes Employees and Guests Enjoy Water Melon Feast

ON August 17th the employees and their families, of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company of Vincennes, gave a watermelon feast at Harmony Park. This park is noted as one of the best amusement places in southern Indiana. It is equipped for the enjoyment of the children as well as the grown-ups.

The out-of-town guests who participated in this feast were as follows: Z. W. Leach, E. L. Hamlin, D. H. Whitham, L. E. Freeman, H. M. Guthrie, E. W. Lindsey, W. M. Kendrick, John Goulding, Indianapolis; Robert McDonald and family, Spencer; Fred Shoemaker, Bloomington; Dalton Wallen, Bedford; G. W. Dyke, E. S. Denny, R. E. Lemon, Bob Fidlar, Jack A. Cruser, Washington.

After enjoying the feast of watermelon, ice cream and cake and other good things, the evening was spent in playing horse-shoe, walking the rope, shooting the chutes, swinging, dancing, etc. The prize for walking the rope was captured by E. L. Hamlin. This was a daring feat. On the first two attempts he hit the ground, but as the distance was only 250 feet(?) he escaped injury. On the third attempt however, he reached the other end of the rope, a distance of 1,300 feet(?) without accident.

The credit for being the best horse-shoe pitcher belongs to George Dyke. Dyke says the secret in pitching horse-shoes is in knowing which eye to close.

To Mr. Whitham belongs the glory for being the most graceful dancer. When it comes to entertaining the girls Whit sure is right there.

When the strains of the music died away at eleven o'clock all felt that they had enjoyed a most wonderful evening, and are looking forward to another outing next year when watermelons are ready to stir off.

Ever Thusly

Man starts at morn to catch the fish
That always gets away,
But he brings back the same old lie
To end his fishing day.

—*Houston Chronicle*, in "Topics of the Day" Film.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF STORAGE BATTERIES

By D. D. Sandefer, Battery Inspector, Indianapolis

ONE of the most important subjects today in connection with the telephone industry is storage batteries. Its principles were discovered in 1801 but practically nothing further was done until 1860 when Gaston Plante constructed a storage cell consisting of two lead plates immersed in dilute sulphuric acid. By repeatedly reversing the charging current, Plante was able to increase the coating of active material sufficiently to produce a storage cell that compared favorably with any cell made today.

It required several months to make the cell and was very wasteful of electrical energy.

From that time a great many experiments were carried on and in the year 1881 the storage battery became a commercial product.

With its introduction it has given to the public one of the greatest public utilities of today, the telephone system, making possible the wonderful development of the manual multiple switchboard and the automatic systems.

Today the Bell System has in the United States 12,000,000 stations, behind which stands this ever ready servant, the storage battery, ready at any moment to serve a restless public.

In the majority of cases the storage battery receives the least amount of attention. It is true that it will give service under numerous abuses, but if not properly cared for the prime object of its usefulness is lost—ample reserve capacity in the absence of all other sources of power.

The object of this paper is to better acquaint you with its care and operation; whereby careful observation and by following certain rules necessary for proper charging and discharging, you not only reduce the cost of maintenance but you also extend its life and usefulness over a long period of time. When we speak of charging the battery it does not mean that electricity is stored in the cell or resided in the electrodes, it means that chemical condition of the elements is such that they form an active voltaic cell. A charged cell then is one in which the active material of the positive plates is lead peroxide and that of the negative is sponge lead. A discharged cell is one in which the active material on each plate has been converted into lead sulphate. During discharge some of the acid in the electrolyte combines with the lead of the negative plates and the lead peroxide of the positive plates to form this lead sulphate, and this action lowers the specific gravity; during charge these actions are reversed driving the acid from the plates thereby increasing the height of the specific gravity.

In order to minimize the chance of either continuously overcharging or undercharging the battery, the charges are divided into two classes—regular charge and overcharge or equalizing charge. The regular charges are the periodic charges for the purpose of restoring the capacity of the battery after discharge and the overcharges which should occur once a week or once in two weeks as the case may require, are for the purpose that all cells have received their proper charge for reducing such sulphating that may have occurred on cells undercharged and for keeping the plates in general in a healthy condition.

To make proper observation as to the regulation of charging batteries, we will take for an example a G 21 type battery in G 45 tanks. The pilot cell in this battery is equipped with a displacement tank. This tank is for the purpose of disposing of a certain amount of acid in order that you may secure the proper range in specific gravity. The range in this particular battery is thirty-eight points, that is from fully charged to completely discharged. This size battery has a capacity of 200 amperes on discharge for eight hours, thereby giving a capacity of 1,600 ampere hours. The peak exchange load then would reach about eighty amperes and the drain for twenty-four hours would be 800 ampere hours. At this rate the capacity of the battery for the exchange would be forty-eight hours; but if allowed to discharge for this length of time the battery would be exhausted and fail to fulfill the mission for which it was intended, reserve capacity. As the drop in specific gravity is in direct proportion to the amount of current used then from the above figures thirty-eight points range in specific gravity for 1,600 ampere hours, then for 800 ampere hours used for the exchange load for twenty-four hours the drop would be one half and would show nineteen points below the equalizing charge, in other words on

Table Showing Employees with a Service Record of Twenty-Five to Thirty Years in August, 1921

Name.	Occupation.	Location.	Net Term of Employment.	Date of First Telephone Service.
James L. Wells	Line Foreman	Indianapolis	29 yrs. 11 mo.	Sept., 1891
Henry C. Mowwe	Clerk	Indianapolis	29 yrs. 5 mo.	Mar., 1892
Julianna Rentschler	Operator	Ft. Wayne	28 yrs. 11 mo.	Sept., *1890
Edgar T. Bonds	Manager	South Bend	27 yrs. 11 mo.	Sept., 1893
M. C. Setter	Supervisor of Supplies	Indianapolis	27 yrs. 7 mo.	Jan., 1894
Diod Finical	Manager	Vincennes	27 yrs. 3 mo.	May, 1894
Arthur Chafee	Wire Chief	Shelbyville	27 yrs. 1 mo.	July, **1891
Herman S. Post	Toll Line Repairman	Terre Haute	27 yrs. 1 mo.	July, 1894
Frank W. Pumphrey	C. O. Repairman	Indianapolis	25 yrs. 11 mo.	Sept., 1895
Anna M. Smith	Chief Operator	New Albany	25 yrs. 7 mo.	Jan., 1896
William R. Hirst	Leave of Absence		25 yrs. 4 mo.	April, 1896
William B. Thomas	Supv. of Bldg. & Motor Vehic.	Indianapolis	25 yrs. 4 mo.	April, 1896
Cove L. Knipple	Manager	Huntington	25 yrs. 4 mo.	Aug. 1896

* Out of service two years
** Out of service three years

our equalizing charge the specific gravity would reach the value of 1.205 then at the end of the twenty-four hours the specific gravity should read 1.186. When this point is reached or a value near this figure the regular charge should be started. This battery will require charging daily and an equalizing charge once a week, but should the exchange load be reduced one half for the twenty-four hours it would be necessary to charge three days in the week and the equalizing charge should be made every two weeks. This rule will apply to any size battery that you may have under your supervision and you may secure the range for the various types and sizes by consulting the A. T. & T. Co.'s Specification No. 3750, a copy of which your regular battery attendant should possess. To keep this battery in a healthy condition and to reduce the cost of maintenance to a minimum you must follow these rules: continue your equalizing charge at the normal charging rate of the battery until you have secured five fifteen-minute readings that show no further rise in specific gravity or voltage; when this point is reached your equalizing charge is complete.

When the specific gravity has dropped from fifteen to twenty points below the equalizing charge, start the regular charge and continue until the value of the specific gravity reaches five points below the preceding equalizing charge; this completes the regular charge.

To prove to you the effects of overcharge, I wish to give to you an example of a battery which came to my notice recently. This battery is of the E type containing seven plates with a charging rate of fifteen ampere or 120 ampere hour capacity. The exchange load for twenty-four hours was forty ampere, giving a reserve of seventy-two hours. At this rate the charging should have been given each alternate day, but instead of making the proper estimate as to the amount of current required, the battery was operated like this: The charge was started at eight o'clock in the morning and continued until four in the afternoon, charging most of the time at the rate in excess of the current required to operate the battery. The charge was carried on daily at this rate for a period of at least three years, at the end of which time it was necessary to renew the battery. Had the above rules which I have mentioned been followed in charging, the battery would have given more years of service, whereby it was exhausted in a period of three years; this being the effect of an overcharge.

Another instance in which the battery was seemingly charged at its proper rate and the proper equalizing charge given but after a few years of service it was shown that the capacity was very low and it was found upon examination that one cell was completely exhausted. In this case the trouble was due to undercharge, this cell being weaker than the remainder failed to receive the proper charge. This battery was undercharged but it could be more easily remedied, by prolonging the equalizing charges to maximum of nine fifteen-minute readings for two overcharge days. This cell was brought back to its normal condition and the reserve capacity restored.

It has been proved from practical experiences with batteries which have been properly cared for, that from four per cent to seven per cent is a sufficient allowance to cover depreciation extending over long periods of time. During the first few years the depreciation is practically nothing but after five or ten years it may be considerable.

In order that you may know the condition of your battery at all times you are provided two forms, Form E 127 which covers the daily and weekly report of your battery and Form E 128 on which should be placed a curve showing the height of specific gravity on each cell weekly. These readings should be accurately recorded to serve as a check to enable you at a glance to know the conditions of your battery.

If you have occasion to add new plates to your battery, do not fail to keep a correct record of the changes made, for at some later day it may be necessary to make additions to increase capacity and without a knowledge of the relative positions of the new and old plates, and if improperly installed would mean a battery of short life. Keep your battery and battery room clean, all exposed metal parts well painted with some good acid resisting paint; if you have bolted connections, inspect them often; keep them tight, clean and well painted, for in so doing you may prevent a noisy exchange.

I could speak to you at length on the many points connected with the care and operation of the storage battery but these that I have touched upon are of the most importance to you and by following them closely you will build up a battery plant that will give you a maximum service at a minimum up-keep.

Death of an Old Employee at Indianapolis

NEWS of the death of John A. Hays on September 18th came as a shock to employees at Indianapolis, as his last illness extended over a period of but three days.

Mr. Hays, at the time of his death, had charge of the Mail Room, having held that position for two years. He entered the service of the Central Union Telephone Company in July, 1907, and served in the capacity of clerk in the General Sublicense department under T. P. Sylvan until June, 1911. In 1912 he left the service of the company but returned in 1915 and held the position of clerk in the plant accountant's office until December, 1917, when he was granted a leave of absence to enter the employ of the Government. He served on the draft board for one year. In December, 1918, he again took up his work in the office of the plant accountant where he remained until August, 1919, at which time he was transferred to the Mail Room.

Mr. Hays was sixty-six years old. He was unmarried and lived with a sister at the time of his death. Having an exceptionally cheerful disposition, he was well liked by everyone with whom he came in contact and his smile will be missed by many around the Main building at Indianapolis.

South Bend Bowlers Get Early Start

THE Telephone Bowling League in South Bend got away with a flying start Monday night, September 12th on what will, if the interest and enthusiasm displayed then is any criterion, be its most successful season.

Eight teams answered the call this season. V. A. Niles is president, and C. B. Bussert, secretary and treasurer.

Teams:	Captains:
Main C. O.	Stoner
Engineers	E. Hartzer
Mishawaka	Dudding
Lincoln C. O.	Lyster
Toll Test Board	Pancake
Line Dept.	Borders
Plant Office	Kromer
Commercial	Edson

STANDING OF TEAMS.

Team	Won	Lost	Per cent
Main C. O.	3	0	1.000
Engineers	2	1	.667
Mishawaka	2	1	.667
Plant Office	2	1	.667
Lincoln C. O.	1	2	.333
Line Department	1	2	.333
Toll Test Board	1	2	.333
Commercial	0	3	.000

Good Picker

Parson—"And which of the parables do you like best, my child?"

Johnny—"The one where somebody loafs and fishes."—*N. Y. University Alumnus* in "Topics of the Day" Film.

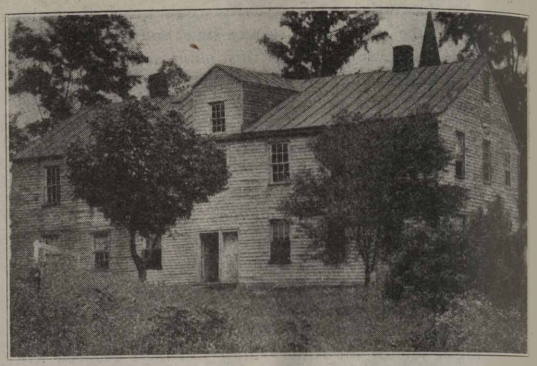
ST. MEINRAD'S ABBEY, ST. MEINRAD, INDIANA.

St. Meinrad's Abbey

BACK in the hills of Spencer county, Indiana, nine miles from a railroad, St. Meinrad's abbey, with its college, library, seminary and museum, crowns a beautiful hill forming a quadrangle having a total frontage of 538 feet with a depth of 204 feet. On the sides of this gently sloping hill are the auxiliary buildings, such as dairy, stables, warehouses and poultry-house, also tennis courts, baseball diamonds, play-grounds and a monstrous stone water tower of artistic design, having a capacity of over 500,000 gallons. The fertile valleys, backed by stately hills dressed in virgin timber, grow an abundance of farm products. A large lake, surrounded by shrubbery and flowers, is used for boating and fishing. So beautiful is it that the landscape would be incomplete if it were absent.

The buildings are constructed of stone taken from quarries belonging to the abbey and coal is taken from slope mines on their own land. Like Rome, these beautiful buildings were not constructed in a day and although the corner-stone was laid in 1872, they are still unfinished, as a large five story seminary is nearing completion and plans are being made for adding another story to the existing four-story buildings. The church proper, built in pure Romanesque style, is 200 feet long by 72 feet wide. The huge towers, which grace the sacred edifice, contain a chime of six bells. The windows, gems of real beauty, were imported from Europe. The high-altar, unique in design and exquisite in detail, built of Italian marble and fire-gilt bronze, hails likewise from the art studios of Europe. The mammoth compound organ, a splendid instrument of fifty-five registers and 3115 pipes, occupying two lofts in the chancel of the church, has electro-pneumatic connections and is driven by an electric motor. Beneath the chancel there is a crypt, or chapel, containing four beautiful grottoes, built of Ohio cave stone. The fire-proof library, which is 125 feet by 30 feet, four stories high, and made of stone and reinforced concrete, is one of the latest additions to the group of buildings; exclusive of a large number of pamphlets, periodicals, etc., it contains upwards of 30,000 volumes.

Of more than ordinary interest is the museum, which contains thousands of historical as well as freakish exhibits which it would be almost impossible to duplicate. The visitor cannot help but notice the clock-like precision of the workings of the entire organization; one old layman, who has been in the abbey for about forty years, makes candles by hand, others hew stone from the quarries by the old method, but the new buildings go up slowly but surely and are certainly works of art. The abbey has a modern printing establishment and in addition to printing church work, they publish a magazine called the *Grail,* which goes to all parts of the world. One would think that these massive buildings were being erected by some large construction firm who specialize on big jobs, but, to the contrary, the man in charge is one of the priests, Rev. Fr. Augustine, who personally supervises all of the work from the cutting of the stone from mother earth to the finishing touches of decorations on the completed walls. He also has charge of the museum and is an expert taxidermist and it is mainly through his efforts that it consists of such a wonderful collection of curios and historical items of interest.



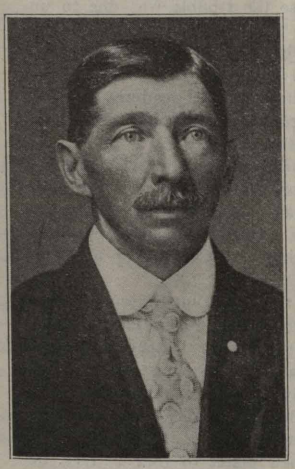
THE OLD ABBEY OF ST. MEINRAD AS IT APPEARED IN 1854.

George Bischof

BELOW is a very good likeness of George Bischof, assistant manager at St. Meinrad, Indiana, who has made quite a record in the matter of collections. He has collected practically every cent due the company for more than fifteen years, in fact, it has been said of him that if a subscriber did not pay on the first day of the month, he was fined. When a young man, George entered St. Meinrad's abbey as a student, but he fell in love with a beautiful young maiden of the town and decided to marry her and not enter the priesthood.

He remained in St. Meinrad and entered the services of the Bell company in 1904 and has been with us continuously since. We do not believe that the Bell System has a more loyal employee and if a Theodore N. Vail Medal were given for loyalty, George Bischof would surely be one of the first employees to receive one. With him, the company is always first and he is ever ready to defend it regardless of consequences.

Mr. Bischof takes a special delight in showing visitors, especially telephone employees, through the abbey and the rural surroundings of the town. The southern part of Indiana has had a peculiar history, having been more like a step-child, as it has been under the supervision of so many different associate companies, but Mr. Bischof was personally acquainted with all of the officials and on his vacations invariably called upon them, regardless of the distance. During the last summer, he visited Indianapolis and praised the hospitality of everyone he came into contact with. Unluckily he was in an automobile accident while being entertained by Todd Stoops, which scarred him up considerably.



GEORGE BISCHOF.

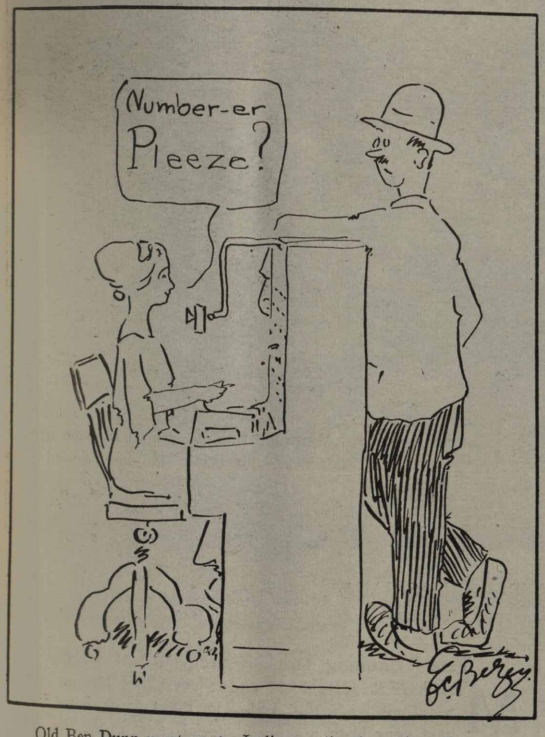
—1

Squashville Telephone Company

By E. C. Belzer.

IKE MALONE, our manager, soliciter and janiter, says "This phone company ought to be in the real estate business." "Why" asks Miss Fanchan Hall, the operator, in the same breath as she wus givin' Mrs. Spivins the "correct" time of day for the fourteenth time that morning.

"Cause," says Ike, "we got lots of grounds."



Old Ben Dunn went up to Indianapolis the other day to get a new pair of specs. Ben was heard to remark that he wus missing too much lately.

* * *

Ryme by Artie Gale

It don't cost any more to be happy than it does to be sad,
It don't cost any more to be pleasant than it does to be mad,
"Use your own judgment."

* * *

Angel Toots on Monday wus lifting a coil of wire off the truck and sprained his back but didn't lose any time on Tuesday he wus clearing trouble on switchboard keys and a piece of solder flew in his eye and he didn't lose any time and on Wednesday he wus cranking the Fliver and the crank slipped and binged Angel on the left cheek and he didn't lose any time and Thursday he wus up trimming a tree and the limb he wus standing on broke and the Law of Gravity discovered by Isaac Newton took Angel to the ground spraining his ankle. Angel will now be off for a week or two. Angel will learn some of these days.

* * *

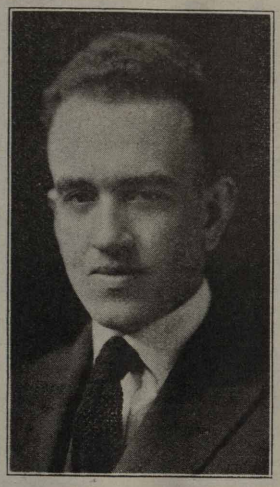
"Uncle "Bill" Pullen says "Many are called but few lay down four aces."

* * *

Capt. Bert S. Wampler, U. S. A., dropped in the Telephone office the other day. Bert's been on sick leave but is up an around O. K. minus his appendix—Bert says he has a wonderful company two sargents and one private and the only trouble he has is, when both sargents want to drill the company at the same time.

Indianapolis Traffic Man Weds

FOSTER L. STANLEY of the traffic engineers office, Indianapolis, was married September 7th to Miss Eva Snyder of Ladoga, Indiana. The ceremony took place at noon at the home of the bride and was witnessed by a large number of relatives and friends. The Rev. Steim officiated.



MR. STANLEY,
The Bridegroom.

A wedding dinner was served to the guests and immediately after the bridal couple left for a short visit to Chicago and Milwaukee. They are at home at 920 Broadway, Indianapolis.

Upon his return to the office Mr. Stanley was greeted with showers of rice and congratulations from the members of the General Traffic department. He found his desk decorated with various kitchen utensils, old shoes and appropriate signs. He was promptly initiated into the Club of Benedicts and responded manfully to their good-natured banter. The following rhyme which he found pasted to the rolling pin was inspired by the married men of the office:

Dear Groom:

Since the knot is safely tied,
And a brand new wife is at your side,
We wish to give some good advice,
Before rejecting it, think twice.
When your matrimonial seas get rough,
And you hand your wife some cave man stuff,
You'd no doubt find that this would be,
A deadly thing for, Oh dear me,
Many a man has been ruined for life,
By a rolling pin in the hands of his wife,
Be boss supreme in your own abode,
From Friends,
Who've traveled this self same road.

The entire office joins in the congratulations and wishes for a very happy future.

Excellent Service at Rensselaer, Says Chautauqua Manager

The following letter was received by the Jasper County Telephone Company:

Rensselaer, Ind., August 24, 1921.

To the Telephone Company,
Rensselaer, Ind.

Gentlemen:

I dislike to leave Rensselaer without leaving a word of appreciation for the exceptionally fine work of the telephone girls here in both local and long distance calls.

In my work as one of the Mutual Chautauqua Circuit managers I am in a great many towns and states during the summer and have a great many long distance calls to make and never at any place have I found service to equal the telephone service of Rensselaer.

With deepest appreciation, I am, cordially yours,

MARGARET L. WICKES, Ass't Circuit Manager.

THE MOUNDS NEAR ANDERSON, INDIANA.
These curious relics of prehistoric mankind draw thousands of visitors annually. The ground on which they are located was acquired by the Indiana Union Traction Company and has become a public park.

The Mounds

THE photograph on this page shows to some degree the system of Mounds which are situated on the banks of White River three and one-half miles east of Anderson. These Mounds are circular, about six feet high and enclose a space 200 feet in diameter. Very little is known of their origin.

Some years ago the Indiana Union Traction Company secured possession of these Mounds and they have been dedicated to the use of the people of Madison county and the State of Indiana. On July 4, 1905, these Mounds were formally opened and in accepting them on behalf of the city of Anderson, the Hon. John L. Forkner, the then mayor of Anderson, among other things, said: "As early as the sixteenth century, William Conner and John Berry, who were the first white men to invade the wilds of the forests of this locality and who had an intimate acquaintance with the oldest Indians who lived here, have often stated that the Red Men knew nothing from tradition or otherwise of the formation of these wonderful mounds. That they were the work of an intelligent people is attested by the fact that the engineering is perfect and they are so constructed that they have withstood the ravages and storms of ages and are yet in a perfect state of preservation.

"Some have advanced the idea that they were built as a place of worship and for the burial of the dead, while others have advocated that they were fortifications for defence in warfare. This Mound (the largest shown in the picture) would seem to be one for defence from the fact that an underground passageway is constructed from the center leading to White River whereby the inmates could go back and forth without being discovered by the enemy. Yet, this passageway may have been for other reasons not known to us."

Tree Trimming Troubles Eliminated at Anderson

MANAGER HIGMAN and Plant Chief Martin O'Brien, together with the Anderson Plant force, have for the past year been making a special effort in the line of tree trimming and the results have been more than satisfactory.

For many years it has been a hard matter, in many cases, to secure trimming privileges because of the manner in which many trees have been injured and improperly trimmed on former occasions. The Anderson force started a move in the Anderson territory with the idea of correctly trimming all trees and considering the rights of the property owner in a more serious way.

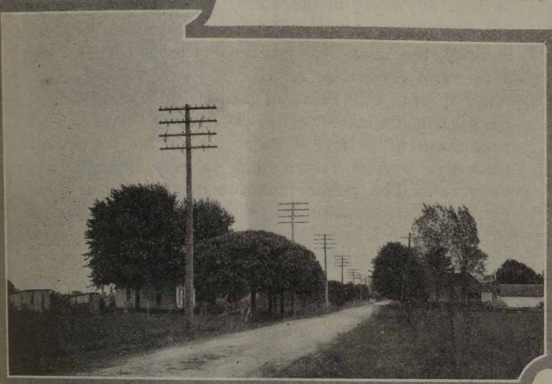
The pictures on the opposite page show some of the samples of the way they have been trimming. In addition to clearing the wires in the desired way the tree, well-rounded and properly trimmed, has been pleasing to the owners. It is now well understood by everyone just what kind of work may be expected from the telephone company, when it comes to trimming and during the past summer not a single objection was entered by any property owner in the territory where trimming was done last year and in addition trimming was done where it had never been allowed before and where in many cases it had been necessary to set high poles to clear as you will see in some of the pictures. The efforts of the Anderson force have proved that trimming rights can be secured readily if the property owners are properly considered.

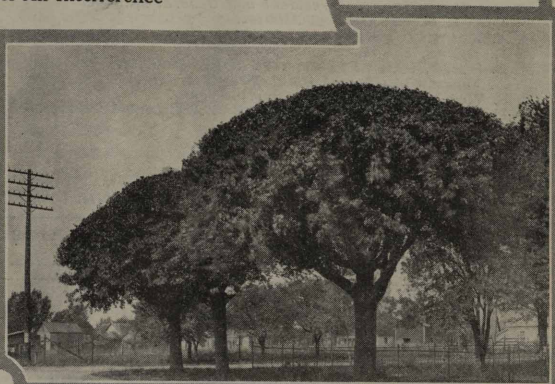
Miss Hicks Resigns

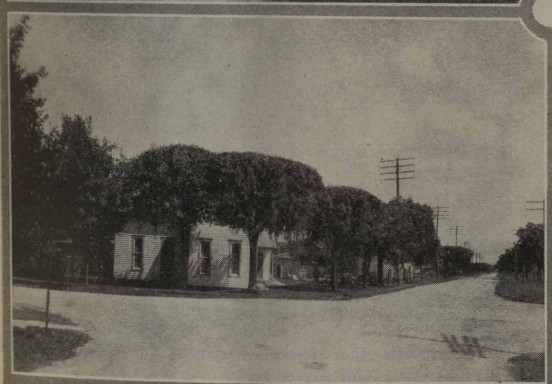
MISS ESTELLE HICKS of the Advertising department has resigned and returned to her home in Flaw-ida. We all regretted to see her go, but, well, Tom wanted her to come home, so there you are.

THIS TREE TRIMMING LEFT EVERYBODY HAPPY

Careful and Intelligent Work on Main Leads East of Indianapolis Improved Appearance of Trees and Cleared Lines of All Interference

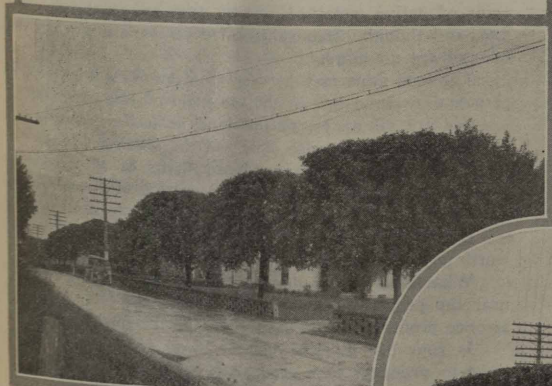


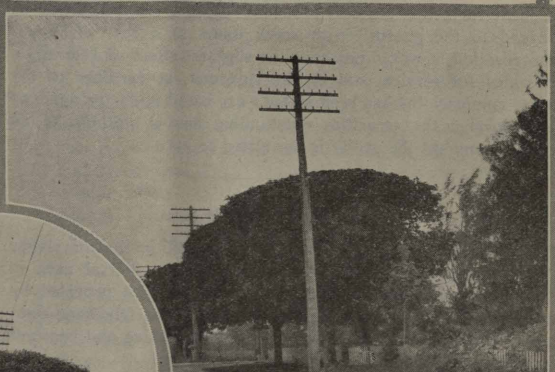


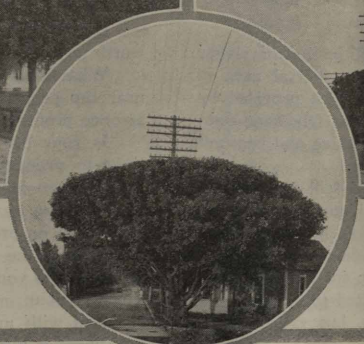


Above—Indianapolis-Anderson Lead east of Fortville. Before trimming, these trees were just the shape of those in the yard. Below—Intersection of Pendleton and Greenfield pikes of Fortville.

Above—Indianapolis-Anderson Lead, Fortville, looking west. Below—Anderson-Marion Lead, looking south on east side of Maplewood Cemetery, Anderson.







Anderson-Muncie Lead, looking east on Twelfth Street pike just out of Anderson. These trees have all been trimmed to clear this five-arm lead.

Indianapolis-Anderson Lead. Entrance to Idlewold Park, Pendleton.

In circle at left—Large trees at crossing of Pennsylvania track and Pendleton Avenue, entering Anderson.

Bell Telephone News

Published Monthly by the
INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

EDGAR S. BLOOM, *President*
C. H. ROTTGER, *Vice President*
FRANK WAMPLER, *Vice President and General Manager*
THOMAS R. KEYES, *General Auditor.*
G. A. KOSITZKY, *Chief Engineer.*
A. R. HENRY, *Secretary and Treasurer*
A. E. SMITH, *General Commercial Superintendent.*
F. A. MONTROSE, *General Plant Superintendent.*
C. R. WOODS, *General Traffic Superintendent.*
B. E. LOOMIS, *Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.*
WALTER HANSEN, *Assistant Treasurer*

AMORY T. IRWIN, Editor
EVERETT E. FRIGANZA, Assistant Editor
W. R. BURLING, Advertising Representative
C. A. CORA, Associate Editor, Telephone Building, Indianapolis.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—Two Dollars a Year in advance, to all persons except employees of the Telephone Company.

"Watered Stock" Impossible

STOCK issued by a utility company has nothing to do with rates under commission regulation.

Rates are based on the physical properties actually in use or capable of being used in the public service. Stock merely represents the ownership of individuals in the company and entitle these owners to participate, in proportion to their holdings, in the earnings of the property devoted to public use.

In the making of rate schedules a fair value is fixed on the physical property. It is then determined what the actual costs of operation are: *i.e.*, the costs of fuel, oil, materials, labor, taxes, maintenance, etc. This being known, an amount usually computed at six to ten per cent is added by taking that proportion of the appraised value of the machinery, buildings and other equipment. This, together with an adequate depreciation charge, is the total amount the company is permitted to earn from the amount it may pay investors their "wage" for the use of their money, and establish credit such as will enable it to borrow continuously so it may build extensions as the public demands.

There is no such thing—can be no such thing—as so-called "watered stock" in a utility company under commission form of regulation. In the greater number of states the utility can not issue securities in any form or in any amount without obtaining approval. Showing must be made that the money obtained is to be spent for actual physical property. Even were a utility to be "loaded to the guards" with stock issues in excess of proper capitalization, it would not have the slightest effect or bearing on the rates for service paid by the customer, as earnings of the utility company (as has been stated) are based upon the value of its property; the securities outstanding having nothing to do with the amount the utility is permitted to earn.

Rates of Utilities

REGULATION of the rates of public utilities has developed in response to the recognition of the universal need in every phase of modern life for the service provided by electric light and power, gas, electric railway and telephone companies and the public interest in continuous service and constant development.

The public service system can never stand still and it never will be completed. It constantly grows, and it must expand, not only to keep pace with an increasing population, but to meet the increasing requirements of production, for labor saving devices and the ever increasing demands of the public for more and better service. If such services were not permitted to expand, they would no longer be efficient public services, but rather public nuisances.

Like cities that grow, they require a constant inflow of money to pay for materials and labor required in the expansion, improvement of facilities and perfection of their services. This new money can be drawn only from one source, the investment funds of the country—the savings of the industrious and thrifty—and must be obtained in competition with the attractive and profitable opportunities offered for the investment of these savings anywhere in the world.

Under regulation, such as now prevails throughout the country, the reward to investors in public utilities is limited to a fair and reasonable return. The large and speculative "gambling" profits offered as an inducement in unregulated business have been eliminated. Only those seeking investments that assure them of safety of their principal and the certainty of a promised interest return, look to utility securities as an investment. The public therefore in regulating its utilities has at the same time assumed responsibility for both protecting the capital invested in public service and assuring a just reward in the form of interest and dividends. If this were not true, regulation would fail, as investors' money would not flow into the utilities and development would cease.

Utility rates are not determined in haphazard fashion, but rather are very complex and take into account many items that would bewilder the layman. They can only be justly fixed by experts, who devote all of their time to such matters.

Why Are Men Like Mines?

BECAUSE, in order to produce, each has to be worked.

There is the clay bank and the gold mine; the coal beds and the diamond fields. More money and greater utility comes from clay products than from gold mines; more wealth from coal fields than all the diamond deposits of the world.

Whether you happen to work your own mine, or let someone else work it for you, it is essential to know the character of ore it contains, as well as the best method of extracting, refining and marketing it.

Pure, native metals are seldom found; they are usually combined with other elements from which they must be separated by refinement, with fire or acid.

Some men, some mines produce a low grade ore and can be worked steadily and for a long time at a small profit per ton; while other mines, like brilliant men, contain lodes or rich veins of native metal. However, veins are scarce and hard to find, and though often valuable, sooner or later play out, drop off and are no more.

The lode mine may be very profitable while it lasts, but the perpetual revenue lies in the mountain of low grade ore.

We are all mines, of one kind or another, somewhere on the list between the clay hole and the diamond field.

Some are but the abandoned shafts of an unproductive prospect. Some have tunneled mountains with mediocre success. Some yield rare gems; and others are "gold of fools."

Look yourself over! You are but a human mine. Are you worth prospecting?

What kind of ore do you, or can you, produce? Are you near the proper market, and is there a sale for your product at once profitable to both yourself and the purchaser?

Is your ore in rich veins or broad deposits that will continue to produce, year after year?

Are you letting your tailings and by-products go to waste? Do you cling to the old methods of refining? Do you need new machinery or processes?

Neither the public libraries nor other means of education are closed to you.

Get your mine, which is but another word for *mind*, equipped with up-to-date appliances and work it intelligently.

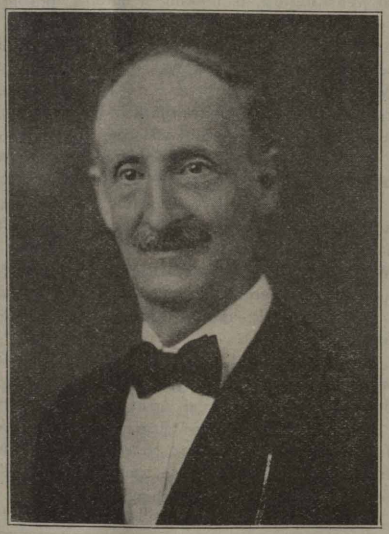
There is a market for your output if you will but refine it.

INDIANA TELEPHONE TRAIL BLAZERS

No. 1 — E. L. Taylor

NONE that know E. L. Taylor question the statement that he is a gentleman, one of the old school.

To have met Mr. Taylor is not enough although the first impression is one of favor, but to know him as many do (for he has many friends), is to feel that people are still worth while. His gallant manners, amiable disposition, high character, keenness of wit, a story now and then with just the tinge of spice that makes a story a story, and a few of the traits of this man to be enjoyed by those that call him friend.



E. L. TAYLOR.

When in Ft. Wayne no more enjoyable evening can be spent than one with E. L. Taylor.

Mr. Taylor's connection with the Bell Telephone Company has been one of long standing. It was in January, 1884, that he first entered the service. He is one of the original Telephone Pioneers of America.

Before entering the real telephone business, Mr. Taylor took a course in acoustic telephone manufacturing and installing, he being connected with the Gilliland Manufacturing Company of Indianapolis, a concern then engaged in making acoustic instruments for themselves and also manufacturing the first magneto bells for the Bell Telephone Company. The acoustic telephone was called the "Bennet" and was worked over a tautly stretched stranded insulated wire, requiring no battery. This gave good results over one mile of circuit.

At that time most of the Bell receivers required for the then very limited number of exchanges, were manufactured in another Gilliland factory also located in Indianapolis.

In January, 1884, Mr. Taylor entered the service of the Central Union Telephone Company, going to Columbus, Indiana, as manager. That exchange had recently been acquired by the Central Union in the purchase of the Bartholomew county lease from a Dr. Comstock, who had secured it from the Bell Company.

After about a year at Columbus, he returned to Indianapolis where he became connected with the collection department. Later he did special work for Superintendent J. E. Hockett, part of which consisted of running down and recovering lost or stolen receivers and Blake transmitters. Bell instruments were held as sacred property in those days, and the matter of expense in locating those that had mysteriously disappeared was not considered.

In December, 1888, Superintendent Matlock, of Illinois, "borrowed" Mr. Taylor from Indiana to take charge for a few months at Cairo. At that time "Egypt" as is the name by which that part of southern Illinois is known, was a sort of Venice, most of the sidewalks being elevated to insure dry walking when the rivers were running full, and the linemen used boats to hunt line trouble.

The months lengthened into three years at the end of which time he was released and went back to Indiana where he took charge of the exchange at Anderson. He says he did all the harm he could for one year under Superintendent Barnes. While there he was asked to take the managership at South Bend, but owing to his desire to be near his father who was ill at Indianapolis, the honor was switched to Elmer Springer, then manager at Muncie, who, even to this day, according to Mr. Taylor, has uncomplimentary things to say in regard to the transaction. The next move was to Fort Wayne, September, 1893, and the soil there must have been exceptionally fine, for he took root, also took unto himself a wife and is there yet, regardless of the fact that his landing was effected about twenty-seven years ago, or to be exact, twenty-seven years and eight months.

Interspersed throughout the above were such diversions as acting assistant superintendent for the state when Walter L. Hill was acting superintendent, and later appointment as the first district superintendent by Division Superintendent L. N. Whitney, which, however, was shortlived for the reason that it was decided to make the district headquarters at Logansport while Mr. Taylor elected to remain at Fort Wayne.

"Jimmie" Sure Made Himself Very Useful

THERE are numerous ways of sending a fire alarm but this method is entirely new in Shelbyville.

"Jimmie" (Howard) Turner, trouble man, was repairing a line on East Jackson street near the home of Charles Kramer. Mrs. Kramer ran to the front door of her home yelling "Fire!" "Jimmie" was perched on a pole at the time and attaching the telephone line called the fire department which soon arrived on the scene and extinguished the blaze.

Owing to the quick action of Mr. Turner and the fire department, there was no serious loss.

Mr. Turner has proven to the residents of Shelbyville that telephone men are as useful as the service they represent.

A Thirsty Trio

Z. W. LEACH, C. N. Sears and J. W. Hannon of the Indianapolis office, were making a tour of inspection through the Southern division and seemed anxious to visit St. Meinrad exchange. Possibly Todd Stoops or W. B. Thomas had narrated the wonders of the little town to them, at any rate, they saw everything that Messrs. Stoops and Thomas had seen except one thing. The natives had mistaken the visitors for revenue officers, so they contented themselves with bragging about the exhilarating effects of the well water of the town.

Can't Fool 'Em

TWO colored gentlemen were engaged in conversation when one of them became very much annoyed by the persistent attention of a large fly.

"Sam, whut kin' a fly am dis?"

"Dat am a hoss-fly."

"Whut am a hoss-fly?"

"A hoss-fly am a fly whut buzzes roun cows 'n hosses 'n jackasses——"

"You ain' makin' out for to call me no jackass?"

"No, I ain't makin' out for to call you no jackass, but you cain't fool dem hoss-flies."—*Forbes Magazine* (N. Y.).

THE MONTH IN INDIANA

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

C. A. Cora, Representative, Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS DISTRICT

Traffic Department

General Office

A VERY enjoyable outdoor picnic was given recently by the members of the general traffic superintendent's office. The affair was held on the river bank at Warfleigh and about fifty men and women employees attended. Henry Schomaker, Vaun Flora, Stanley Holmes and Forrest Sharkey proved that they were adepts at making bonfires and soon after their arrival had built a large fire at which the guests roasted wiener-wursts and corn. In addition to this a luncheon consisting of cheese sandwiches, pickles, devilled eggs and coffee was served. Ralph McKinstray presided at the coffee urn and the coffee which he made was the envy of every woman present, a fact which was, no doubt, flattering to Mr. McKinstray as there had been much consternation when he announced that he was to be the "coffee maker." After "much eating" the party returned to Indianapolis with the determination to give another party of this kind in the near future.

The young women of the general traffic superintendent's office attended a chicken dinner at Ma-Lo's Friday evening, September 2nd. The honor guest was Miss May Treharne of Mastaeg, Wales, who is visiting her cousins, Mrs. Sara L. Dwelle and Miss Margaret Evans. Killarney roses and ferns were used for the decorations and the place cards were fortunes written in rhyme. Covers were laid for the following guests: Ann Dugan, Margaret Fislar, Isabelle Small, Ruth Fislar, Mary Jane Coleman, Ruth Lear, Louisa Kercheval, Irma Hunt, Margaret Evans, Mrs. Sara L. Dwelle and Mrs. Robert E. Evans.

The stenographic force of the general traffic superintendent's office gave a spread Monday noon, September 19th, in the dining room of the Main office. They invited Mrs. Sara Dwelle as their special guest. The lunch consisted of fried chicken, baked beans, olives, celery, fruit salad, sliced tomatoes, ice cream, cake and coffee. The centerpiece for the table was an immense surprise pie which had been baked by Mrs. Syphers. Ribbon streamers extended from the pie to each place card, which were designed by Miss Octavia Messenheimer, and when the pie was opened revealed a favor tied at the other end. Those attending the spread were Mrs. Sara L. Dwelle, Miss Octavia Messenheimer, Mrs. June Mitchell, Miss Mary Margaret Morris, Miss Gertrude Smith and Mrs. Mamie Syphers.

Plant Department

CABLE Splicer L. A. Miller and R. S. Colter, helper, were overcome by gas while working in a manhole in Main district. Both men were taken home and at this time are getting along very nicely. They had a very close call. The trouble was found to be a leaking gas main.

C. W. (Pete) Lowe, formerly clerk in the superintendent of construction's office, Indianapolis, but lately acting as wire chief at Frankfort on Estimate 3023, was married Saturday, September 3rd, to Miss Blodwyn Gill of Tipton, Indiana. Miss Gill was formerly employed as a toll operator at Frankfort. Mr. Lowe has been transferred to Washington, Indiana, with Foreman E. S. Denny as wire chief on Estimate 3016.

Clarence Johnson, cable tester at Indianapolis, spent his vacation in Ohio.

R. R. Wampler, clerk to J. A. Prout, line foreman, resigned September 3rd, and will enter Taylor University at Upland, Indiana, to study for the ministry. Clarence Wagoner of Muncie has been employed to succeed him.

B. E. Jones of Spliceland, formerly of the Engineering department, has been employed as line foreman and assigned to Estimate 3142, Bluffton.

We understand that R. E. Lemen, clerking for E. S. Denny at Washington, is making a number of trips to Vincennes.

Merritt Wells, clerk to the district plant chief, hied himself away to the northern part of Michigan to spend his vacation, but we now understand it was a honeymoon instead. He married Miss Addie LaCroix of Mt. Clemens, Michigan, on September 1st, and they spent part of their honeymoon in Canada. We extend congratulations and welcome Mrs. Wells to our city.

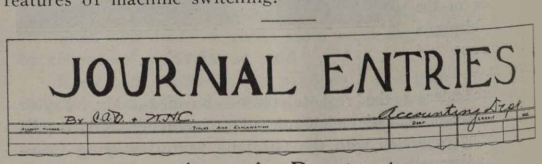
J. W. Taylor of the Cable department spent his vacation in his home town of Waynetown, Indiana.

Miss Mary E. Brooks in the Pay Roll department has taken a three-month leave of absence because of her health. She is taking the rest cure at an aunt's farm near Madison, Indiana. We hope that she comes back fully recovered from her illness as "Brookse" and her smile are missed very much.

R. O. Cook, special agent, is visiting his parents at Washington, Indiana.

George Gould, formerly of Kokomo, and who has been working for the Murphysboro Telephone Company at Murphysboro, Illinois, as special agent, paid the general offices a visit.

R. M. Brazelton of Springfield, Illinois, on the staff of P. J. Ramsey, division plant superintendent, Illinois, is visiting the Indianapolis exchange to study installation and maintenance features of machine switching.



Accounting Department

Disbursements Division

EUGENE GREGORY, of the Voucher section, has been granted a leave of absence because of ill health. Mr. Gregory will spend most of his time at the home of his parents near Brooklyn, Indiana.

Paul Martin, Clay Turner and Herbert Allen, temporary vacation employees, have left the service to attend school. Mr. Martin goes to Notre Dame University, Mr. Turner to Shortridge high school and Mr. Allen to the University of Illinois.

John Herman Benedict Stemick, office boy and major domo of voucher filing, is hard luck champion of the Disbursements division. He recently underwent a throat operation at an Indianapolis hospital and within a few hours after his discharge slipped on a wet pavement, fracturing his right arm, to say nothing of being struck by a flying baseball bat at the Cleveland-Indianapolis baseball game. He either bears out the old adage which concerns keeping a good man down, or has the nine lives of the proverbial cat.

Harold U. Johnson, who has been engaged in the Bookkeeping section since early in the summer, has resigned his position. Mr. Johnson will become a part time instructor in the University of Illinois.

W. J. Smith has been appointed supervisor of the Payroll section, effective September 1st. Mr. Smith entered the service a clerk in this section in August, 1920, and was advanced to supervising clerk on January 1st. He was appointed acting supervisor on April 1st of this year, which place he has held until the effective date of the appointment as supervisor.

Mrs. Caroline Francis, who entered the service of this division as Miss Caroline Siemer, resigned her place in the Payroll section with the close of last month. She was married in June of this year to J. R. Francis, of Indianapolis, and her time in the future will be devoted to the management of the household of Mr. and Mrs. Francis.

MR. J. R. RUDDICK'S NEW INDIANA "BELLE"

The coming of winter and the attendant close of the excursion season will be a severe blow to Earl Tracy, and will bring to an end some of his sight-seeing longings. Sleepy has proven that one does not need to join the navy to see the world.

Dillard J. Watson spent his vacation period at the home of his parents in Irvine, Kentucky.

Receipts Division

The Libitum Club, which consists of fifteen young ladies from the Billing department, was entertained by Miss Ida Anna Ferry at her home, 10 West Dalton street, on Wednesday evening, July 20th. The table was artistically decorated in pink and green, while small vases filled with garden flowers adorned the center of the table. The place cards were attractively tied with pink and green ribbon bows and the individual mint baskets representing pink roses surrounded by the green of the foliage, were a pleasant surprise to all the guests. After dinner the guests were entertained with dancing, the music being furnished by Miss Ethel Staggs. Several violin solos were given by Miss Ida Ferry, who was assisted by her sister, Miss Marie Ferry. Before the guests departed refreshments were served consisting of ice cream and cake. The hostess was assisted by Miss Blanche M. Wantz. The guests were Misses Goldie Martin, Helen Geiger, Lillian Mihalova, Elizabeth Weghorst, Ida Reinhardt, Ethel Staggs, Hilda Eisele, Wilda Hancock, Irma Seedorf, Sara Penish, Elizabeth Shugars and Nell Bledsoe.

George Wellbaum, Hank Collins and Harry Coburn visited us the other day and put out a lot of conversation about "edjurational," "Ideal location," "moving pictures," "next week--sure," "nothing like it in town," etc., but as yet we haven't seen ourselves advertised as headliners at any of the local "dumb-drama" palaces. Maybe they are waiting for Hank to write the scenario.

(*This Is Not an Advertisement.*)

The following are a few of the employees of the Receipts division who have changed their names by the only approved method, excepting a special act of the legislature: Edyth Parish, Dorothy Kneale, Evelyn Horn, Virgie Meadows, Joe Callahan, Ethel Staggs, Ethel Carney and Lucille Staggs.

—

Among recent social events was the wedding of Miss Evelyn Horn to Elmer Pohlman. The heavy downpour of rain failed to dampen the spirits of the newlyweds or those of the guests and the church was crowded to the doors. The little ring bearer, all dressed in white, headed the procession carrying the ring in a large white lily. She was followed by two little flower girls in blue who strewed roses in the bride's path. The bride was dressed in white satin draped in silver lace and carried Aaron Ward roses. The maid of honor, sister of the bride, was dressed in a pale lavender satin gown draped in silver lace and carried American Beauty roses, while two attractively gowned pages carried the bride's train. The reception after the ceremony was very enjoyable and the numerous gifts received testified to the happy couple's popularity.

A new hall-size phonograph is being purchased by the employees and we are all getting our "money's worth." Quite a few good dance records have been purchased and the result is that the shoe repairing business is increasing in Indianapolis.

We don't know much about vacations, never having had many, but it looks as though motoring to St. Louis and Buffalo would be about as restful as golf would be for a mail-carrier. We are not mentioning any names, but both of these fellows are bald-headed and their last "initials" are "Swain" and "Patterson."

Mr. Baker has returned from his vacation. He must have had a good time as he doesn't seem to be damaged in any way.

Miss Loretta Lynch is back from a two weeks' vacation spent in Tipton, and from what we gather, she must have had one fine time with the "Tipton Buds." Come on, girls, let's all go.

Miss Lilliam Kroeckel enjoyed a trip to Lake Manitou over Labor Day. She reports swimming and fishing good and she says a Ford will get you there and get you back.

If that record doesn't wear out we hope to have a lot of fun with the new phonograph.

We are sorry to lose two of our girls this month. Miss Isabelle Batkin has left for California and Miss Lenore Spencer will resume her studies at Butler College. A surprise party was given by the department for the two girls before they left.

The employees of the Receipts division have completed a tentative organization along the lines set up by the original plan of the Indiana Committees selected to serve until the regular October election. Considerable interest was displayed in the election and the employees are unanimously in favor of the organization, and in perfect accord with its principles of coöperation and cordial relations between employee and employer.

The following members of Local Conference Committee have been elected to serve until the first regular election under the plan:

Toll Billing Section: Vallie Burton, Iram Seedorf, Marie Goetz.

Subscribers' Accounts Section: Freda Sehi, Carrie Voeller, Kathryn Kreber.

Toll Settlement Section: Loretta Lynch, Lillian Kroeckel, Kate Foley.

Central Division

EMPLOYEES of the Shelbyville exchange held a meeting in the rest room of the telephone building Friday evening, August 26th, all departments being represented. The purpose of the meeting was to present the plan of the Employees' Telephone Association. L. E. Freeman, commercial agent, was the principal speaker and explained very clearly the purpose of such an organization. Following the meeting a social hour was enjoyed and refreshments were served.

Do bumble bees sting? Ask Miss Huncilman in the Commercial department. Also Mr. Fox in the Plant department. Both Shelbyville.

We have found a champion bean baker. We refer you to Miss Ethel Kirby, traffic clerk, Shelbyville.

A few friends of Miss Bea Kenney, information operator at Shelbyville, remembered her birthday by going to her home in the country where a delicious picnic supper was served. Miss Kinney received a beautiful bunch of roses, but we have been unable to learn just who sent them. We all can imagine.

On Friday evening, September 16th, a six o'clock dinner was served to about fifty employees at Shelbyville and a few friends of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Marlowe. Mrs. Marlowe was formerly Miss Mamie Bland of the Traffic department. The room in which the dinner was served, was tastefully decorated in yellow and white with large baskets of goldenrod and other autumn flowers. After everyone had eaten all they possibly could, the tables were removed and the remainder of the evening was spent in dancing. Many beautiful gifts were presented to the young couple, including a set of silver, the gift of the employees. Heartiest congratulations are extended the newlyweds.

—

Eager and ready, a voice with a smile,
Hands accurate and swift, serving the public the while.
Lights red, white and green, they come and they go.
'Tis the lure of the lines, they'll all tell you so.

—*By Mrs. Daisy Cooprider, Toll Operator, Terre Haute.*

The following was written by Mrs. Cooprider to Miss Catherine Werker who is soon to be married:

Catherine, oh, Catherine, we do miss you so.
We wish you good luck and true love's golden glow.
Life's journey at best, is like the ocean wide,
Restless and changing the white billows ride,
May your life be happy and peaceful and white,
We know you'll make Mr. Lynch a most splendid wife.

—

Betty Shew, toll operator at Terre Haute, reports a very pleasant vacation. Her time was spent touring the principal cities of Illinois—Paris, Redman, Marshall, etc. With all the country air 'n everything she didn't gain one single pound.

Ruth Samuels, a toll supervisor at Terre Haute, spent part of her vacation at South Bend the guest of Lottie Coates, former local chief operator at Terre Haute. Evidently she had a "rip-roaring" good time because she explained she was having a hard time trying to adjust herself to work again.

Edith Duzenberry, formerly Edith Gardner, toll operator at Terre Haute, decided she could spend her vacation to a good advantage by learning the fundamentals of housekeeping to please a newly acquired husband. We haven't heard whether it was a success or failure, but at present writing friend husband is doing as well as could be expected.

Lucile Crosby, another Terre Haute operator who took the fatal leap, has taken the name of Mrs. Kenneth Bunch. We all join in wishing her happiness.

Sarah Nicoson, a former Terre Haute employee who is now Mrs. Arthur Higgenbothan, is a proud and happy mother of a baby girl. Mother and daughter doing nicely.

Bessie Dodd, toll supervisor at Terre Haute, accompanied by her better half cranked up the old Lizzie and decided to turn her towards the city of bright lights. One delightful week in Chicago, explains Mrs. Dodd, was a second honeymoon.

Marie Nolan (nee Schmidt), toll operator at Terre Haute, is one girl in a million who can keep a secret. It was a great surprise to her co-workers when she announced in August she had been married over six weeks. We are very happy in the thought that she still continues to be one of us.

Alice Leach, toll operator at Terre Haute, spent her entire vacation in Robinson, Illinois. Although she was deprived of wonderful sight-seeing tours, etc., she had a very restful vacation.

Miss Marie E. Kelley, cashier at Anderson, has returned to her work after a pleasant vacation spent at Lake Tippecanoe, Connersville and Indianapolis.

Miss Jessie Baltzell, traffic chief, Anderson, spent her vacation at Chicago and Gary.

Misses Davies, Duffey and Long of the Anderson Commercial office have all returned after spending their vacations at various places.

A delegation of Anderson baseball enthusiasts consisting of Manager Higman, Marie Kelley, Josephine Bodicut, Burrell Wells, R. A. Fenimore and Martin O'Brien went to Indianapolis on September 10th to "root" for Indianapolis in the Indianapolis-Cleveland games. Guess we "rooted" too hard.

August 26th being the birthday of F. D. Fee, manager at Crawfordsville, the employees caught him unawares without an umbrella. Oh, Boy, he was drenched.

Ray Sandman, Plant department at Crawfordsville, has found some excuse to be at the telephone office every night for at least two months.

Faye Shular and Doris Gray, former operators at Crawfordsville, have been reinstated.

The members of the Indiana Bell Telephone Employees' Association of Crawfordsville held their regular meeting at the I. O. O. F. Hall, Wednesday night, August 24th. F. D. Allen, former manager, and L. E. Freeman, commercial supervisor, presented the plan of Indiana Bell Telephone Employees Association. This plan was discussed, voted upon, and adopted. After the business session an entertainment was enjoyed. Refreshments of pressed chicken sandwiches and coffee were served.

—

Recipe for Your Own Moon-Shine

Follow a bull frog thirteen miles, carefully gathering its hops, boil for two weeks in home-made soap, take off and strain through I. W. W. sock to keep it from working, add one brown mule to each pint to give proper kick, then drink as much as you need to get the desired authority.—Contributed by Ray Sandman, Crawfordsville.

—

Cupid is playing fast at the Bedford exchange. Miss Dessie Root, relief operator, changed her name to Mrs. Ralph Laux on Saturday, August 27th. Lena Browning, clerk in the Commercial office surprised her many friends Monday, August 8th, by going to Brownstown where she was united in marriage to Arthur Root. Miss Ruby Hostetler, local operator, and Ralph Brock were the attendants. The telephone girls gave her a shower at their home on South I street and many beautiful presents were received. She is still holding her position with the company. Congratulations were extended to both the girls.

ENTERTAINMENT AT HOME OF LESTER GREEN, CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Miss Vada Carter, Bedford chief operator, is spending her two weeks' vacation in Anderson visiting relatives.

Marie and Leona Drehoble of Bedford spent their vacations in Louisville, Kentucky.

Maggie Harris, toll operator at Bedford, motored to Arizona to visit her sister who was formerly a toll operator here.

Dalton Wallar, manager, was running so fast trying to win a prize at French Lick recently that he stumbled and fell breaking a rib. He is getting along nicely but will not attempt to win another prize soon.

The following traffic employees at Vincennes enjoyed a vacation during August: Louise Messel, Margaret Dora, Ruth Sanders, Bernice Brown, Helen Buchanan and Mary Buchanan.

Louise Kidwell, a former local operator at Vincennes, has accepted a position with us again.

Gillburtta Martin and Audrey Thorne are new students recently added to the Vincennes force.

Clarence (Skinny) Johnson of Indianapolis, formerly at the Vincennes exchange, was a visitor in Vincennes recently. He spent his vacation in Vincennes and Hazelton, Ind. He is still "Skinny."

Joe Birkofer of the Vincennes Plant department has returned from a motor trip to Philadelphia with stop-overs at Indianapolis, Dayton, Wheeling and Washington, D. C. Joe reports a wonderful trip without even a puncture. He must have worn, we mean carried a horse shoe.

Mae Ashby, cashier at Vincennes, has returned from a vacation spent in Detroit, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Toronto, Canada. Leaving the night before the day her vacation started and not returning until just in time to avoid being tardy the day it ended was ample proof (without her ravings) of a well spent vacation.

Mrs. Fred Champ of Muncie was hostess to the Plant department and families and a few invited friends at her home on North Elm street. The affair was a surprise for Mr. Champ in honor of his birthday, the evening being pleasantly spent in dancing. Mr. Champ was presented with a beautiful smoking stand. Refreshments of sandwiches and coffee were served to thirty-eight guests as follows: Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Rolen and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Petty, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Holaday and family, Walter McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Palmer and family, Clarence Harrold, Opal Huff, Miss Goldie Oakerson, Raleigh Bloxham, Mr. and Mrs. Lon Teaford, Mr. and Mrs. George Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Lon Saylers, Jess Riddleberger, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Holaday and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Champ.

The employees of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company at Crawfordsville, were entertained Tuesday evening, August 16th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Green, who recently moved here from Martinsville. Each took a basket well filled with good things, and "Oh Boy," talk about your eats, "baked beans special," fried chicken, meat loaf, salads, sandwiches, cakes, etc. You can tell from the picture there were a lot of good things to eat and from the expression on our faces that we were about starved and that none of us went home hungry. Mr. and Mrs. Green proved themselves royal entertainers, they took up the rugs and turned the house over to us for a good time. All kinds of games were played, from "Happy is the Miller Boy" to the "Grand March."

Miss Lula Keller, toll supervisor at Frankfort, is on a three weeks' leave of absence. Miss Gladys Pence has been appointed toll supervisor during her absence.

Mrs. Clara Freas has been appointed evening chief operator at Frankfort taking the place of Miss Bertha Cochran, resigned.

Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Lilley are the proud parents of a baby boy, which was born September 7th. Mrs. Lilley was formerly Miss Frances Hutchison, chief clerk at Frankfort.

Clarice Mohler has returned to Frankfort from a two weeks' vacation spent in Chicago.

Pearl Moore has returned to duty after having been on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Wetzel are the parents of a baby boy named Billy Joe. Mrs. Wetzel will be remembered as Miss Isabelle Shurr, former toll operator at Frankfort.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira McQuern are the parents of a baby boy named Robert Dale. Mrs. McQuern will be remembered as Miss Vesper Jones, former local operator at Frankfort.

Miss Bertha Cochran has left Frankfort to attend Purdue. Other operators to resign are Mrs. Elizabeth Ross, Mrs. Lela Clinger, Mrs. Ola Gosewehr, Mrs. Allien Cory. Miss Natalie resigned to attend the LaFayette Business College.

Miss Gladys Roush, Miss Dema Hutchison, Miss Geneva Massey and Miss Ethel Guntle, all former operators, have been reëgaged at the Frankfort office.

New operators entering the employ of the company are Miss Ruth Ruby, Miss Evalyn Cornwell, Miss Blanche Payne and Mrs. Lela Fox.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Robley have returned from a two

weeks' vacation spent at Carmi and Eldorado, Illinois. Mrs. Robley is employed as a toll operator at Frankfort.

Among the September bride lists appear the names of Miss Ethel Mikesell, who was married to Clyde Pritsch on September 6th; Miss Gladys Jones, who became the wife of Nolan Thatcher on September 8th, and that of Miss Mary Schooley, who is now Mrs. Ed. Stevens. Mrs. Pritsch and Mrs. Thatcher are still in the employ of the company. Mrs. Stevens has taken up residence in LaFayette.

Misses Carol Chastain and Helen Palmer are on vacation list at Bloomington.

Misses Beulah Taylor, Lottie Neal and Mrs. Frania Slade have been added to the Bloomington payroll.

Miss Eva Watson of Bloomington, surprised us all by getting married August 16th to Frank Goss.

Miss Ruth Reed, Bloomington local supervisor, has returned from a two weeks' vacation.

Miss Ruth Rhorer has resigned to re-enter school, as has Miss Watson to take up home duties. Both were at Bloomington.

Miss Myrtle Hanson of Bloomington spent two weeks' vacation at her home in Brownstown.

Miss Daisy Zikes, Bloomington chief operator, has returned from a week-end in Springfield, Ohio.

Miss Dorothy Lane has returned to Bloomington from a week spent in Brown County.

Oscar Red Dillman, wire chief at Bloomington, has returned from a two weeks' vacation.

Misses Chloral Young and Leona Robinson of Bloomington motored to Indianapolis August 20th to spend a few days.

Miss Cleathel Medaris gave a miscellaneous shower in honor of Mrs. Frank Goss of Bloomington. She received many beautiful presents. Refreshments of ice cream and cake were served.

F. S. Shoemaker, manager at Bloomington, spent his vacation in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Miss Freda Stultz of Bloomington, has purchased a Ford.

Bert Sanders of Plant department at Bloomington, spent two weeks' vacation in Kentucky. He made the trip by auto.

Miss Iris Binkler of Bloomington spent her vacation in Marion.

Northern Division

MRS. BESS COOK of the Mishawaka exchange underwent a successful operation at the Mishawaka St. Joseph Hospital September 13th. She is now well on the road to recovery. We hope she will be back with us soon.

The Mishawaka girls are planning a miscellaneous shower on Miss Osie Grubbs who is to be married soon to Bob Meyers of the Lincoln office.

The Mishawaka Traffic department held a meeting on the evening of September 15th, pertaining to the forming of a local council of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company Employee's Association. Mr. Taylor was present and helped to conduct the meeting. Following the business meeting there was a social hour. Refreshments were served.

Wedding bells will soon be ringing for a number of the girls from the Mishawaka exchange. Miss Grubbs, Miss Granger and Miss Knoblock are all wearing solitaires. We can not quite ascertain as to whether they have already rung or are about to ring for Miss Evelyn Grovelski.

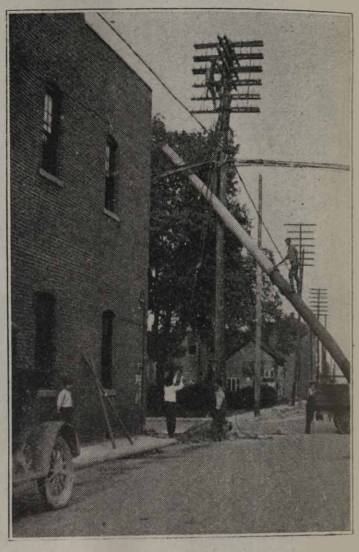
Miss Florence Peterson has returned to South Bend from her vacation which she spent visiting friends in Chicago and taking a trip to the Dells of Wisconsin.

Miss Velda Reaves, South Bend local supervisor, has resigned to enter the Epworth Hospital Training School for Nurses.

Mrs. Frank Munro of the Mishawaka exchange is enjoying her vacation. She will visit her father in Loveland, Colorado. Mr. Munro is leaving soon on his vacation which he will spend with his mother in Marinette, Wisconsin.

Misses E. Glueckert, L. Dietz and G. Fleisher, South Bend operators, have resigned to attend school.

Miss Gertrude Billman, local operator at South Bend, has returned from leave of absence which she spent in Washington, D. C., visiting her family.



NEW CENTRAL OFFICE POLE, BLUFFTON, INDIANA.

Miss Martha Koerth and Miss Joan Buzek of South Bend spent a pleasant vacation at Barron Lake, Michigan.

Mrs. Lottie Coats of South Bend spent a two weeks' vacation with her mother in Terre Haute.

Miss Carrie Jensen, South Bend central office instructor, spent her vacation at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

The marriage of Mrs. Gertrude Cool, chief clerk in the Traffic department at South Bend, to Conrad Hinz, came as quite a surprise to her friends. She was presented with a set of aluminum as a wedding gift from her fellow employees.

Mrs. Cool's position is now filled by her sister, Miss Ella Steiner, who was transferred from the Division office.

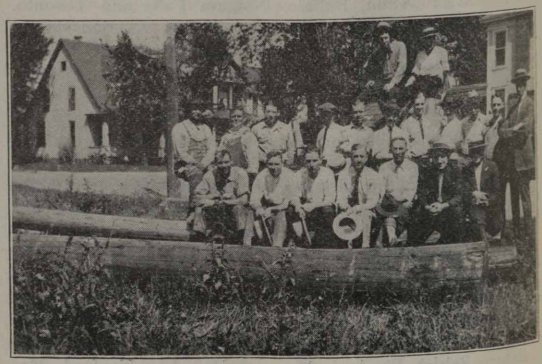
Misses Sheetz, McKenzie, Lamb, Hoover, Hardy, Flowers, Dipert, Brown and Berner are new additions to the South Bend local force.

Mrs. Helen B. Daup from Columbus, Indiana, has joined the South Bend forces as matron and restaurant supervisor.

Misses L. Stinson and L. Whetstone, toll operators at South Bend, are each enjoying a week's vacation.

The Misses Fisher, Buzek, Waldschmidt, DeGraff, Vick and Ross have entered the Toll Training school at South Bend.

Miss Dugan of Indianapolis spent two days at the South Bend exchange.



INSTALLATION AND CONSTRUCTION GANG WORKING ON NEW CENTRAL OFFICE AT BLUFFTON, INDIANA.

Miss Marie Helm, South Bend toll operator, has returned to work after an absence of a week due to the serious illness of her father.

Miss Irma Aichele, toll messenger at South Bend, has returned from a week's vacation.

Miss Effie Switalski has joined the toll force at South Bend as a messenger girl.

Marjorie and Annabelle Moore, South Bend toll girls, spent their vacations with friends and relatives at Kalamazoo.

Miss Ida Barnes, local operator, and Miss Mildred Swank, toll operator, have returned to South Bend office from leaves of absence.

Miss Anna Kara, toll operator at South Bend, has returned from a week's vacation.

Charles Foster, of South Bend, just returned from a two weeks' vacation at his home near Rochester, Indiana.

September 19, 1921.—They say that our South Bend Main wire chief seems to be moving about his work in only a partially conscious state of mind. A previous bulletin announces the arrival of little Kreig, Jr., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kreig on September 18, 1921. Best wishes to the Kreigs.

We can't quite understand just why Miss Keller, clerk in the division office, wears her engagement ring on the left hand one day and on the right hand the next.

When we were boys we used to enjoy skipping stones on the pond, but skipping golf balls on the lake at seventy-five cents per, looks rather expensive to us and places A. D. Lewis out of our class.

Miss Anderson, division office clerk at South Bend, spent her vacation practicing driving in and out of the family garage and only missed twice.

The South Bend Bowling League opened with a flourish. "Speed" Rowlett and "Wage-Schedule" Loomis displayed perfect and beautiful form which we hope will bring results in the scores later on. A rubber mat has been provided by the alley manager to be placed on the first twenty feet of each alley.

Division office announces that one hundred per cent of its force has purchased A. T. & T. stock under the last plan.

Scott McCoy, the new chief clerk to the division superintendent, who is always delving in mechanics, has purchased a beautiful bicycle.

The South Bend employees announce that the South Bend ball team defeated the Indianapolis company's team by a score of 9 to 0, owing to the fact that the Indianapolis team refused their challenge.

We note with pleasure the coming of the two new columns in our BELL TELEPHONE NEWS headed "The Squashville Telephone Company" and "Short Circuit." We are inclined to believe that Charlie has some additional valuable information on a subject of much importance today, which he is holding out and not including in this column, but wait until our next visit to Indianapolis! We would be pleased if Emmett would announce the models which inspired the characters in the Squashville diary. We have our suspicions, but want to make sure.

A beautiful grey cap, large size, was washed up on the beach at Lake Wawasee recently. It bears an Indianapolis trade mark. Owner can obtain same by calling at the headquarters of the Young Ladies Protective League.

—

Employees from the Hartford City and Montpelier exchanges were delightfully entertained Monday evening, August 22nd, at the home of Mrs. Elsie Markin, supervisor of Hartford City exchange. The feature of the evening was a three course chicken dinner served at nine o'clock. Dancing and music were enjoyed throughout the evening.

Miss Lulu Johnson, operator at Hartford City, spent a week's vacation with relatives and friends at Alexandria, Indiana.

Miss Sue Weldy, toll night operator at Bluffton, spent her vacation at Culver and Lake Maxinkuckee visiting relatives.

Miss Edith McCarty, toll operator at Bluffton, spent her vacation visiting friends in Lafayette and Frankfort.

Orlando Ashbaucher, lineman at Bluffton, who underwent a serious abdominal operation, is improving rapidly and hopes to be on the job again about October 1st.

J. L. Bowser, lineman at Bluffton, escaped serious injuries when he fell about twenty feet while trimming trees. Bowser ventured out too far on a limb and became overbalanced. He escaped with a few minor scratches and a thorough shaking up.

Miss Beth Koenig, Bluffton cashier, spent her vacation visiting friends in Pendleton and Indianapolis.

Miss Anna Lydy, Mrs. George Brice and Mrs. Garfield Robbins have accepted positions as operators at Bluffton exchange.

The Indiana Bell Telephone Employees Association at Bluffton has been successfully organized. Lee Wahman, Plant department, was elected president; Miss Ocie Cotton, Traffic department, vice president; and Miss Beth Koenig, Commercial department, secretary and treasurer. Much interest is being taken in this organization and all meetings are enthusiastically attended.

Miss Helene Wright has been engaged as cashier to fill vacancy in the Commercial office at Peru caused by the resignation of Miss Lelia Bridges.

Miss Amelia D'Amico has been transferred from the Traffic department at Peru to the Commercial department.

Miss Kate Shugrue, chief operator at Peru, enjoyed a two weeks' vacation at some point not known as she refuses to put out any information. Ty Cobb, our plant chief, has a head full of information on this subject but as Miss Shugrue has sworn him to secrecy we are still in the dark but our exchange sleuths will discover her whereabouts—and then look out.

Southern Division

MISS NOVELA JOBE, Evansville local supervisor, recently left for Denver to make her home and after a month's leave of absence will take up telephone work at a Denver office. We certainly do miss the girl and there was many a tear-dimmed eye at the office on the night of her departure. Miss Margaret Manager of Read street entertained all local supervisors and clerks in honor of Miss Jobe. She was presented with a green-gold cameo ring with which she was very much pleased. The evening was enjoyed with music, dancing and games after which ices and cakes were served. The hostess was assisted by Miss Helen Fabian.

Miss Matilda Rupp of Evansville has gone to sunny California to make her home. Gee! she's a lucky bird. One can never tell—she may get out there and fall in love. Nevertheless at present she is still a telephone girl at a Los Angeles office. She writes to local friends that she is very much pleased with California. Before her departure she entertained a number of friends at a six o'clock dinner at her home in Fourth street.

Miss Mazie Tichenor, information operator at Evansville, has gone to Shreveport, Louisiana. She was unfortunately delayed on account of a wreck yet fortunate enough to escape injuries. She likes Louisiana just fine and would be very much pleased to hear from the girls, herewith sending her address, 2333 Fitzer avenue, Shreveport, Louisiana.

The record of brides has gone away up since Dan Cupid's last visit to Evansville, this time claiming a trio. Miss Marie Ertel was married to Joseph Seeger on August 31st at the parsonage of the Assumption church, Rev. Creedan officiating. Immediately after the ceremony a dinner was served at the home of the bride's parents where the couple will reside. The groom is connected with the Bucyrus company.

Miss Esther Niehaus surprised all her fellow-mates at the

Evansville office by going to Winslow, Indiana, where she and James Greenfield of that city were married. The marriage took place August 9th at the home of Mrs. J. D. Simon, aunt of the groom. Mr. and Mrs. Greenfield will make their home in a little bungalow at Winslow.

Miss Charlotte Marie Weichel followed suit. She is the last bride reported. She and Jerome Sullivan of Evansville were married while attending the Boonville fair. This is the culmination of a romance of childhood days when Jerry would flip notes on "Chalky's" desk at school.

The Misses Meta Doerschler, local chief operator at Evansville, and Lalla Caton, toll chief operator, have returned from a visit to Yellowstone Park. We wonder what the hotel secret in the crowd is and who was the "goat."

Miss Bessie Lang, information operator at Evansville, returned after spending a two weeks' vacation at Hatfield, Indiana.

Miss Hazel Jennings, senior operator at Evansville, visited friends at Wadesville, Indiana, and Carmi, Illinois.

Miss Mildred Riess was promoted to senior operator. She returned from a week's visit at Vincennes. Gee whiz, she had a fellow with a Ford touring car and one with a two-cylinder Sit-Down (Sedan).

A day off was enjoyed by Misses C. Fairhurst, Jessie Burdette, Mae Schuerger, Charlotte Lengelson and Martha Grabowski, all of Evansville. The group motored to Mt. Vernon, where they visited the Mt. Vernon exchange.

Miss Autie McClure, local supervisor at Evansville, visited relatives at St. Louis while on her vacation.

Miss Anna Wimberg, local evening chief operator at Evansville, is hobbling about the office as a result of an operation. Well, we all hope for her speedy recovering as we understand she is no lover of the camel-walk.

Gilbert Weiss, local switchboardman at Evansville, resigned to canvass for the Walker & Walker Company of Vincennes, Indiana. We all feel as if he will make good as he has a line that in time would make anyone kick in.

Miss Alta Bradley has left the service to go to South Bend, where she will be married to W. E. Buttrum of Evansville. Goodbye, good luck, God bless you.

Miss Viola Schnaar, information operator at Evansville, recently returned from St. Louis, where she visited friends.

Operator Was One of That Crowd Herself

"OPERATOR, if you don't get me that number I'll report you to one of the stockholders!" A Dubuque, Ia., subscriber was calling a number that had been reported to him as busy and was becoming insistent, not to say somewhat ruffled.

The operator turned to the supervisor and said, "This party is calling a busy number and says that if I don't get that number he will report me to one of the stockholders. I guess that he doesn't know that I am a stockholder."

The irate gentleman from Dubuque would doubtless be interested to learn that under the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's first employees' stock purchase plan 22,155 employees have become stockholders, owning 104,781 shares; that 41,325 are making payments which will entitle them to 174,500 shares under the company's second plan, and that thousands more are taking advantage of a like opportunity offered under the third plan.

Two in the Same Boat

HE had just received a telegram from his son attending college. It read: "If you don't send money by to-morrow, I will have to go to the poorhouse."

The father promptly sent a telegram reading: "Don't go to poorhouse to-morrow, wait till the day after and I will go with you."

The Telephone Plans

YOU have noticed the preparations now going apace for the installation of automatic telephony. Do you not notice a contrast between the attitude of the telephone company toward improvement and that of the postoffice? The latter will carry a letter to you one mile off, or 400 miles, in about 50 per cent more time than you would take to carry it yourself. Here is probably the only business in the world in which those who pursue it professionally are less efficient than the individual amateur.

You can carry a letter to Washington and deliver it in a great deal less time than can the postoffice. And in books and newspapers and parcels the disparity is even greater. Our postoffice has never caught up with the individual messenger in anything except price. This reduction has been rendered inevitable by the huge volume of its business.

The telephone, on the other hand, has revealed to us a series of miracles. It has all come in within the lifetime of living men. It was once a toy, and later only a piece of folly. Now you can talk to San Francisco. Modern business has adjusted itself to the telephone, and the new dialing, which will undoubtedly give us a quicker service and eventually one more economical, is only another step in an amazing succession.

Why is this contrast? Because in the privately owned telephone company some one stands to profit by increased efficiency or increased economy, or both. That will never be the case in the postoffice. If anybody invented a system of automatic mail distribution at the Boston postoffice he would be laughed out of court—or else lynched. What administration would care to discharge hundreds of appointees, many of them political? In what attitude would Congress receive the suggestion of an improvement which would throw constituents off the pay roll? Yet the progress of the world has been made by sending men from one job into another. The drivers in the stage coach gave place to locomotive and trolley car drivers, and they, in turn, are giving place, and to some extent, to the chauffeurs and the rubber tire manufacturers.

People are often apprehensive over the threat of a change. It undoubtedly works hardships to the old habitues of a business. For that reason the government can never make it. The government does not improve its postal service, or its lighthouse system, or any sort of function to which precedent has assigned it, because the element of self-interest has become nonexistent. The human race is yet to develop the type of man who will do great things without hope of reward and at the very large risk of unpopularity.

This is the thing to consider in all projects of government ownership that come before you.—*Boston Herald.*

Hotel Keeper Believes in Telling Things

WHEN A. J. Bright of Chicago was here yesterday on business with the Mulvill Bros., he handed *Scraps* the following business card of the proprietor of the Raleigh Hotel in Effingham, Ill. The boniface's name is J. M. Brown and in addition to the Effingham hotel he is conducting hotels in Carbondale and New Hundley, Ill. Here is what is on the card:

I have been in the retail grocery business twelve years.

I have been pleasing and displeasing the people all the time.

I have made money and lost money.

I have a few friends and flocks of enemies.

I have been cussed, kicked, discussed, knocked, talked about, lied, lied about and lied to, held up, robbed, etc., to the end of the chapter.

THE ONLY REASON I AM IN THE HOTEL BUSINESS IS TO SEE WHAT WILL HAPPEN NEXT.—*Scraps.*

Science is nothing but applied common sense.

HOW MUCH LONGER IS THIS GOING TO CONTINUE?

RECKLESS DRIVING STILL TAKES ITS AWFUL TOLL

PROGRAM COMPLETE FOR PIONEERS' CONVENTION

All Roads Will Lead to St. Louis October 24th and 25th—Loud Speaker to Be Heard

THE program of entertainment and the arrangements for the business session of the Telephone Pioneers of America at St. Louis on October 24th and 25th, has been completed by the committees in charge. The program for the first day, October 24th, is as follows:

10 to 11:30—Business meeting.

11:30 to 12:30—"Get acquainted" meeting with community singing and entertainment.

3 to 4 — Loud speaker demonstration in Forest Park.

8:15 — Entertainment at Statler Hotel by "home-folks."

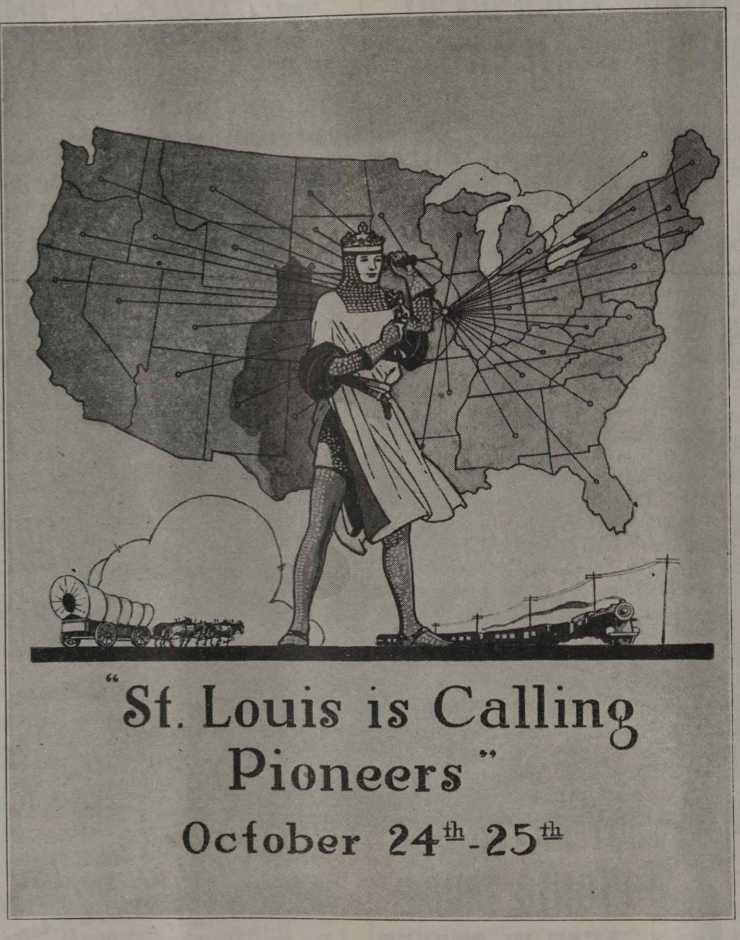
On the next day, the 25th, the arrangements of the allotted time will be as follows:

11 to 12:30—Automobile trip through the city.

12:30 to 2:30—Luncheon at Sunset Hill Country Club.

2:30 to 4—Continuation of automobile trip.

7—Banquet.



Of all the attractions announced for the convention, the first and foremost is probably the demonstration of the Bell Loud Speaker, the device through which President Harding was enabled to deliver his inaugural speech to the listening ears of a crowd of 125,000 persons and which has been set up since then at various points where huge crowds of people have been assembled.

For the benefit of those of our readers who are not acquainted with the Telephone Pioneers of America, a glance through the constitution informs us that the "Association is formed for the purpose of recalling and perpetuating the facts, traditions and memories attached to the early history of the telephone and telegraph system; preserving the names and the records of the participants in the establishment and extension of this great system of electrical intercommunication; the promotion, renewal and continuance of the friendships and fellowships made during the progress of the telephone industry between those interested therein; and the encouragement of such other meritorious objects consistent with the foregoing as may be desirable."

"Any person of good standing," says the constitution in another place, "employed in the telephone service or in its associate interests for a period of twenty-one years, or any person of good standing who, in the judgment of the executive committee, shall have rendered special service to the telephone interests prior to the year 1891, may be enrolled for membership with the approval of the executive committee."

To persons eligible to become Pioneers, who are not already members of that organization, the secretary, R. H. Starrett, has an open invitation to communicate with him at once at 195 Broadway, New York City.

To all Pioneers who read this article, the earnest invitation of the executive committee is extended to make every effort to attend this convention, held in a city whose average mean temperature for the last forty-six Octobers has been sixty degrees and where the average precipitation for the same period of time has been only 2.68 inches.

But the demonstration of the Bell Loud Speaker and the October weather of St. Louis are not the only attractions offered to the Pioneer and his family who attends the convention. The great Mississippi, the Father of Waters, is spanned at St. Louis by four great bridges, one of them the Municipal Bridge, which contains the longest double deck span of its kind in the world.

Along the banks are the municipal docks, from which operate the government tows and barges, which are reviving the Mississippi as an artery of commerce.

In the city there are two great universities, St. Louis and Washington. The latter's location and architecture has been noted in Baedeker's United States as perhaps the most imposing and appropriate in the New World.

There is an office building second to none other in the amount of floor space, the seventh greatest library in the world, a model postoffice, and schools and churches.

There are several great hospitals, the most important being the Barnes Hospital group, facing Forest Park. With the addition of several hospitals to this group, scheduled for the next several years, St. Louis will become the most important medical

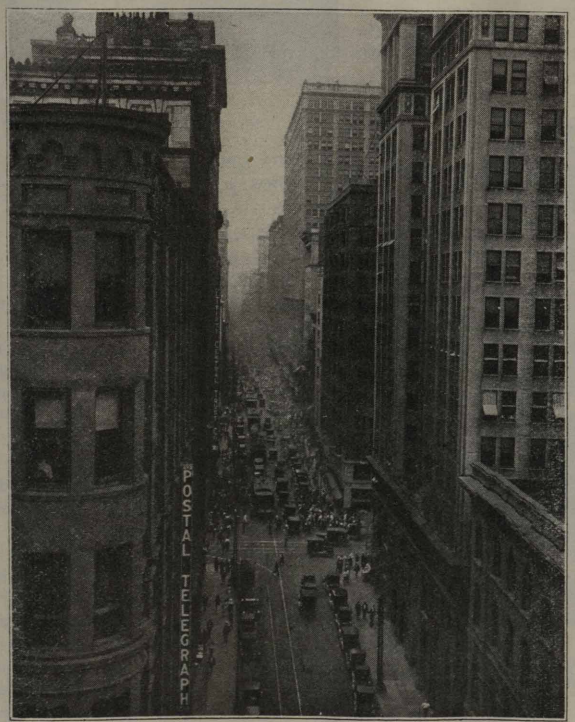
THE MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM
In which the demonstration of the Loud Speaker will be made.

center in the country.

There is an opportunity in St. Louis to see the historical collections of the Missouri Historical Society housed in the Jefferson Memorial in Forest Park, and the remarkable art exhibits which the city keeps open and free to the public in the Art Museum.

The great Municipal Auditorium in St. Louis, in which the demonstration of the Loud Speaker will be conducted, is a place worth seeing for its own sake, holding a vast concourse of people every summer during the unique light opera season, which lasts about eight or nine weeks and is unequalled in the annals of municipal entertainment.

The great bird-cage, like several of the important buildings in the Washington University group, are heritages from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904. Near the bird-cage is the Zoo. The seal pool and the new bear-pits, in which the bears are visible against a background of limestone cliffs, without any interposing bars, are models of their kind.



The St. Louis "canyon" looking west on Olive street from Fourth. The first tall building to the right is the home of the Southwestern Bell executive offices.

The wonderful flower displays at Shaw's Garden, the second greatest of its kind in the world, and the old courthouse, on whose steps slaves were sold, and in whose halls Dred Scott began his famous suit for freedom, will prove equally of interest to the visitor. There is a great greenhouse at Shaw's garden in which towering palms are seen under the high roof against a background of tropical foliage and undergrowth.

Finally, Pioneers, there will be the banquet on the 25th, given by the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, to which you and your immediate families are invited. This fitting conclusion to two pleasurable days will be an appropriate climax to the greatest convention that the Pioneers have ever held. There will be a special train from New York, and special cars on regular trains from Chicago and other cities, and the Southwestern territory is engaged in a contest for the largest state delegation. Be there on the morning of the twenty-fourth and have the time of your life.

THE SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

A Handshaking Acquaintance with the Company That Operates in the Great Southwest

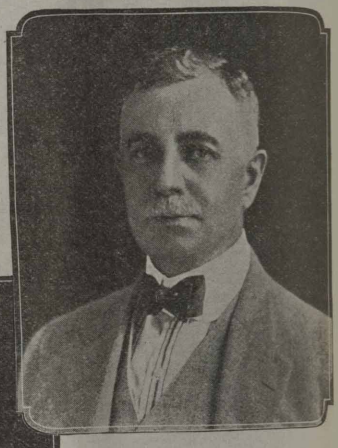
THE most dominant fact about the area of the Southwestern Bell Telephone territory is the impressive part of it contained within the boundaries of Texas.

Suppose the state of Texas could be turned over, using the Sabine river as a hinge, El Paso would fall into the Atlantic ocean. Turning it westward, using El Paso as the hinge, the eastern row of the state's counties would fall into the Pacific ocean. Tipping the state northward, using the northern Panhandle boundary as the pivot, Point Isabel would touch far up in Minnesota, not far from the Canadian border. Turn the state to the south, it would cross a portion of the Gulf of Mexico, cover Mexico and rest its northern tier of Panhandle counties in Guatemala, Central America.

Texas is the largest state in the Union and comprises about eight per cent of the territory of continental United States. And Texas is about forty-one per cent of the area of the Southwestern Bell Telephone System, which comprises the states of Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas and Missouri, a small bite out of Illinois (St. Louis trade territory) and all of Texas except the western tip. As a whole the Southwestern includes seventeen per cent of the total area of the United States.

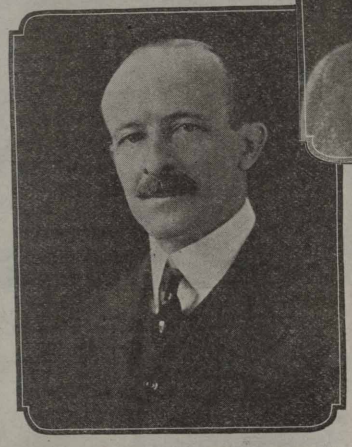
With twelve per cent of the telephones and eleven per cent of the toll wire in the nation, this company, in six states, serves thirteen per cent of the population. In percentage of miles of toll wire in the United States, it is excelled by only two groups, and is tied with another for third place.

Its 319,172 miles of toll wire and 1,595,480 miles of exchange wire (a total of 1,914,652) connect 1,633,393 stations, of which 614,242 are Bell owned and 1,019,151 belong to connecting companies. It has been estimated that 1,758,700 poles have been set to carry the great wire mileage of the Southwestern, of which 1,094,400 are toll and 664,300 are exchange.



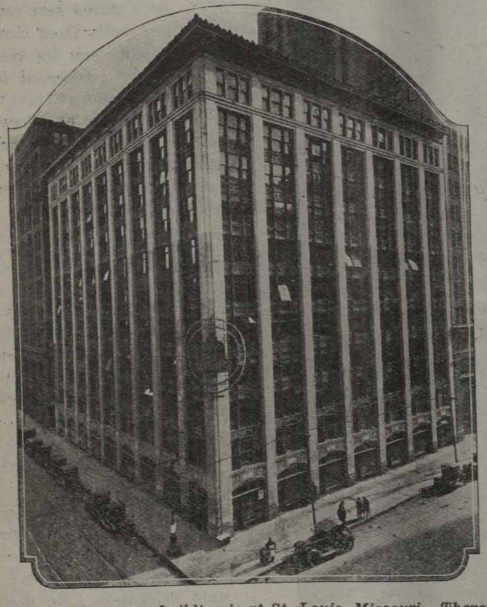
At right: E. D. Nims, president of the Southwestern, was one of the organizers of the telephone industry in the Southwest.

A. B. Elias (below) started with the New York Telephone Company as a galvanometer tester in 1900. Today he is vice president of the Southwestern Bell.



The five states as to total miles of wire, stations and poles are as follows:

	Miles of Wire	*Stations*	*Poles*
Texas	676,941	421,983	603,000
Missouri (incl. part of Illinois)	510,689	524,861	384,200
Oklahoma	316,015	231,916	345,900
Kansas	263,942	352,998	274,700
Arkansas	147,065	101,635	150,900
Total	1,914,652	1,633,393	1,758,700



The headquarters building is at St. Louis, Missouri. There are 1,633,393 stations in the territory and the Traffic department handles 4,795,000 local calls and 83,000 toll calls daily.

The 18,300 employees in the group, of which 12,300 are in the Traffic department, handle 4,795,000 local calls, and 83,000 toll calls daily.

Headquarters for the Southwestern Company are in St. Louis, one company, the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, handling the affairs for the group. The Kansas City Telephone Company of Kansas City, and the Dallas Telephone Company at Dallas, are the two largest connecting companies in the group.

Each state is a division under the organization, and all the states except Arkansas are divided again into districts.

E. D. Nims is president of the Southwestern, and A. B. Elias is vice president.

In 1912, when the Southwestern Group was organized, Mr. Nims, then a vice president of the former Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company at Kansas City, went to St. Louis as first vice president of the group. In 1919 he was elected president. Prior to his vice presidency at Kansas City, he was one of the organizers of the former Pioneer Telephone Company of Oklahoma, and it was largely due to his efforts that that company made such remarkable progress.

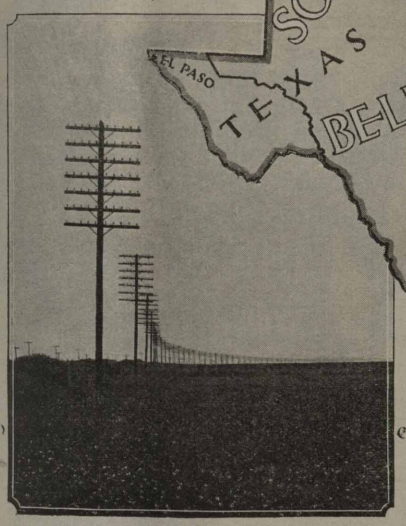
Mr. Elias went to the Southwestern from the east. His first telephone work was as a galvanometer tester for the New York Telephone Company in New York in 1900. Thirteen years later—on January 1, 1913—he went

to Dallas to become general plant superintendent in Texas for the Southwestern. In June, 1917, he was made general manager for Texas, and in May, 1919, was transferred to St. Louis to be vice president of the Southwestern Group. As operating executive the ranking heads of the Commercial, Plant and Traffic departments report to him.

So great a range does the territory of the Southwestern cover that in the south of it one rarely finds frost, while in the north, extreme winters and mild summers prevail. Vast forests, fertile prairies and rugged mountains dot its surface; while beneath it lie great oil, iron, zinc and lead deposits. Diamonds are mined in Arkansas, and Missouri and Arkansas rank high as pearl producers.

This territory includes about one-eleventh of the area of the United States.

Below: A long sweeping line of telephone poles down in the Lone Star State. The flowers in the foreground are the famous Blue Bells of Texas.



The Southwestern territory produces more than half of all the cotton, more than one-third of all the wheat, one-half of all the lead and three-fifths of all the oil produced in the United States. It is bounded and traversed by the greatest river system in the world—the Mississippi-Missouri.

The hot baths at Hot Springs, Arkansas, are noted throughout the United States, and in Oklahoma can be found one-third of all the Indians in the country.

The southeastern section of Texas is famous among telephone men for the great variety of difficulties that beset construction men there. Telephone plant life is almost a constant struggle with the elements. At all periods of the year floods are likely to rage down the seven rivers that traverse the section. In the swamp lands linemen wade neck deep in water to set poles, and swelter in an extreme humidity. Along the coast, and far inland, hurricanes take their toll of telephone property, and festoons of moss keep gangs busy clearing the lines. Reptiles and insects also make life in the wilds more or less obnoxious, and in this district the *scobicia declivis lec*—that tiny bug that eats holes through the lead sheath on cable—causes considerable worry. However, the telephone man in this district is a hardy creature, and has conquered or is conquering the many difficulties that beset him and his work.

One of these difficulties is the moisture laden air along the coast, where fogs and natural moisture keep everything saturated, resulting in shorts and similar troubles. In order to alleviate the difficulty to an extent, before air is admitted to terminal rooms, etc., the air is passed over calcium chloride which extracts most of the moisture, leaving only the partially dried air to pass on.

Another unusual difficulty that confronts Southwestern Telephone people is the boom oil town. In the oil fields of Texas and Oklahoma it has often occurred that a new oil or gas discovery would be made unexpectedly. Over night, almost, an isolated district would be turned into a bustling community of four or five thousand population, all clamoring for local and long distance telephone communication.

Again, in the oil fields, it has not been an uncommon occurrence to have a town burn out two, three and even four times. In some of these towns the odor of natural gas fills the air, and there is constant danger of fire and destruction.

The dean of the Southwestern Telephone family is Louis H. Helsher, pay master at St. Louis, who has forty-six years of service to his credit. Eight employees have service records of more than forty years, and the Benefit records show that twenty-five employees are on the pension rolls.

For the foregoing article and the cuts illustrating it, the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS is indebted to *The Telephone News*, of Philadelphia.

"Give a Thought to Telephone Manners" Is New Slogan

"GIVE a thought to better telephone manners, voices and service," urges a writer in a recent issue of *Women's Wear*, and adds emphatically, "It will pay!"

Just how much will it pay? An experienced business man with whom this writer has discussed the subject sees in telephone courtesy one of the fundamental steps toward a return to more stable business conditions. "I predict," this business man is quoted as saying, "that if the department stores and offices would imperatively require pleasing manners and friendly, courteous voice in all telephone operators, the businesses would pick up fifty per cent more quickly.

"Suppose that when a customer calls up a store and asks for the salesperson by whom she is accustomed to be waited upon, the operator either said 'Miss A is not here but may somebody else take her place?' or 'Mr. B is out—isn't there something I may do to help you?' . . . Suppose real politeness and courteous interest sounded in the voice of the operator—wouldn't the customer appreciate that spirit of coöperation that tried to reduce a disadvantage to her to the least inconvenience? Of course she would. The errand she could not accomplish would at least be understudied by the fine politeness of a representative of the house. After that the house would be raised in the estimation of the customer who couldn't get what she wanted, but who got something else that she liked."

"Business ought to consider the 'telephone voice and manner' as an important part of the requirement for the job of operator," the quotation continues. "Rudeness, either in voice or service, should be cause for dismissal."

Within the telephone family itself, courtesy so long ago became a cardinal virtue that "the voice with a smile" has become proverbial. Private branch exchange attendants have not been so quick to appreciate its importance however. In common with the man quoted in *Women's Wear* business executives are coming to realize that it is an asset which they cannot afford to value too lightly. In hundreds of progressive offices and stores the new business slogan is "Give a thought to telephone courtesy."

FAMILIAR LINES MARK AUTUMN FASHIONS

Distinguishing Feature Is Variety of Design and Embellishment—Simplicity and Smartness of New Sports Apparel

Dress 9597
Embroidery 12612

Dress 9592
Embroidery 12558

Dress 9605

Dress 9602
Embroidery 12283

Prices of Patterns—Dress 9597, 35c; embroidery 12612, blue or yellow, 75c. Dress 9592, 35c; embroidery 12558, blue or yellow, 50c. Dress 9605, 35c. Dress 9602, 35c; embroidery 12283, blue or yellow, 20c.

By Maude Hall

EASILY the most distinguishing feature of autumn fashions is their variety, for as far as their general appearance is concerned, they seem to proclaim allegiance to lines already familiar. Popular preference for the slender silhouette has inspired most of the daytime frocks for fall. Models for evening use are allowed wider latitude, but the insouciant grace and daring of the costumes of old Spain seem to find fascinating counterparts in formal autumn attire for the coming season.

Lace, braid and embroidery are generously used in all the schemes of embellishments. Even sports apparel has not escaped the touch of the embroiderer, but the ornamentation on sports blouses has reached new heights of restrained elegance. Colors are bright, but are wearable and generally becoming.

Designers of ultra-smart dresses find in the new satin serge an enthusiastic ally. The best frocks shown in this

Patterns for Designs

The designs shown on these pages are supplied by The Pictorial Review, New York. Patterns may be secured from any Pictorial Review agency.

fabric seem to prefer underblouse and overblouse accompaniments of elaborate design, leaving the dress itself to shine in its own glory. Take, for instance, an afternoon model in kingfisher blue. The blouse is of all-over lace, dyed in the same shade, while the sleeveless overdress contents itself with a simple embroidery design at the base of the deep square neck and two wide tucks on the skirt. Very large armholes disclose the underblouse in beguiling fashion and the fulness at the waist is held in with a sash of satin serge.

Another model in the same material has an underblouse of satin handsomely braided with narrow silk soutache. The neck is V-shaped and the armholes of medium size, so that any of the new full sleeves could be fitted into them, if desired. The hem and a deep tuck which trim the skirt are hemstitched. The tuck may be omitted, if the design be reproduced in less expensive materials for more practical wear, and inserted pockets substituted.

The various forms of apron drapery continue to be featured prominently and they are all attractive. A model in soft gray has pockets added to the tunic, despite its plaits and the pockets, like the round collar and flaring sleeves, are outlined with a simple embroidery stitch. The belt is of self-material, arranged in sash fashion with a large bow at the back.

Suitable for serge, cashmere, broadcloth or any of the fabrics to be worn during the fall and winter, is a straight-line frock trimmed with soutache braid. A deep border is formed of the braid at the bottom of the skirt, while braid buttons with tiny loops, trim the pockets and front of the waist. The dress is of the slip-over type and is designed to be worn with separate blouses, so that one can change the appearance of the design as frequently as a different blouse is worn. The back extends over the shoulders, forming a yoke effect in front.

Sports apparel clings loyally to the three-piece idea, each costume consisting of a skirt, blouse, or sweater, and shirtwaist. In some of the latest models knickers have been added.

The plaids and stripes in vogue for the moment are excellent for sports skirts and blouses and there are well-founded rumors to the effect that they will be in good style until next spring. There has been very little change in the style of sports skirts, the plaited models holding over for another season.

A sports frock in striped serge is made with a hip-length overblouse which is bound with plain silk braid. The fronts are laid in plaits, the back extending over the shoulders and joined to them to form a yoke. The skirt has a medium-sized hem over which a single row of braid is stitched.

Homework Confabs Keep Party Lines Humming Nights

PARTY-LINE subscribers are experiencing their annual difficulty with the use of the telephone incident to the reopening of school. With the resumption of educational pursuits, and consequently of "home work," the young folk have begun monopolizing the wire and their elders find it difficult to get a word in edgewise on the subject of the forthcoming election campaign or the social at the Methodist church.

School children have been quick to take advantage of the facilities the telephone affords for comparing notes on the lessons assigned to them for perusal or solution at home. Almost any evening Tommy and Jack may be heard discussing over the wire the proper translation of the third paragraph of the daily dose of Caesar's Commentaries, while Evelyn and Madge get their heads together, telephonically speaking, over a problem in algebra.

All of which demonstrates beyond doubt the educational advantages which the younger generation have over their fond fathers and mothers who, in the happy days of youth had to dig out their own translations and mathematical solutions—or hastily crib them from an obliging companion before the bell rang for the first session in the morning.

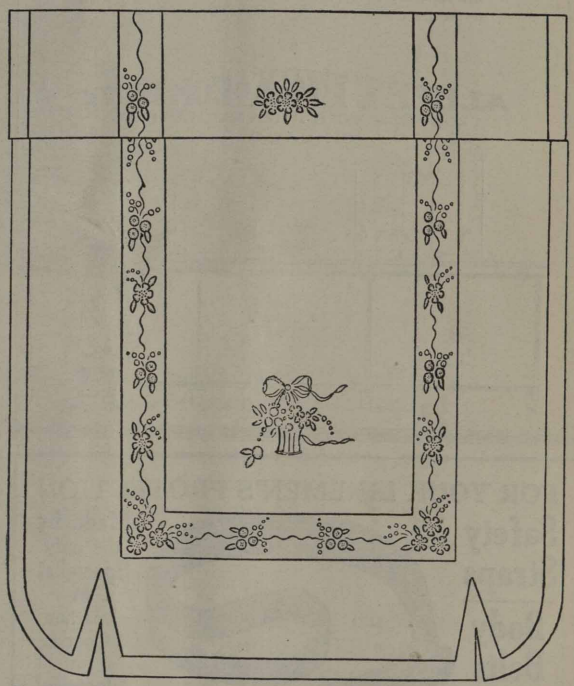
UNBLEACHED MUSLIN REPLACES LINENS

New Bed Spreads and Bolster Rolls Feature This Simple and Inexpensive Material

By Kathryn Mutterer.

UNBLEACHED muslin has been exalted to a high place among the household linens of today. Indeed, it is one of the most aristocratic fabrics for spreads and bolster rolls. This charming design involves very little work.

The spread is made to fit a three-quarter bed, which is the size most in use today. For the flowers, rose, yellow, violet and blue chambray are used, while green is employed for the leaves. The basket is covered with heavy white twist cotton, couched down with white. The inner border is outlined with black cotton. The border at the sides and bottom of the design is of



No. 12631. Bed Spread and Bolster Roll of Unbleached Muslin with Applique Embroidery.

heavy twist, couched down in white. The stems are covered with plain darning or running stitch. All of the appliqué parts are held in position by buttonholing them in cottons the same colors as the chambray. The centers of the flowers are in large French knots in black and yellow cotton.

To make the French knots, bring the needle up through the exact place where the knot is to be, twist the thread around the needle, three or five times, or according to quality of the thread and size of the knot desired, then pass the needle back at almost the same place, a thread or two distant, drawing it down with the right hand and keeping the winds in place with the thumb of the left hand until the knot is secure.

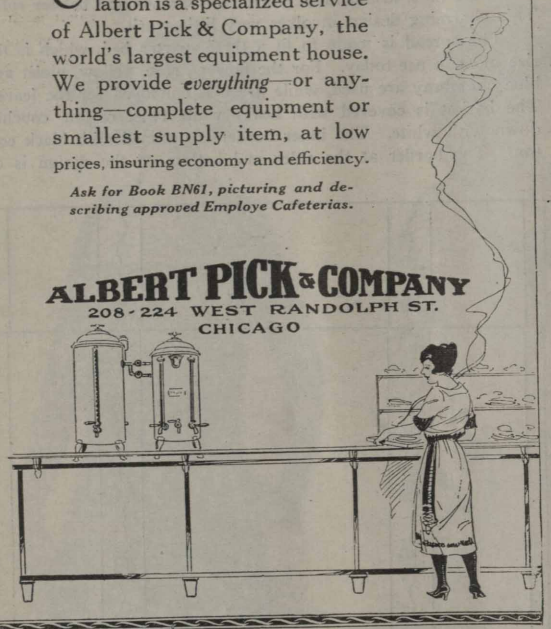
Couching is very quickly done and many yards of border may be covered in a few hours. The cotton is first laid on the outline to be covered. Then take a stitch through the material and over the cotton, tack on the other side and continue in this manner until the entire line is covered.

Embroidery No. 12631, Transfer, blue only, supplying design for bedspread and bolster-roll, 75 cents.

Cafeterias

COMPLETE Cafeteria installation is a specialized service of Albert Pick & Company, the world's largest equipment house. We provide *everything*—or anything—complete equipment or smallest supply item, at low prices, insuring economy and efficiency.

Ask for Book BN61, picturing and describing approved Employe Cafeterias.



ALBERT PICK & COMPANY
208-224 WEST RANDOLPH ST.
CHICAGO

Thomas Quality

To the Engineer who has to do with Insulators, the name **Thomas** represents a quality in porcelain dependable and as yet unsurpassed. His judgment, no doubt, is based on his experience with the past performance of that product and also his knowledge of the valuable Advisory Service which goes with every **Thomas Insulator**

The R. Thomas & Sons Co.
East Liverpool, Ohio
U. S. A.

New York Boston Chicago London

FOR YOUR LINEMEN'S PROTECTION

Safety Straps

Body Belts

Tool Bags

Made by the only Specialist in Leather Goods for Electrical Workers in the U. S. A.

THE R. H. BUHRKE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

M. J. CORBOY COMPANY

Plumbing, Gas Fitting Sewer Water Contractors

178 W. Randolph St. - Chicago, Ill.

CONTRACTORS FOR

Illinois Bell Telephone Co.'s Majestic Exchange
" " " " Austin "
" " " " Kildare "
" " " " West Pullman "

Passing of the Telephone Joke

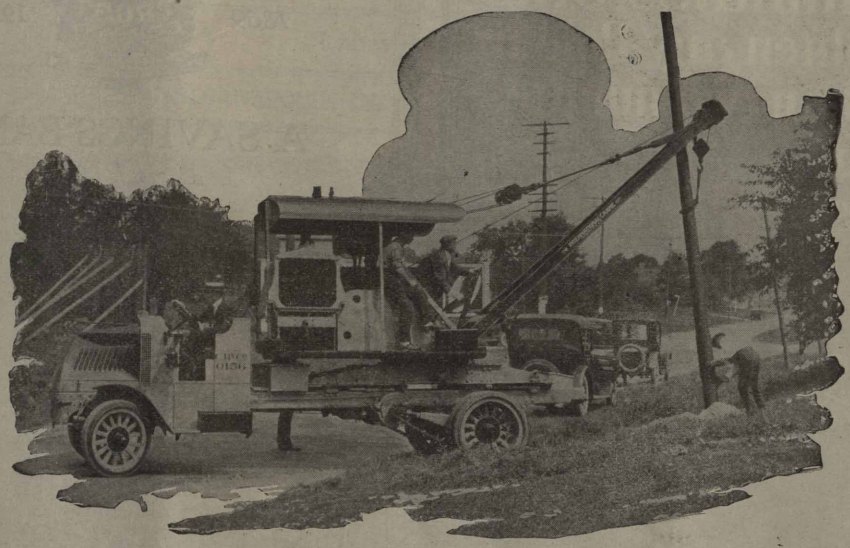
TIME was—and not so long ago, at that—when no moving picture program or vaudeville show was complete without a few more or less humorous wheezes directed against telephone service.

In some instances, whole scenes were built around the real or alleged failure of central to answer; a veritable anthology of "wrong number" jokes would be invented overnight by an army of brain-fagged "colyumists" sweating to fill their respective sheets by press time; and movie audiences fairly split their sides chuckling over telephone yarns which they had heard many times before.

During the hectic days of the war—and the even more hectic days following the armistice—the telephone world was so disrupted that the service *was* bad. And because the people were not acquainted with our tremendous problems, there may possibly have been some excuse for the perpetration of these so-called humorous attacks against the service. But gradually, through much-needed readjustments in rates and the improvement in labor conditions, telephone service, by and large, has worked back to such a point of excellence as to make the attempts at humor at its expense utterly pointless.

Of course, there are probably a few places in each territory where the telephone joke is still considered "hot stuff." But one must remember that jokes have a habit of going the rounds long after the cause that originated them has vanished.

The way to combat outworn witticisms of this nature is to give good service and then tell the folks about it. If the service in your exchange is good, does the public realize it?—*Southwestern Telephone News.*



THIS motor crane, mounted on a Mack 7½-ton chassis, is capable of setting more telegraph or trolley poles than could be set by three gangs of men dependent upon hand methods. When equipped with a clamshell bucket, it effects similar economies over manual operations in unloading bulk material from freight car to pile or from car to truck. For excavating contracts, which are not of sufficient size to warrant the moving of a large and cumbersome steam derrick, this portable crane is also adapted to effect substantial economies.

The crane is of the full-swinging, self-contained type, rotating through 360 degrees, and is driven by a separate 4-cylinder gasoline motor. This motor is designed with an extra large fly-wheel so as to run smoothly in spite of sudden application and release of loads. The capacity of the crane is 8,000 pounds.

The particular advantage of this crane unit is its ability to move rapidly from place to place. As the entire crane is demountable, the truck chassis may be also used for general transportation purposes.

Commercial chassis 1½ to 7½ tons. Tractors to 15 tons

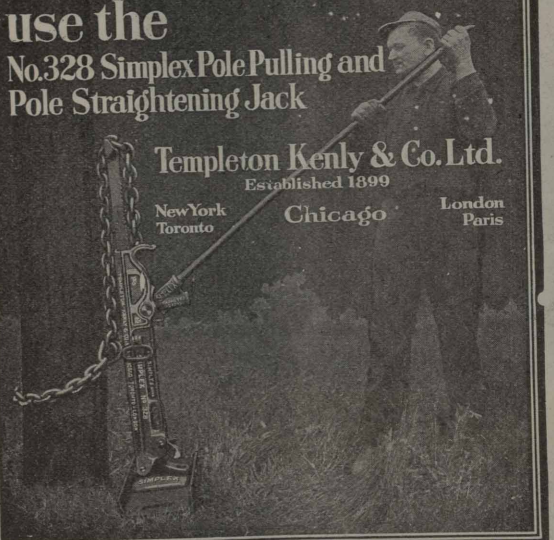
PERFORMANCE COUNTS

International Motor Company

NEW YORK

To pull a large Pole in 8 minutes or to straighten any Pole in less than Two minutes use the

No. 328 Simplex Pole Pulling and Pole Straightening Jack



Templeton Kenly & Co. Ltd.
Established 1899
New York Toronto Chicago London Paris

1869 UNION TRUST COMPANY CHICAGO 1921
A BANK OF STRENGTH AND CHARACTER

A SAVINGS BANK —and More

SOMETIME when you are in the vicinity of Madison and Dearborn Streets, drop into our Savings Department on the first floor and see for yourself the kind of service we are giving our customers.

Quick, careful attention—no waiting in line.
Pleasant, courteous tellers who will handle your transaction as you want it handled.
Approachable, experienced officials who will be glad to assist you on any financial problem.

Let us prove our service to you.

UNION TRUST COMPANY
33 W. Madison Street
CHICAGO
Capital and Surplus $4,700,000.00

There Are Many "Just As Goods" But Only One

R.W.P.
Reilly's Wood Preservative
The Standard of Efficiency

It is the greatest decay resistant for telephone poles and cross arms—the most widely used. It deeply penetrates and permanently protects the wood—no tar adulterant to clog wood pores—no volatile oil to dissolve or evaporate.

R. W. P. gives efficient protection when applied by brush or open tank method.

R. W. P. is best always—all ways

THE REILLY COMPANY, Indianapolis, Indiana
Plants: Indianapolis Minneapolis Mobile Seattle Norfolk

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

One Policy | Universal Service | One System

Volume 11 | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, NOVEMBER, 1921 | Number 4

Old Johnson patted her golden hair, and looked at her through misty eyes. "Your joy is my reward, Grace."

THE TOLL LINE PATROL

By Edmund W. Sheehan

OLD JOHNSON tramped into the telephone office late in the afternoon; stamped the snow from his high shoes, unbuttoned his coat and removed his mittens.

"Thought I would never get through the drifts," he complained to the wire chief. "I have been in this part of the country for many a year; but this is the worst storm that I have seen."

"It's a trouble maker, too," the chief spoke pessimistically. Johnson looked out through the window upon the rapidly increasing snow drifts.

"Yes, there will be trouble a plenty if the temperature keeps dropping. The wires are pretty tight now, and when the thermometer begins to hover around ten below zero they're bound to snap."

"We got through pretty well this far, but . . . " the chief struck a match on the sole of his shoe and lighted a cigar. "Well, it's about time to expect Old Man Boreas for his annual toll line uprooting foray."

"Any storm trouble yet?" the repairman asked.

"Not yet," replied the chief. "But I'm holding the boys on reserve. Go back to the smoking room and take it easy for a while; you'll need a lot'a pep before long."

The plant force lolling around the smoking room, reading magazines or sitting meditatively over checker boards uproariously greeted Old Johnson when he came through the door. He returned their greetings heartily, felt in his pocket for his pipe and with a calloused finger rammed the bowl full of rich

Copyright, 1921, by Edmund W. Sheehan.

brown tobacco. He struck a match but interrupted the ceremony of firing by bawling out:

"Why didn't ya move your king, man! You could'a had a two for one easy. Ouch! dang that match!"

"Let the boy play his own game, Johnson," sang out a brother repairman. "Give somebody else a chance to beat that old wizard beside yourself. Here!" he extended a paper, "you'll be sorry to know, that the governor refuses to interfere with the execution of young Hammond, at Garden City tomorrow."

"Will not reprieve him, eh!" Johnson reached for the paper and read in silence for a few minutes. Then he laid the paper aside and sadly shook his head. "Fate seems to be against that boy," he addressed the crowd. "He's caught in a net of circumstantial evidence. But believe me," he brought his great fist down on the table, "Bill Hammond never committeed that murder."

"It's going to go hard with the girl," the chief who had quietly entered spoke sympathetically. "She has been putting up a plucky fight for young Hammond."

"It will kill her," spoke up Johnson soberly, "for you know they were to be married in the spring. I saw the horror in her face, the day they sentenced young Hammond, for she never expected that verdict! I saw her again in the city; her one purpose to track the murderer of Richmond; to save her lover. And this is the end . . . " he crumpled the paper in his hand and threw it on the floor. "Dang it all! I wish I could help them!" the words came from his heart.

He relighted his cold pipe and paced the floor; then interrupted his pacing to stick his head out of the door, and the ever increasing whine of the north wind became louder as it noisily rushed into the room.

"Whew!" he cried, as he slammed the door shut. "That's a businesslike wind." He stepped to the window and looked at the thermometer swinging on the outside sash. "Ten below and going down. Rest yourselves lads; you are in for a man's work; there will be a lot of sticks on the snow before this icy blast is through."

Even as he spoke the whining cry of the wind grew more intense as it cut across the snow covered prairies, and everyone of them from the callow helpers to the grizzled old veterans who had climbed sticks in every part of the country, felt a sinking in their hearts as they heard the gale, and knew that as it forced the temperature down and down, the copper wires stretching out across the fields and prairies would contract bit by bit until they became taut, and then under the terrible strain of the storm's frigid caress, they would snap, one by one until the great toll lines built and maintained at such tremendous expenditure of labor and materials, would be reduced to a tangled mass of wreckage.

The wire chief came in a few minutes later, his face expressing deep concern.

"Lines are starting to snap," he said. "We are patching through Junction Town for the big city, for the lines between here and Garden City are going open."

"Are you going to try to keep them working?" asked Old Johnson.

"I am waiting for orders from headquarters; the lines are going open everywhere and I doubt if we can do much until the storm blows over. You had better go home, boys," he continued, "and get a good sleep, for there's work ahead; work that will take a man's courage and strength."

II.

Johnson wrapped his great coat about him and shuffled out through the snow, breasting the biting winds, to the comfortable home wherein "Mother" Johnson presided. But not for long was he to enjoy his fireside; at ten o'clock that night he rolled out of bed and answered the persistent ring of the telephone bell.

"Hello!" he called thickly into the transmitter.

"I'm sorry to disturb you," the chief's tense, nervous voice came over the line. "Will you put on your clothes and come over to the office right away?"

"Sure!" called back the repairman

He found the chief pacing the floor of the apparatus room nervously chewing on the end of a cigar.

"Toll tester called in about half an hour ago," the chief began, "and says we have to get the line working or get word through to Garden City before dawn. Hammond is proved an innocent man; thanks to Grace's untiring effort . . . "

"That's great news," the repairman broke in joyously.

"Yes!" agreed the chief, "and the governor has reprieved him, but, he dies tomorrow unless the sheriff of Green River County can be reached. The roads are blocked; trains tied up; no aeroplane could ride this storm; and every wire into Garden City is open."

The chief faced him and gripped his shoulders. "Johnson, I will not ask you to go, for it will be hell to fight that wind, and the line may be a mass of tangled wire and broken sticks all the way to Garden City."

Johnson paced the floor thoughtfully; his great heart quick to respond to the call for help. He knew better than any man the awful task which would confront him; to plunge out in the night and feel his way step by step, pole by pole, along the toll line. He hesitated, not from fear, but in recognition of his duty toward the dear woman who had been his companion and helpmate for thirty happy years.

He picked up the telephone and called her. When he had explained her gentle voice rang true to form:

"Go out Jim, and . . . my prayers shall guard you. Good bye, Jim," there was a tremor in the voice.

"Good bye, Ma," he hung up the receiver with a steady hand but his eyes were moist.

"I'm going out, John," he turned to the chief.

The chief's voice was tremulous as he held out his hand: "Johnson, I hate to see you go out alone in the storm!"

Old Johnson wrapped his great coat about him; pulled his fur cap over his ears; adjusted his heavy and numerous equipment; drew on his mittens and picked up his test set.

"Well, so long, John," he called cheerfully, as if bent on his daily round of trouble, and plunged out into the night. The storm stung him in the face in greeting, and he bent his head low, so that his face would be protected by the collar of his coat. He guided himself to the road and picked up the trail of the toll line, through the wires of which the wind was whistling a dismal, sorrowful tune.

As he trudged down the road the cheerful gleam of light from the office windows gradually faded from view, and left him alone with the night and the storm; with the great snow drifts around him. He had accepted the challenge; was pitting his brain and muscle against the fury of the storm to save a brother man. "And save him he would if he had to tramp all the way to Garden City," he told the winds.

What a contrast, he thought as he plunged through the drifts of the road. It was only last June that he had met them, two happy children, driving along that same road; but then it was dusty and bordered with bright wildflowers. They had called to him to come down from the pole, and the girl's eyes were shining as she shyly showed him her ring. He had clapped Bill Hammond on the shoulder and wished him . . .

"He shall not die!" Old Johnson's defiant chant pierced through the storm's dismal moan. "He shall not die! He shall not die!" He raised his face and defiantly met the attack of the arctic forces.

His great frame carried him steadily onward through the biting wind. Men called him Old Johnson more as an endearing term, than as an expression of physical or mental incapacity

His splendid body had been developed through years of toil in the great outdoors. When eighteen he had climbed his first pole, and since then he had looked down over hills and valleys dressed in the green-brown garb of summer, or wrapped in the soft down of winter snows, as he calmly worked on the pole tops for more than thirty years of uninterrupted service. He had climbed poles in every state in the Union, and had helped push the great toll lines across the continent, until the cities of America were linked with friendly spans of copper wire.

In those long years of service he had met nature in all her varying moods; had fought her and he had always conquered. So to-night he plunged forward fearlessly and shook his fist in the face of the Storm King, who threw great gusts of snow into his face, half blinding, half choking him.

"Blow your worst," he muttered, "blow and be damned to you! The boy must live." And in the terrible moaning of the wind, Johnson fancied that it was laughing at the efforts of a mortal to oppose its mighty force.

EDMUND W. SHEEHAN.

III.

The line he was tracing to Garden City was as familiar to him as the winding garden path in his own back yard; he knew the characteristics of every pole; knew every twist, bend and dip in that thirty mile line; he had traced it so many times. The line followed a winding road, which in the full tide of summer gayly passed through fields ripe with ears of corn and stalks of yellow wheat; but now the fields were buried beneath many feet of snow; obliterated. The only familiar land marks were the poles; the only guide in that trackless wilderness of snow. They stood one-hundred feet apart, and as he plodded on he counted his steps, so that he would know when he should be opposite each pole.

He could not see the wires high above his head, for his flash light would not penetrate through the storm; but he kept a sharp lookout for trailing wires and broken poles, and planned to climb a pole about every half mile so that he could test the line back to the office.

He stuck the spurs of his climbers into the first half mile pole, climbed to the top and swung the test set into position. The test set was an interesting piece of apparatus; a complete telephone system in a little box. A small handle projected from the side geared to a little generator, which sent the power over the line to signal the office or to ring a subscriber's bell. A tiny flash light battery furnished the talking current, and two long cords projected from the box to each of which was fastened a test clip for connection to the line.

The repairman snapped each test clip on a wire, unhooked the receiver, held it to his ear, and then turned the hand generator.

"Is that you, John?" he called. "Yes, all O. K. Am about half a mile outside. No, not having much trouble. Drifts somewhat high. Feeling fine. Good by."

At the next half mile pole, he again repeated the test with the same results.

"I'm going to jump a mile the next time, John," he called; "the trouble must be some distance ahead."

For three hours he pressed forward, fighting the restless wind, which clothed itself in ever-changing and fantastic garments of snow, stretching out long tenuous arms, wrapping him in a benumbing ghostly embrace; then drawing away for a moment only to rush on him with leveled lances of whirling snow, which eventually bored through his thick clothing, so that his body began to chill and shake. His load was growing heavier with each step; yet he did not want to part with any of it, for each piece was essential, and might play the vital part in re-establishing communications, for the line was still standing and testing clear back to the office.

He was now about eight miles out from the telephone office; yet twenty-two miles of line stretched away in front of him; twenty-two miles of line with somewhere a break. He figured roughly that it must be about half past one in the morning, and at six the boy must pay the penalty for his alleged crime; that left four and one-half hours to get the line working.

He pictured the boy in his death cell, waiting for the day; the coming of which would be the signal to plunge him into the next world.

"No! no!" Old Johnson muttered, "the boy shall not die!" He drew a deep breath and plunged forward with renewed determination.

The long line of poles which he had left behind him steadily resisting the storm gave him a feeling of confidence. He plunged forward for another hour, and then where the line curved and swung back on itself, he stumbled across a pole lying on the snow snapped at the base.

He stood over it, and for the first time experienced a feeling of apprehension; a girl's tear-stained face flashed before him and he seemed to hear her dull voice moaning: "They have killed him! they have killed him!"

Johnson rang back, and there was a note of anxiety in his voice.

"One pole down; God knows how many more. The wires are snapped off and blowing in the wind. There is only one thing for me to do; to plunge out until I pass the break and then send the message myself. Yes . . . Yes . . . Good-by, John."

IV.

Old Johnson began to lighten himself for the final struggle; he threw off the coil of wire, block and tackle and some of his heavy tools. Thus lightened he trudged forward with every nerve of his cold and weary body whipped into an intense activity by the fear which was beginning to clutch at his heart; fear not for himself but for another.

Pole after pole had given up the fight, and lay half buried in the snow; its cross-arms broken; its wires a tangled mass, and the mounds they made in the snow sent a sickening shudder through him, for they reminded him of newly made graves.

Mile after mile the repairman pressed forward; and with each succeeding mile the mocking laugh of the gale seemed to say: "Turn back while yet there is time; turn back lest you fall broken, and be buried under the shifting snows like the poles."

Johnson closed his ears to the tempting, jeering cry; forgetful of self, exemplifying in that supreme moment of his life, the "Brotherhood of Man." He struggled onward with the hope that each broken, mangled pole would be the last, then his heart leaped with joy as he came to a pole standing upright, fearlessly maintaining its supremacy against the north wind's fury.

Old Johnson patted it caressingly, and the strain of the long hours of mental anguish seemed to dissipate under the bright light of hope. He jammed one spur into the pole's icy base, then slowly and laboriously began to climb. Each time he lifted his spur for a new hold, he jammed it solidly into the wood, and finally reached the swaying top.

With nervous, fearful hands he snapped the test clips on the wires and turned the generator handle. With the first turn of the wheel his heart sank, and the depression came back with greater intensity; the generator wheel spun easily, indicating to him that the line was open. He rang and rang hoping against hope; listening patiently for some voice from the distant city, while clinging to the icy pole top. Wearily he climbed down to the snow covered ground; his heart was heavy, but he resolutely

(Continued on page 41.)

Obverse of Theodore N. Vail medal in its final form.

GOLD AND SILVER VAIL MEDALS AWARDED

National Committee of Award Designates Ten Acts of Bell System Employees for Which Medals and Cash Awards Are Made

Reverse of Theodore N. Vail medal in its final form.

FOLLOWING is the report of the National Committee of Award of Theodore N. Vail Medals, which is in itself the best story of the designation of the ten acts for which gold and silver medals were awarded after consideration of all cases in the Bell System:

Report of National Committee of Award Theodore N. Vail Medals

September 16, 1921.

To the Trustees,
Theodore N. Vail Memorial Fund.

In the performance of its duty, the Committee of Award has been impressed by the fine spirit which prevails among the men and women of the Bell System. It has been clearly shown from the reports which the committee has had the opportunity of examining, that loyalty and devotion to public service and disregard of self are the rule rather than the exception.

The Theodore N. Vail Medals are intended to give some special recognition of noteworthy examples of public service which typify the most outstanding and inspiring acts of Bell System employees. Not all such acts can be recognized by medals, but awards have been made to emphasize in the minds of all the spirit of public service which is most inspiring.

In the award of gold and silver medals, the committee has endeavored to designate, from among a large number of praiseworthy acts, a few of the most conspicuous instances in which this universal spirit is exemplified.

Naturally, the task has been a difficult one because comparison has been necessary between actions based on the highest intention but performed under a great variety of circumstances. We have endeavored to take into consideration, not only all the facts, but all the difficulties involved and the results achieved, drawing the line between instances of almost equal merit. In the awards which we have made we believe that the highest ideals of the public service of telephone people has been exemplified.

Numerous acts of heroism and self-sacrifice on the part of telephone people while not engaged in telephone service have been reported, but in the awarding of medals which are commemorative of Theodore N. Vail, it seems peculiarly fitting that acts of noteworthy public service in the performance of telephone duty should be specially considered. Mr. Vail's ideal was the development of the telephone for the highest possible public service and these medals are appropriate means for the perpetuation of that high ideal.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND $1,000

Mrs. Mildred Lothrop, chief operator at Homer, Nebraska, has been awarded a gold Theodore N. Vail Medal for 1920, and with it a special cash award of $1,000.

The awards are as follows:

A *gold medal,* with the special cash award of $1,000, provided for presentation for a very exceptional act or service if and when the Committee deems an occasion deserves such recognition, to Mrs. Mildred Lothrop, chief operator, Northwestern Bell Telephone Company, Homer, Nebraska.

CITATION

For noteworthy public service, in the face of increasing personal danger and public disaster, displaying the highest courage, loyalty and devotion in saving human life.

After midnight on May 31, 1920, receiving word of an approaching flood she took her place at the switchboard, warning the people to flee for safety and calling for help from the surrounding country, continuing her efforts until the rising water disabled the switchboard, when she barely escaped from the flooded building.

—

A *silver medal,* with a cash award of $250, to Fred J. L. Bayha, combination man, New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, East Providence, R. I.

CITATION

For intelligent initiative and prompt action in an emergency.

On January 29, 1920, while

in the discharge of his duty, he entered a burning house, rescued a small child from a smoke-filled room, called for medical assistance, gave aid and comfort to a fatally burned woman and alone put out the fire.

—

A *silver medal*, with a cash award of $250, to Charles N. Cox, manager-repairman, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Harlingen, Texas.

CITATION

For prompt and intelligent action in the service of the public.

On December 16, 1920, while locating toll line trouble, near a railroad, he found a broken rail, climbed a pole and by means of his test set notified the train dispatcher, then remained on guard until railroad employees arrived, thus preventing the wreck of a heavily loaded passenger train.

—

A *silver medal* with a cash award of $250, to Mrs. Kate Day, matron, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, Texas.

CITATION

For coolness and courage in behalf of others in a time of danger.

At 1:45 a. m. on April 15, 1920, during a fire which destroyed the Blue Bell Lodge, an operators' home in Dallas, she promptly marshalled the forty-five occupants, so that a panic was impossible, directed them in an orderly manner from the burning building and did not leave until, at personal risk, she had made sure that all were safe.

—

A *silver medal*, with a cash award of $250, to Frank H. Forrest, Manager, Northwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dakota City, Nebraska.

CITATION

For courage and devotion to duty in the service of an isolated and threatened community.

On June 1, 1920, at the risk of his life, he fought his way for miles through a flooded valley, to reach the stricken town of Homer, where he reëstablished, by telephone, communication with the outside world, summoned aid and assisted in the work of restoration.

—

A *silver medal*, with a cash award of $250, to Harold E. La Belle, manager, The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, Tooele, Utah.

CITATION

For his fortitude and devoted service in behalf of a fellow employee.

On December 12, 1920, after being out nearly all night in a blizzard, locating line trouble, and although suffering from exposure, he sought and rescued from freezing an injured and helpless companion, carrying him in the darkness for more than a mile over a rough swamp, and driving with him twenty-four miles for medical attention.

—

A *silver medal*, with a cash award of $250, to Miss Katherine Lind, operator-in-charge, The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, Mahaffey, Pennsylvania.

CITATION

For devotion to duty and unfailing courage in an emergency.

On June 26, 1920, when the town of Mahaffey was swept by a conflagration, she hastened to the threatened telephone building where she remained alone at the switchboard, notifying the anxious townspeople of the progress of the fire apparatus which had been summoned from other towns; maintaining service despite the rapid spread of the fire around her.

—

A *silver medal*, with a cash award of $250, to John E. Moran, section lineman, American Telephone and Telegraph Company (Long Lines department), Syracuse, New York.

CITATION

For a fine act of service in an emergency.

On October 6, 1920, while working on the telephone lines in the neighborhood of Eagle Village, New York, he witnessed a serious automobile accident, with promptness and foresight, utilized his equipment to rescue two persons from the overturned car, summoned medical and other aid, and by first aid treatment saved the life of one of the victims.

—

A *silver medal*, with a cash award of $250, to P. W. Oldfield, cable splicer, New York Telephone Company, Poughkeepsie, New York.

COMMITTEE OF AWARD, THEODORE N. VAIL MEDALS.

This committee consisted of H. B. Thayer, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (upper left); Col. John J. Carty, vice president (upper right); James D. Ellsworth, publicity manager, and Miss Mary T. Reuse, of the personnel division.

CITATION

For intelligent initiative and prompt action in the saving of human life.

On August 21, 1920, while testing lines at Wappingers Falls, N. Y., receiving a cry on the wire that an electric light employee was in contact with a dangerous current, he at once had the power shut off, summoned a doctor, and, driving rapidly to the scene, rescued the unconscious man from the pole where he was hanging by a safety belt.

—

A *silver medal*, with a cash award of $250, to Frank C. Wells, lineman, The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

CITATION

For prompt and fearless action in saving the life of a fellow employee.

On July 8, 1920, when another lineman by accident came in contact with a circuit carrying a dangerous electric current, at the risk of his own life cut the heavily charged wire and released his already unconscious companion, whom he then resuscitated.

J. J. CARTY,
J. D. ELLSWORTH,
MARY T. REUSE,
H. B. THAYER,
Committee.

Commissioners' Association President Says Rates Have Been Too Low

OPPOSITION in the strongest terms to a centralization in Washington, in the Interstate Commerce Commission, of control over all railroad rates, thereby destroying the power of the states to regulate their domestic commerce, and a vitriolic discussion of local utility problems, were the keynote features of a remarkable address delivered by James A. Perry, of the Georgia State Railroad Commission, at the opening session of the annual convention held last month by the National Association of Railway and Utilities Commissioners, composed of state regulatory officials of the nation, of which he is president.

With regard to the rates of local utilities, Commissioner Perry asserted the opinion that they have been too low, generally speaking throughout the country, for the past two years, and predicted that a continuance of this policy of dealing with local utilities will very soon drive capital entirely away from utility investments, if, indeed, it has not already done so to a large extent. The time has come, declared Commissioner Perry, for the public to realize that they are equally interestd with utility stockholders in adequate service and adequate returns upon the value of the properties devoted to the public use.

"It has been absolutely necessary," said he, "to grant increases of rates to local utilities at a time when the public was not in a state of mind to understand such increases. To a large extent this was due to a lack of correct information on the part of the public. Immediately we experienced a decline in the prices of many essential commodities, the necessities of utilities became greater than ever. They had not experienced a period of abnormal profits, such as was enjoyed by private property. The public mind, inflamed by a propaganda in various forms and often through sinister motives, soon forgot the day of abnormal profits and fortunes, so that increases in utility rates in any sum were looked upon with great disfavor."

But in every case, declared Commissioner Perry, the public has been satisfied when the truth became known, convincing him of the "wisdom, however distasteful, that whenever a newspaper so far forgets its mission as to publish untruthful statements concerning the earnings of local utilities, the regulatory body should forthwith publish the truth."

Dating from two years ago, Commissioner Perry continued, there was no doubt in his mind that "many commissioners throughout the country made the common mistake of holding light, power, gas and street railway companies to rates that were too low, hoping that the immediate future would justify the rates prescribed, but this hoped for condition was not realized."

All too often, he declared, the mayor and council of a city where the local utility petitions for increased rates instruct their city attorney to oppose the petition "without investigation as to the justice of the relief sought." He said it was seldom that a rate-making body "hears of a municipality under such circumstances making an investigation to ascertain if there is any merit in the claim of the utility company."

It is somewhat "amusing," he continued, to see a newspaper charging an "increase of more than 100 per cent in advertising and subscription rates and continually lambasting a rate-making body for permitting a local utility to charge less than 50 per cent increase for its service as compared with former rates."

It is time, he declared, for the public to realize that community growth is dependent upon utility growth, and that utility growth is dependent upon investment of capital, and that investors of capital will not put their money into utility property when utilities are not allowed to earn as much as the legal rate of interest in the states where they operate.

"The public," he said, "has an interest greater than the selfish interest of the few who would stop the utility development of a community to satisfy a political ambition or a personal grudge. It is a sad picture to see a community of inflamed citizens following the leadership of one man, of even several men, in an effort to handicap or destroy a local utility, all because of selfishness on the part of a few self-appointed leaders."

Adequate public service, he said in conclusion, requires the investment of capital to extend utilities, to develop their water powers, to inter-link such powers for continuous service, and capital will not go where a reasonable return is denied.

The Blue Bell Sign

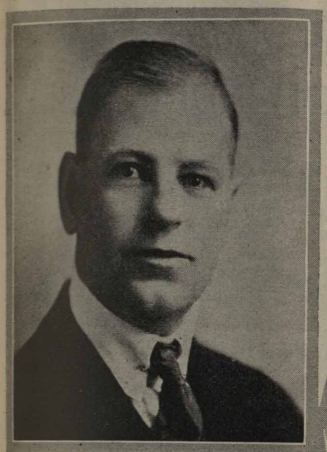
THE original sketch of the "bell" design, which is the trademark of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its Associated Companies, was made in 1889 by Angus S. Hibbard of Chicago, then in charge of the operation and maintenance of the long-lines of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The "blue bell" sign designed by Mr. Hibbard was not the American Telephone and Telegraph Company seal as we know it today. It was in 1908, that the present seal was adopted and it first appeared in its present form in the magazine advertisements of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in January, 1909.

New Catalogue on Wire and Cables Issued

THE American Insulated Wire and Cable Company has just issued a very complete catalogue on weatherproof wire and cables, weatherproof iron wire and bare copper wire and cables. A copy of this may be had by any reader upon application to that company at its Chicago address, Twenty-first, Sangamon and Morgan streets.

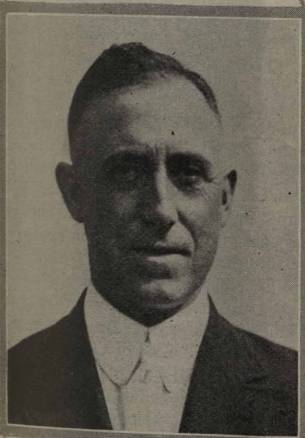
Winners of Silver Medals of the Theodore N. Vail Memorial Fund Award



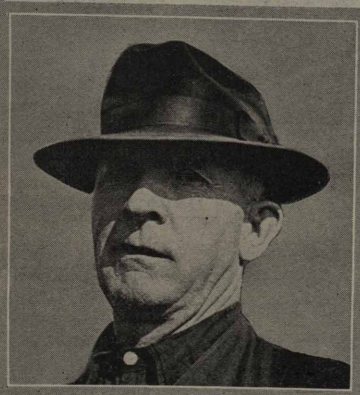
Frank H. Forrest, manager, Northwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dakota City, Nebraska.

Mrs. Kate Day, matron, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, Texas.

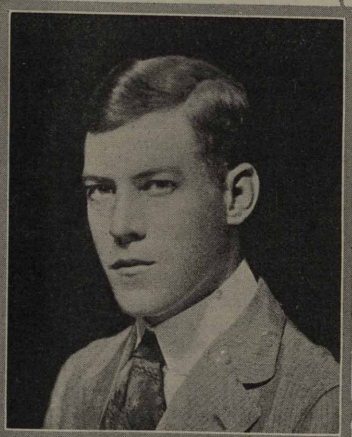
Miss Katharine Lind, operator-in-charge, The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, Mahaffey, Pennsylvania.



P. W. Oldfield, cable splicer, New York Telephone Company, Poughkeepsie, New York.



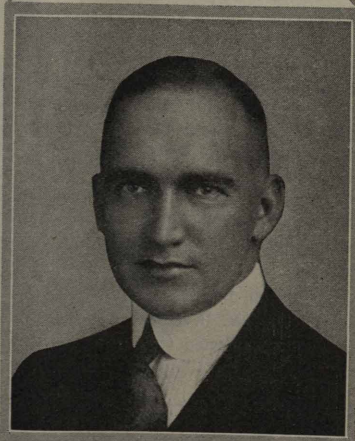
John E. Moran, section lineman, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Syracuse, New York.



Charles N. Cox, manager-repairman, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Harlingen, Texas.

Frank C. Wells, lineman, The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Fred J. L. Bayha, combination man, New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, East Providence, Rhode Island.



Harold E. LaBelle, manager, The Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company, Tooele, Utah.

MR. ROTTGER ELECTED PRESIDENT OF INDIANA BELL

Succeeds Edgar S. Bloom, Who Becomes Chairman of Board of Directors

AT a meeting of the board of directors of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, held in Indianapolis October 28th, Curtis H. Rottger was elected president, succeeding Edgar S. Bloom who becomes chairman of the board of directors. The change in organization went into effect immediately.

Since January 1, 1921, Mr. Rottger has been vice president of the Indiana Bell and prior to his election to that office, was for thirty-seven years an official of the Central Union Telephone Company in the Illinois and Indiana divisions.

Upon Mr. Rottger's promotion to the post of vice president a sketch of his telephone career prepared by W. S. Poston was published in the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS. From this we quote:

"My earliest recollection of the telephone has been that of absorbing interest," said Mr. Rottger, in commenting on how he was attracted to the telephone field as his life's work.

"As a boy when I played around the Western Union telegraph office at Jacksonville, Illinois, there was that feeling of scientific mystery of the operation of the telegraph which attracted me. It was the spirit of the inquisitiveness of youth that lured me on to learn to send—to be able to handle the key. Shortly after my experience with the telegraph, I was employed as night operator at the Jacksonville telephone exchange," he continued.

CURTIS H. ROTTGER

In 1881 a telephone exchange and outside plant was built in Jacksonville, Illinois, known as the Jacksonville Telephone Company financed by local capital and licensed to operate in Morgan county. At this exchange, while attending the Jacksonville high school, Young Rottger was given a position as night operator. After completing his education in 1883, his status was changed to that of a regular employee and his duties consisted of operating, switchboard work and constructing and maintaining the outside plant. In June 1883, the Central Union Telephone Company was organized and incorporated. The Jacksonville exchange with eighty stations was one of the purchases of the new company. This was the beginning of his service with the Bell company.

In March, 1884, John W. Hobbs was appointed manager at Jacksonville. R. B. Hoover, superintendent of the Third Illinois district, selected C. H. Rottger for the position of manager of the Paris, Illinois, exchange.

After several months' service at Paris, Mr. Rottger was transferred to Muncie, Indiana, as manager. In May, 1885, he was given the opportunity to return to his home town as manager of the Jacksonville exchange. Here he remained until 1892, when he was offered the important managership of the Springfield, Illinois, exchange—which at that time was serving more than 600 patrons. After being assigned district manager on April 1, 1901, for the Springfield territory, he assumed supervision over the exchanges at Springfield, Lincoln, Mason City and Petersburg.

From 1903 until 1914, when Mr. Rottger was appointed general manager for Illinois, he held the positions of division superintendent, general superintendent and commercial superintendent. He was general manager of the Central Union Telephone Company for the Illinois division from January, 1914, to December 1, 1920.

During the period that he was general manager, the Central Union Telephone Company progressed through one of the most critical stages of its existence. Shortly after the company passed from under the control of the receivers, it was placed under Government supervision. At the close of the world war, when prices for all commodities were soaring sky-high and supplies unobtainable, the question of securing adequate rates for existence became paramount.

Problems arising from the war were unsettled and the situation was acute. During this period Mr. Rottger piloted the Illinois division of the company, holding her nose to the storm and far from the treacherous shoals that wrecked so many financial crafts during those trying days, which immediately followed the signing of the Armistice.

"There has never been a time in the history of the telephone that looks so bright as today—especially in the opportunity that is offered ambitious employees," said Mr. Rottger in commenting on the future development of the telephone industry. The remark was made in the true spirit of his constructive imagination, which he had applied so successfully in the managing and organizing of the Illinois division.

C. H. Rottger's business ability and integrity have never been doubted in the long years of his telephone experience. No man could come in contact with him without being impressed and convinced of his exceptional capabilities. These qualities won for him the well earned admiration that he deserved, but were not responsible for his popularity as a man. He always acted in terms of frankness and sincerity. The straightforwardness that he displayed to all with whom he dealt always resulted in enduring friendship. The knowledge of human nature, together with his kindred sympathy made language he spoke common to all classes. He understood linemen, operators, clerks, bookkeepers and installers because he at one time performed the same labors during the various stages of his telephone career. His gentlemanly bearing, kind attitude and self poise won much more than mere admiration. These traits predominated prompting his actions and decisions as an executive.

"At the end of the day's work leave your desk in such a condition that another who is not so familiar with the duties can start the next morning where you left off." This was not his motto or hobby, but a personal practice. He expected all employees to do likewise.

Mr. Rottger's entire hopes and ambitions have been woven around the telephone. During his early training at Jacksonville he selected a woman who knew and understood his aspirations—that is probably the reason why he chose a former telephone employee for his helpmate through life. His son, R. C. Rottger, after receiving his college training at the University of Illinois, applied his technical knowledge as a lineman and installer. R. C. Rottger is now general manager of the Vermilion County Telephone Company with headquarters at Danville, Illinois.

Allen V. Buskirk of Legal Department Married

ALLEN V. BUSKIRK, of Indianapolis, and Miss Helen R. Adams, of Rockport, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Adams, were married at the First Methodist Episcopal church in Bloomington last month, the Rev. Dr. C. H. Taylor reading the service. After a wedding trip the couple will live in Indianapolis, where Mr. Buskirk is a member of the legal department of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Buskirk were students in Indiana University, Mr. Buskirk being graduated in 1920 and Mrs. Buskirk in 1921. Mr. Buskirk is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi and Phi Delta Phi fraternities, and served as a lieutenant in the Rainbow division in the world war. Mrs. Buskirk is a member of the Delta Delta Delta Sorority.

Rockport, Ind. Group of Employees Form Local Council at Dale, Ind.

ON SEPTEMBER 22nd thirty-five employees of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company of Spencer County assembled at Dale for the purpose of organizing an Indiana Bell Telephone Employees' Association under the new plan. At twelve o'clock all were invited to the Pythian Hall where dinner was served by the Pythian Sisters. After dinner all repaired to the Odd Fellows' Hall where the organization was perfected by electing the following officers:

L. M. Medcalf, assistant manager, Dale, chairman.
Irene Snyder, toll operator, Rockport, secretary.
Bessie Tremper, operator, Grandview, treasurer.

After the business of the meeting had been completed the day was closed with a visit to the grave of the mother of Abraham Lincoln, at Lincoln City park. All feel that the day was well spent inasmuch as the employees became better acquainted with each other, and the cooperation of the company and employees will result in the service being more efficient. The next meeting will be held at Rockport on or about November 22nd, arrangements being made to have a picnic across the river on the Kentucky side.

ROCKPORT EMPLOYEES AT DALE, INDIANA.
Where a local council of the Employees' Association was formed September 22nd.

Much Interest in Bowling in South Bend

Team	Won	Lost	Pct.
Plant Office	13	5	.722
Main C. O.	12	6	.666
Toll Test Board	12	6	.666
Commercial	9	9	.500
Engineers	9	9	.500
Lincoln C. O.	9	9	.500
Mishawaka	6	12	.333
Line Department	2	16	.111

Personal Mention

With almost half of the fall season completed, the race has tightened up to a degree which keeps the interest and enthusiasm at the highest possible point, and there promises to be a very merry little war in the next few weeks for first place.

Pa Bonds, after several years of faithful attendance, has deserted us and is bowling in the Rotary Club League.

Captain Edson of the Commercial, is following up his customary early season plan of piling up a handicap.

For some time we have been unable to determine whether the Plant Office attained their standing by good bowling or by fool luck, but we are no longer in doubt and it most certainly is not the former.

Mrs. Hart of Indianapolis Celebrates Five Years Service

A VERY delightful affair was given Wednesday evening, October 5th, at the home of Mrs. Helen Hart, 1733 North Meridian street, Indianapolis, in celebration of her fifth anniversary with the Bell Telephone Company.

The rooms were artistically decorated with vases of Kilarney roses and ferns. The guests were entertained during the evening with games, the most fascinating one among them being that of "Put and Take." Miss Cooper proved an adept at this and carried off first prize. It was necessary for the hostess to provide several "booby" prizes as it was impossible for her to decide who was the most deserving of this honor.

A delicious luncheon consisting of fruit salad, cheese sandwiches, wafers, pineapple cake, orange and pineapple sherbet and coffee was served.

An out-of-town guest who added much to the enjoyment of the evening was Mrs. Phillip Gallahue of Chicago, who before her marriage was "Mother" McWhinney. Mrs. Arthur O'Brien, formerly Miss Margaret Richards of the Welfare department and her little son, Richard, also attended.

The other guests included Misses Margaret Cooper, Jennie Patterson, Marie Hawkins, Marie Wixson and Dr. and Mrs. Ricketts.

EASTERN PIONEERS GUESTS OF INDIANAPOLIS

Mayor and Indiana Bell Folks Entertain Pioneers on Way to St. Louis Convention—Four Hoosiers Join Party

NEARLY 200 Telephone Pioneers of America arrived in Indianapolis Sunday morning, October 23rd, and before leaving for St. Louis that afternoon they were welcomed by Mayor Jewett and Indiana Bell officials, had visited the automatic office, toured the city and had dinner.

When they left on their special train for the annual convention they were joined by four of our own "trail blazers"—E. L. Taylor, J. L. Wells, Miss Margaret Cooper and Miss Maye B. Stowell.

Harry B. Thayer headed the delegation of visitors. They were met at the Union Station by a reception committee of twenty-five officials and employees, headed by George Welbon. They were taken immediately to the Indianapolis office, and were shown the new devices being installed by which a Bell subscriber may be connected with one on the automatic line.

EDGAR L. TAYLOR.

The party was then taken in thirty-five automobiles for a tour of the city. Ahead of the procession speeded a squad of motorcycle policemen.

Later the Pioneers were guests for luncheon in the Rainbow room of the Hotel Severin, where they were welcomed by Mayor Jewett and Frank Wampler, vice president and general manager of the Indiana Bell. Mr. Wampler also acted as toastmaster.

"I am much impressed with the democracy of this organization," said Mayor Jewett. "I believe we are coming to a new era in public utilities, and people are beginning to think they are a part of us, because they are beginning to pay more consideration to community life and city activities."

E. K. Hall, vice president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in speaking for the visitors, thanked Mr. Wampler and other members of the reception committee for "the wonderful time we have had in Indianapolis."

Following are sketches of the Indiana Bell people who joined the party, excepting E. L. Taylor, whose story appeared in last month's BELL TELEPHONE NEWS:

Miss Margaret Cooper

On November 20, 1883, a little slip of a girl, Margaret Cooper by name, was employed as local operator by the Central Union Telephone Company at Indianapolis.

At that time the office was located at the corner of Washington and Meridian streets on the site of the present Merchant's Bank building.

Miss Cooper was the first chief toll operator in the state of Indiana, and later became the traveling service manager.

In 1903 she was transferred to the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company as service manager at Los Angeles. After three months in the "City of Angels" she was sent to Spokane, Washington.

In 1904 her headquarters were moved to Portland, Oregon, and she was given charge of the employment and training of all traffic employees in Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

In 1906 Miss Cooper returned to the fold in Indiana as chief toll operator at Indianapolis, which position she held until October, 1916. She was then appointed welfare supervisor and on January 1, 1919, she was appointed employment supervisor for the Indianapolis district which position she now holds.

MISS MARGARET COOPER

This brief summary of the various positions which she has held will serve to verify her own statement that she has done everything connected with telephone work except to climb poles, and those of us who know her best believe that she would have done this also had it been necessary for the good of the service.

If after reading this you are inclined to doubt that Miss Cooper is one of the "young ladies" of the Traffic department, just have another look at her photograph, which was taken during the current month, and not ten or fifteen years before publication, as we sometimes suspect to be the case with photographs supplied for publication.

—

Miss Maye B. Stowell

Maye B. Stowell entered the service of the Michigan State Telephone Company, at Niles, Michigan, in 1900. She was her own paymaster for a couple of months until she was capable of handling the switchboard as an operator.

Her integrity and constant application to business soon brought reward to her by promotion to chief operator in charge of the Niles exchange, which position she held until August 1, 1904, when she requested to be transferred to South Bend, where the chances for advancement were greater than in her home town. She, however, could not break her childhood ties for a number of years and used the interurban to commute to and fro attending her business calling, in fact, she believed there were no churches quite as good in the world as at Niles, which seemed to be her main reason for not moving to South Bend, but after six years of constant assurance, she was persuaded to move to South Bend, which she now claims as her real home.

MISS MAYE B. STOWELL.

By her diligence and constant application she has successfully filled every position that was available in the Traffic department until her transfer to the Commercial department which took place in 1907, and in this department she has filled every position very creditably excepting that of manager.

She is considered the encyclopedia for dates and circumstances of any historical telephone data, and her knowledge is sought many times.

Her activities outside of business hours are devoted to civic organizations and church work. She is secretary of the Local Commercial Council of the Employees' Association. She became a pioneer just as soon as she was of age.

Her principal recreation is fishing in the summer and she is an enthusiastic bowler in the winter.

—

James L. Wells

Here is Mr. Wells' story as he tells it:

"My first telephone service was with the Nebraska Telephone Company at Fairbury, Nebraska, in 1889 as night operator and repairman under C. V. Cook, manager.

"In 1891 I left the Nebraska Telephone Company and came to Terre Haute, Indiana, my home, and in September, 1891, started with the Central Union Telephone Company at Terre Haute as repairman under Mr. Duenseth, manager. I was transferred to the Construction department as lineman under W. B. Thomas, performing construction work throughout the state. In 1899 I was transferred to the Indianapolis exchange and became toll line repairman.

J. L. WELLS.

"I was again transferred to the Construction department in 1892 in the capacity of cable splicer in Indiana and Illinois under Robert Cline. In 1895 I was transferred to L. H. Morrell as state cable splicer and in 1899 was transferred to Indianapolis exchange as cable splicer and repairman.

"In 1904 I was made city line foreman and in 1911 was transferred to division line foreman of Indiana. In 1912 I was made district foreman for the Northern district and in 1913 was transferred to the Indianapolis exchange as supervising foreman, in which capacity I have remained to date."

Peru Manager Tries His Hand at Poetry

WE know that Peru has among its employees a great number who possess talent along different lines, but it seems that as a writer of poetry, prose, doggerel or anything you may call it Manager Mark Blinn wins the winter shoe strings. Just to show that he is entitled to the above prize we are printing below what is said to be his winning masterpiece:

When all things are going right, as they are, and ought to be,
We're a mighty happy family, careless like and free,
It just seems sorta natural to say "Hello Mary, Bill or John,"
Regardless of the city or town that you are from.

'Way back long ago, when our forefathers were here,
They stayed pretty close together because of fear
One man couldn't keep the animals away.
They coöperated together, helped each other every way.

Well, here we are today, a doin' the same darn thing,
Helping each other out, just like a sewing ring.
Everyone is working from early morn till night,
Trying to improve the service, so the public will say "It's all right."

In the city, town or country, it's always just the same,
We are all one big family, even to our name,
And when people ask the reason, all that we can say,
It's just downright natural, Bell Employees' Way.

Annual Short Course in Telephone Practice at Purdue

A SHORT course in telephone practice will be offered by the School of Electrical Engineering at Purdue University again this year. This course was inaugurated in 1919 and was repeated in 1920. The course covers four weeks' work and is designed to offer the opportunity for telephone plant men to improve their knowledge of the operation and maintenance of the telephone plant. The subjects covered in a general way are telephone instrument and switchboard principles and methods of trouble location and repair.

A unique feature of the work is the individual instruction offered to each man. There is no class work in the usual sense of the term. The work is arranged in the form of a series of jobs which are performed by the man and he is allowed to progress as rapidly as his previous experience and training will permit. In this way full advantage is taken of his previous knowledge and he is not held back because other men are not able to progress as rapidly.

The work is administered by practical telephone men and is of a character that will be of immediate use to the men who are engaged in the maintenance and operation of the plant. Arrangements have been made for demonstrations by a first-class cableman of the methods of fault location in cables and proper methods of making repairs. This part of the work will be given during the third week of the course and it is thought that a number of men will avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this part of the work even if they can not spare the time to take the entire four weeks' course.

The course will be open to all residents of Indiana and no fees are charged by the university, railroad fare and personal expenses of those in attendance being the only expense connected with the work. The date for the opening of the course has been set tentatively for November 21st and the closing date will be December 16th. The course will be given under the direct supervision of Professor R. V. Achatz and inquiries regarding it should be addressed to the School of Electrical Engineering, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, attention Professor R. V. Achatz.

Both Stations and Rates Show Increases

THE demand for more telephones in the United States keeps up in good times and bad. As pointed out by the South Carolina commission, business depression seems to stimulate the demand for increased service. According to the figures of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Class A telephone companies reported 729,438 more stations in service in April, 1921, than there were a year ago. This is a gain of more than eight per cent. Including the growth of all other companies, it is safe estimate that the annual gain was well over a million telephones.

The commission's figures also show an increase in operating revenues that indicates the rate-makers realize the necessity of adequate compensation. Living rates must be provided if the telephone is to reach its greatest usefulness.—*Telephony.*

Finds Telephone a Business Getter in Shelbyville

ON September 22nd, a salesman for a prominent manufacturing concern at Cincinnati, made quite a number of toll calls at Shelbyville. He received orders from twenty per cent of those called and in making these calls, saved not only time but money. One firm which he called had discontinued business, this information being given by the operator. Had the salesman made the trip to this firm, he would have lost time and also been at a great expense. Manager Huncilman was complimented on the splendid service at Shelbyville.

LOCAL AND TOLL OPERATING ROOM, MUNCIE, INDIANA, IN 1901.

Recalls Condition Twenty Years Ago

WE ARE indebted to Miss Anna Porter of the Traffic department at Muncie for a picture of the local and toll operating room as it appeared twenty years ago.

At that time the telephone industry was in its infancy. The offices at Muncie were located in the old Little Block at the corner of Main and Mulberry streets. The Commercial office was on the first floor and the Plant and Traffic departments occupied the rooms on the second floor. When the quarters became inadequate an addition was made to the building belonging to Miss Little on South Mulberry street near Main street. This was known as the New Little Block and it was on the second floor of this building that the above photograph was made.

As is shown in the picture there were ten positions on the local board and three on toll. The board, while strictly modern in those days, long ago became obsolete and differed widely from the ones in use today. The signals came in on the upper part of the board where we now find the multiple. These were known as the "bull's eye" signals. The operator answered the calls on the lower part of the board where she now receives her signal.

There was the hanging transmitter instead of the present headset. The high chairs were equipped with casters and unless an operator exercised extreme care when sitting on the edge of the chair she might find herself on the floor. And as is shown by the long skirts, picking one's self up, in those days was not as easy a task as in these days of abbreviated costumes. However, the use of casters was discontinued years ago and an operator can now keep her equilibrium without any special effort.

When the Traffic department first moved into the New Little Block the room was heated with a coal stove. One day for some unknown reason it began to smoke and someone called the fire department. Later the stove was piped for gas and no more "false alarms" were turned in.

The offices of the Commercial and Traffic departments were moved to their present location in the Terminal building fourteen years ago.

Nippon Electric Company Allied with Japanese Company

THE Nippon Electric Company, an allied company of the International Western Electric Company of New York, and said to be the oldest concern with participating foreign capital in the Mikado's realms, has joined forces with the Sumitomo Electric Wire and Cable Works, of Osaka, one of the oldest commercial enterprises in Japan. A new company has been organized to be known as the Sumitomo Electric Wire and Cable Works, Limited, for the production of power, telephone and telegraph cable. It has started with a capital of 10,000,000 yen or about $5,000,000.

Under the provisions of the alliance, the Nippon Electric Company has granted to its new associate the right to use all its manufacturing and engineering information and patents which it receives from the Western Electric, covering the production of cable. The Sumitomo Company, which is primarily a manufacturing concern, on its side has agreed to assist the Nippon Company in the sale not only of electric wire and cable but also all its other products.

Squashville Telephone Company

By E. C. Belzer.

EZRA HOPKINS, who lives three miles east of Squashville, wus complain'n of his service on acct. that his telefone wus noisy so "Luke" Warm, our Engineer an wire

fixer went out and cut a transposition in it and now Ezra says he never heard better'n his life.

* * *

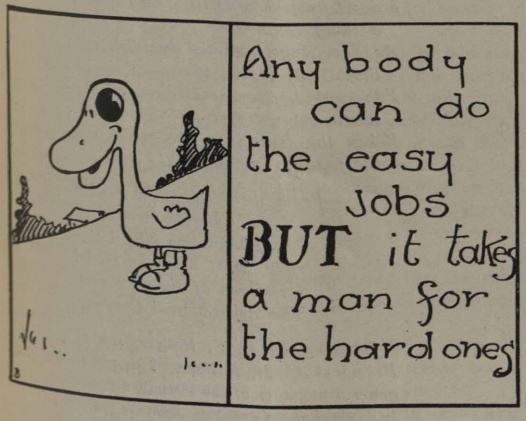
"Old" Ben Dunn wus up to Indianapulus and got a new pair of specs. Ben says he got a pair of BiFocal so he could see Pearlie Nut no matter on which side of the street she was on.

* * *

"Slim" Swallow the other day having nothing else to do played himself a game of "Put" and "Take" and lost forty cents.

* * *

Angel Toots has been to work every day this month so far but it's only the 17th, more than likely Angel will stumble over his own feet before the month is out.



Ostemoor Seep woke up long enough this morning to turn over in bed. Ostemoor said "he heard the other day that the world owed him a living and that he might as well stay in bed till the debt was paid."

* * *

Poem by Artie Gale

Politeness is something that costs you naught
So you see you really ought
To spend it freely and you will discern
The wonderful results that will return
"Use your own judgment."

* * *

"Ike" Malone the manager, solisiter and janiter has the following on a card tacked up in his office:

It ain't the poles, nor instruments nor rates the public pay
But the close CO-OPERATION that makes us win the day
It ain't the individual, nor the Company as a whole
But the everlasting TEAMWORK of every bloomin' soul.
(This was contributed anonymously to 195 Broadway, N. Y.)

* * *

Uncle Bill Pullen says "The height of misery, to his way of thinking, would be a thousand-leg worm with the rheumatism."

* * *

SQUASHVILLE TELEPHONE COMPANY

C. A. Breece, Gen'l Manager.

Dear Mr. Belzer:

T'other day I went up to Indianopulus and as I was ridin' up town on the piaza of the street car some feller stooped over and picked up a coin and sez "Did anyone here loze a dollar?" Feelin' myself a little short of coin I sez "Yes, I did" and he sez, sez he "Well here's five cents of it."

I kept my mouth shet, after that, I did, beleeve me.

Yours truly, Billy Minnick, Wire Chief.

The Shriveling Pumpkin

YOU all have heard various stories regarding fish that were very large and then got away, but we don't believe that any one has ever heard a story that could come up to the experience of N. A. Nicolai, commercial supervisor in the Northern district.

"Nick" came to Peru October 21st with A. D. Lewis and I. V. Green in a flivver. His face was one big smile and naturally Mr. Blinn, manager at Peru, wished to know the reason for his being so happy and why he seemed to be so well satisfied with the world. After a little hesitation on the part of Nick the following story was told: It seems that when at Bluffton Manager Early had shown "Nick" an exceeding large pumpkin and Nick succeeded in getting said pumpkin from Manager Early, just how we do not know but when he left Bluffton he had the pumpkin on the rear seat of the flivver. He felt so elated over his success that he called his wife to tell her to move the furniture out of one room so that they would have some place to put this large store of unmade pies. "Nick" had become so happy over his pumpkin that he persuaded Mr. Blinn to walk over to the store room in front of which they had parked their flivver so that he (Nick) might prove that he had not exaggerated a bit.

Now, fellow reader, restrain yourself and hark, to the greatest mystery that has ever happened during the entire history of the telephone company, for when "Nick" and Mr. Blinn peered into the rear seat of that flivver there was a little shriveled pumpkin about the size of an indoor baseball. When Nick left Peru he was very much depressed and is anxious for any one to tell him just what happened for he was too dazed to attempt to solve the mystery.

I—

When the Frost Is on the Punkin

By James Whitcomb Riley

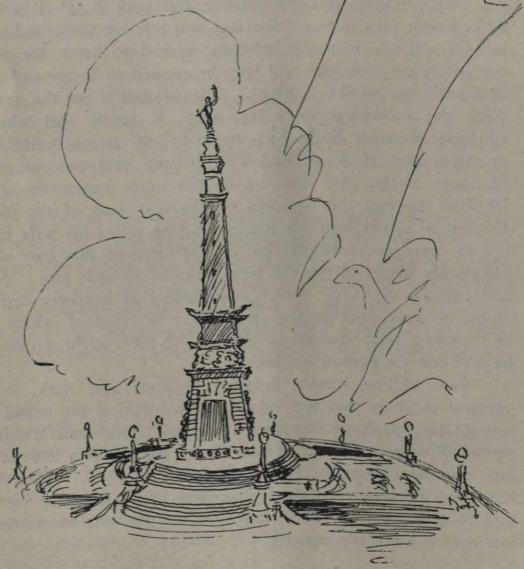
When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock,
And you hear the kyouck and gobble of the struttin' turkey-cock,
And the clackin' of the guineys, and the cluckin' of the hens,
And the rooster's hallylooyer as he tiptoes on the fence;
O, it's then's the times a feller is a-feelin' at his best,
With the risin' sun to greet him from a night of peaceful rest,
As he leaves the house, bare-headed, and goes out to feed the stock,
When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock.

They's something kindo' harty-like about the atmusfere
When the heat of summer's over and the coolin' fall is here—
Of course we miss the flowers, and the blossums on the trees,
And the mumble of the hummin'-birds and buzzin' of the bees;
But the air's so appetizin'; and the landscape through the haze
Of a crisp and sunny morning of the airly autumn days
Is a pictur' that no painter has the colorin' to mock—
When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock.

The husky, rusty russel of the tossels of the corn,
And the raspin' of the tangled leaves, as golden as the morn;
The stubble in the furries—kindo' lonesome like, but still
A-preachin' sermuns to us of the barns they growed to fill;
The strawstack in the medder, and the reaper in the shed;
The hosses in theyr stalls below—the clover overhead!—
O, it sets my hart a-clickin' like the tickin' of a clock,
When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock!

Then your apples all is getherd, and the ones a feller keeps
Is poured around the celler-floor in red and yeller heaps;
And your cider-makin's over, and your wimmern-folks is through
With their mince and apple-butter, and theyr souse and saussage, too! . . .
I don't know how to tell it—but ef sich a thing could be
As the Angels wantin' boardin', and they'd call around on me—
I'd want to 'commodate 'em—all the whole-indurin' flock—
When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock!

—From the Biographical Edition of the Complete Works of James Whitcomb Riley, Copyright 1913. Used by special permission of the publishers, The Bobbs-Merrill Company.



Drawing by R. C. Rottger, son of President C. H. Rottger. The son is general manager of the Vermilion County Telephone Company, Danville, Ill.

A SCENIC TRIP FROM CRAWFORDSVILLE

By Evangeline Douglass

CRAWFORDSVILLE is the natural base for all tours to the Shades, Turkey Run and other Rock River resorts. Rock River is often called Sugar Creek but sentiment is growing in favor of the first name.

We are going to leave Crawfordsville and follow the Rock River resorts route from the Court House southwest. From the time we leave the city limits a delightful stretch of scenery is passed as the road winds through hollows and glens and along hillsides with many streams running over rock ledges and through many acres of native forest.

The first place of interest on our trip is the country club, which is located on the former country estate of General Lew Wallace, which has long been noted for the large number of springs and the great flow of water from them. The estate was formerly known as "Water Babble."

Our next route passes through the village of Yountsville, where a new summer resort is being developed on Rock River; then southwest through the Hibernian Mills neighborhood, and several miles south of the town of Alamo, the route again crosses Rock River at Pine Hills and our next place of interest is "The Shades, Indiana's Garden of the Gods." Here we find an ideal place for a day's pleasure, a week's vacation or a month's rest. It is a most wonderful area of high rocky cliffs and deep gorges with tumultuous brooks at the bottom fed by springs.

Some of these cliffs are over 200 feet in height and they are to be found at many places over 100 feet. These peculiar rock formations such as are commonly called the Devil's Punch Bowl, the Devil's Fire Place, etc., together with caves, grottoes, narrow natural pathways along the stone sides of the bluffs and perilous ascents and descents which must be made with ladders or steps, together with the dense woodlands give an impression of primeval wilderness which contrasts very sharply with the modern developments on our farms and our towns and cities.

In some of the wider ravines immense trees line the sides and these trees have attained such a height as to bring their tops even with the level land above.

There is a hotel, a number of cottages and the usual resort facilities of dancing, boating, swimming, etc. In scenic beauty this resort cannot be surpassed.

On leaving the Shades our route runs a little northwest and again crosses Rock River at High Bridge and circles back to the south crossing the river again at the Narrows. About one mile from the Narrows we come to our last, but not least, place of interest, "Turkey Run Park."

On arrival at the park we are greeted by an entrance gate of massive construction—built in pioneer fashion of sassafras logs with the bark left on.

We enter upon a plateau of several acres, where the hotel and camping grounds are located. The area is well covered with magnificent beech, oak and tulip trees casting their great shadows on the lawn in beautiful play of light and shade. These trees have reached the zenith of their life and are gradually giving way to the inroads of decay and storm, as though they objected to the play of civilization about their feet.

Photograph by Hohenberger—Courtesy of the Department of Conservation.
LEADING UP TO THE NARROWS AT SUGAR CREEK, TURKEY RUN STATE PARK.

The new hotel is situated in the midst of this grove. It is a large brick structure completed in July, 1919, equipped with electric lights and running water. The first floor is given over to a large assembly room where visitors may gather for rest and dancing. For cool evenings there is a mammoth fireplace which invites a story-telling circle.

In the basement is a dining-room capable of seating 100 guests. Mrs. Luke's kitchen is noted for its wholesome, well cooked food, which is served in abundance.

On the second floor are guest rooms which look out upon the grove on all hides. Hot nights are unknown at the park, for there is always a cool breeze that starts about sunset out of the deep, shady canyons.

To the northwest of the hotel the plateau runs out into a point, which is caused by Turkey Run Hollow on the left and Rock River on the right. Here, high above the water, one may look down over Rock River to where it disappears in the west. The sunset viewed from this point is awe-inspiring in its beauty and grandeur, hence the name, Sunset Point.

Situated on this point is a splendid specimen of pioneer log cabin, which nestles at the foot of a sturdy oak. One of the most interesting features of this cabin is the old-fashioned fireplace. Its "Cat-and-Clay" chimney is the subject of comment by the old pioneers of this section, who claim that Mr. Luke with his assistants, has erected a monument which vividly recalls to their memory the olden days. There is no particular history connected with the cabin, other than its antiquity.

Photograph by Hohenberger—Courtesy of the Department of Conservation.
LOG CABIN IN TURKEY RUN STATE PARK.

Step softly! We are in "Lovers' Lane." Here on the banks of this clear and limpid stream stretches a lane of such trees as one never saw before, winding in and out, following the meandering of the stream. Dark and cool, the gloom of this forest path is the paradise of lovers. No wonder it is called "Lovers' Lane."

Rocky Hollow is the beauty spot in this whole tract of natural beauty. Here one of the tributaries of Rock River has hewn its tortuous course through many feet of solid limestone. We stand before a solid wall of limestone almost a hundred feet high, through which in the ages past the little river cut its path on the long journey to the sea. The sky seems stretched like a curtain from the top of one perpendicular cliff to another. The crevices in the rocks bear thousands of luxuriant ferns.

"Wedge Rock" is one of the sights of Rocky Hollow. It is a huge prism-shaped rock which in the centuries it has taken to carve out the hollow, fell from the top of the cliff and remained upright in the position in which it fell.

The hollow becomes narrower and more tortuous as one ascends. The cliffs hang more closely together overhead, and the atmosphere takes on a coldness that the fiercest heat of summer is never able to dispel. Water bubbling through the openings in the rocks leaves bright yellow stains on their faces. One shivers and begins to want to get back into the regions of sunshine and free dry atmosphere. But the end of the hollow is reached at last. Here we run against an almost perpendicular wall over which a small cold stream of water falls, to sing itself into the almost circular pool hollowed in the rock known as the "Devil's Bathtub."

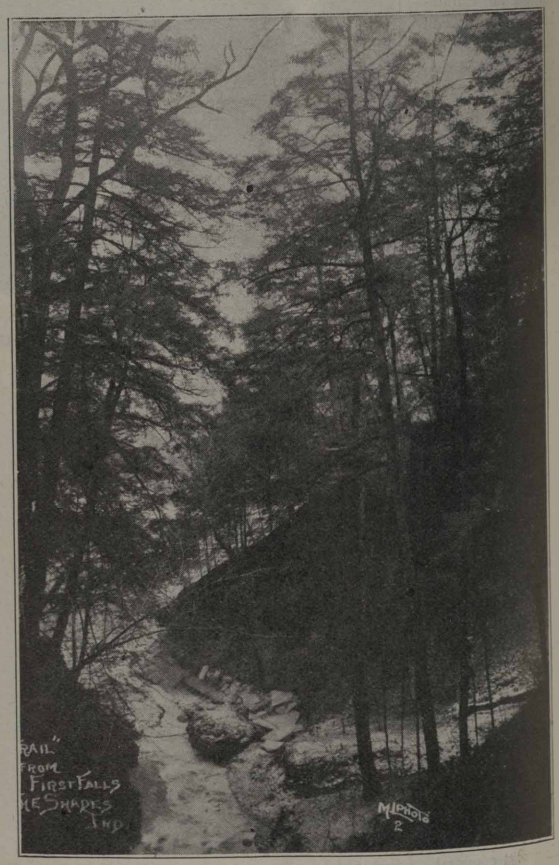
Our return is made slowly and we hesitate to leave this wonderland, but soon we come into the gorge of Rock River, and breathe freely again in the sunshine, for in the hollow we have just left the sun has never shone.

After returning to the river again, we travel along its banks west for about a quarter of a mile. Here we pause at the entrance of what is known as the "Devil's Icebox." Strange name this, but there is a reason for it, as is the case with all the peculiar names of the different places connected with this great park.

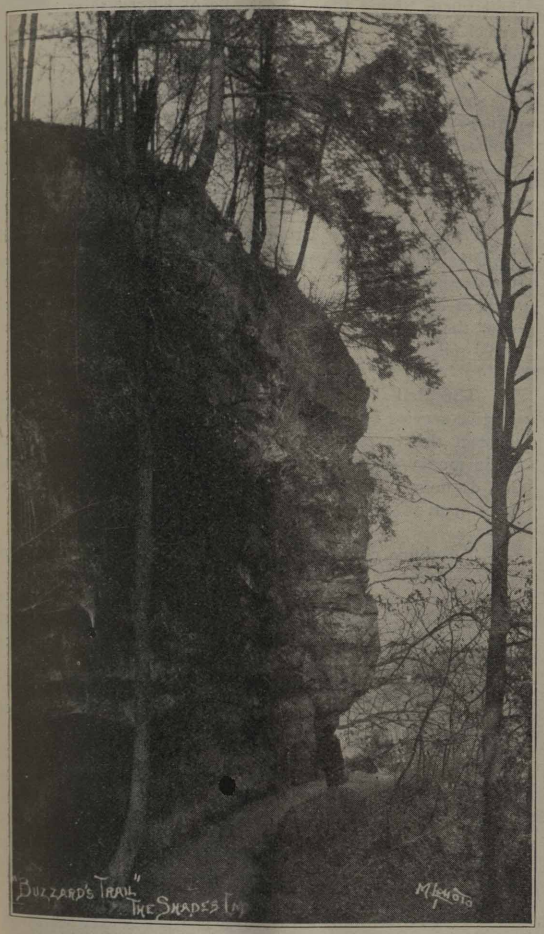
On leaving the "Devil's Ice Box" we continue our journey a short distance westward, where we come to the mouth of "Bear Hollow." This place is not unlike "Rocky Hollow," and it is more diffcult to explore.

One may travel perhaps a quarter of a mile up this ravine and on all sides of the high wall of stone marvel at the wonderful works of time in carving out these beautiful pictures that come to one's view. All along the walls of stone from cracks that have come there in ages, beautiful ferns of deep rich color show themselves in all their magnificence to the eyes of the travelers. At the end of this ravine we are met with a solid rock which is unpassable and from which a strong flow of clear cool water makes its way over its rocky bed on to the river.

On our return to the main grounds, we wander to the northwest a short distance when we begin to make our descent down a steep incline at the foot of which stretches a small beach and leads to the wonderful swimming pool. In



TRAIL FROM FIRST FALLS, "THE SHADES."



"BUZZARDS TRAIL," THE SHADES.

this place thousands of campers find the clear water a treat after a day's fishing or a tour of the park.

Just around the corner of a large stone we find ourselves entering the canyon of "Turkey Run," the beauty spot from which this now famous place gets its name. In the early days this place was the roost of thousands of wild turkeys, who found refuge in the crevices of the great walls of rocks.

Turkey Run Canyon is perhaps one-half mile long and about one hundred feet wide. Between the great massive rocks trickles a small stream that is fed by the many springs of clear, cool water which come from cracks in the rock. This canyon is popular with the tourist who visits Turkey Run because of the great beauty of the rocks and the thousands of ferns and hemlock trees that are to be found there.

There are many, many other interesting places and scenes at Turkey Run Park and the vicinity surrounding Crawfordsville, but we shall have to take another trip to take them in.

Of Sacred Origin

A colored woman in Oak Cliff exchange, Dallas, has a daughter named Central.

"Where in the world did you get that name for the child?" asked her employer, who had recently come from the North.

"Well, Mis' Wilson, that thah name's religious," replied the colored woman. "Ah got it from the lovely hymn called 'Hello, Central, Give Me Heaven.'"—*The Transmitter.*

The Peruiad

Canto VII

TO the Readers of the Bell News:

Well, I guess I am all set with the bunch once more for it fell on me to make all necessary arrangements for a dance given for the exchange employees at Peru on the 29th of September and as every one who attended had a good time I feel that I am again in their good graces. We were at a loss to know why Mrs. Rexie Ward of the Commercial was so insistent in asking that the dance be held on the 29th until Mr. Blinn told us it was her birthday and then we realized that she wanted a party but didn't want us to surprise her, nevertheless she was escorted to the middle of the hall and presented with a beautiful gift. She was again escorted to the center of the floor with another present and told that heretofore she had some one to help her open her presents but now she was to be alone and amid absolute silence she opened a very beautiful box containing a squealing jumping Jack. We were not honored by the presence of any of the officials so we had just the employees at Peru exchange. After a very enjoyable evening spent in dancing we all went home in a downfall of rain hoping to have (not the rain) as good a time at the next dance.

Now that the fall of the year is here this gang of nimrods at Peru are talking of bass fishing and rabbit and squirrel hunting. Ty Cobb, our valiant plant chief, says he knows where you can catch lots of bass, Chas. Yeaman wants to go back home to the wilds of Illinois and hunt ducks. Blackie Black bought two punch boards in order to win a shot gun and a rifle. Irish Castell asks every day how much a hunting license costs. Windy Elshire says he has his gun oiled up and is very much afraid he will have to lay off sick for a few days. Tom and Dick McDowell (the pride of Bunker Hill) declare they are liable to get lost most any morning on the way to work, while Tubby Fagan and Jap Phillips are having an awful time deciding just how they are going to get off to hunt a little. The right Hon. Sam-u-well Colby says that he can run over all the rabbits on the road that he wants so he isn't worrying much. Ez Owings hasn't said much on this subject for he can't decide just what he intends to do with his new flivver as one day he will declare he is going to put it up for the winter and the next that he is going to run it. (We haven't talked to Mrs. Owings yet, so we don't know just what he will do.) Oh yes, Mark Blinn, our manager, is the most consistent hunter of the bunch as he has hunted for a house all summer; believe me if he can hunt game with no more success than he does a house he will be out of luck.

I ain't got no gun and I can't see to shoot, so I can't go hunting. Ain't it terrible?

Your very much abused Co-Worker.

Vast Quantities of Timber Used in Telephone Plant

VAST quantities of timber products are consumed every year by the Bell Telephone System in new construction and in maintaining the plant required for its telephone lines. The annual requirements of the different classes are as follows:

Telephone poles—northern cedar	500,000
Telephone poles chestnut	200,000
Telephone poles—creosoted pine	85,000
Crossarms—fir	500,000
Crossarms—creosoted pine	500,000
Locust Pins	8,000,000
Creosoted conduit, lin. ft.	1,650,000
Creosoted wood plank, lin. ft.	650,000
Raw lumber—for cabinet work, cable reels and packing boxes, bd. ft.	12,000,000

SHORT CIRCUITS

By Charles S. Norton

We solicit your contributions to these columns along with those from Socrates, Solomon, Shakespeare, Benjamin Franklin and others.

Sharp tactics never pay.

* * *

Thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just.

* * *

One booster is worth more than a million knockers.

* * *

Two telephone systems in any community are an economic waste.

* * *

A little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men.

* * *

A hobby is a nice thing to ride but does not get you any where.

* * *

Gold wires annoy us as much as steel bars if they prove our prison cage.

* * *

It used to be that money made the mare go but now the automobile makes the money go.

* * *

How can a telephone company lay up a little for a rainy day when all of its days are rainy?

* * *

If some people worked as much as they worry there would not be anything left for the rest of us to do.

* * *

The Bell System is the far reaching organization by means of which the Bell spirit of service asserts itself.

* * *

"He who fights and runs away will live to fight another day," but if he tries it again he may not live to run away.

* * *

It may be that "God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform," but it is not a safe way for public utilities to move.

* * *

We learn our trade young in Indiana. Eighty-five per cent of the criminals sent to the penal institution last year were twenty-five years of age or under.

* * *

An employee who believes in the company for which he works is an asset of the company, while an employee who works for his salary only is a liability.

* * *

There are almost as many automobiles in the state of Indiana as telephones—about 400,000, and still no one has heard of a public protest against the price paid for keeping up automobiles.

* * *

The Bell System in the United States is composed of thirty-four associated Bell companies and over nine thousand connecting independent companies, making one system of 12,000,000 telephones.

* * *

We are just as safe as that in which we trust. If we try to cross the ocean in a paper box, we are only as safe as the box. If we start across in a liner we are just as safe as the liner.

* * *

A telephone company is entitled to earn sufficient upon its investment above the current rate of interest so as to have a sufficient surplus out of prosperous years to continue to pay dividends and just wages in lean years.

* * *

Several years ago the president of the town board of Logansport, Indiana, in urging the people to vote a subsidy for a railroad, said "Unless we do something to stimulate the growth of the town, Chicago, which has just voted a subsidy for a railroad, will some day be as big as Logansport."

* * *

October 9, 1876, Professor Alexander Graham Bell talked by telephone from Boston to his associate, Thomas Watson, in Cambridge, a distance of two miles. On January 25, 1915, Dr. Bell in New York talked to the same Watson in San Francisco over the transcontinental lines of the Bell System, a distance of 3,400 miles.

* * *

The Bell Telephone System is not only under obligations to give service but its management is under moral obligations to protect the investment of 100,000 stockholders who have put their money into the company as an investment. This it cannot do unless commissions allow a rate that will yield a fair return upon the investment.

* * *

Telephone companies are not asking and do not want from the Government a bonus, a subsidy or a protective tariff, as many other business interests are requesting, but they do want justice on the part of regulatory bodies that have their welfare and destiny in their control. A rate for service that will pay investors of capital and labor a fair return is all that is asked.

* * *

The approximate disposition of a dollar expended for telephone operating expense is:

Wages	63 cents
Taxes	7 cents
Rents	3 cents
Materials	15 cents
Miscellaneous	12 cents

* * *

Anthem

(To be sung with feeling just before pay day.)
Broke, broke, absolutely broke,
It may sound funny but it ain't no joke
When you're hungry and you're thirsty
And you've nothing else to "soke"
B—R—O—K—E spells *broke*.

* * *

Organic matter grows from within and has life. Inorganic matter grows by accretion and is dead. The same laws apply to telephone companies as well as other business. If the growth is by accretion, i. e., what is forced upon the company from without, the company is dead. If the growth is due to active management, whole hearted service and coöperation on the part of the employees, the company is alive.

Telephone Employees' Association Booklet Studied

THE booklet which has been supplied to all employees, setting forth the plan of the recently organized employee's association by the management and employees, is deserving a careful reading and study on the part of every employee. The purpose of the association is "to maintain a spirit of mutual coöperation and confidence by providing regular facilities for the exchange of views," and to bring the management in closer touch with all the employees. The association is made up of local councils, local, division and general conference committees and a general assembly. A careful perusal of the plan will give a definite understanding of the relation of each employee thereto.

WHY PROPOSE INCREASED RATES?

This Is the Reply Given Recently by A. D. Lewis in a Talk Before the Lions Club in South Bend

Mr. Lewis here answers the questions most frequently asked concerning our operations and our revenues. They are answers to questions which are put to all of us at some time or other, and to which we should be able to reply intelligently. Every employee should read this article.

YOU, as public spirited citizens and telephone users, want to know the why of this proposed increase in telephone rates in South Bend and you have a perfect right to know. Nothing would please us more than to have every citizen of South Bend know in detail of the reasons why we are asking for this increase, because I honestly believe that if each of you gentlemen were fully informed of the telephone company's actual financial condition, as I know it to be, and know these things to be facts, you would not utter a single protest but would say "If higher telephone rates are necessary to insure the kind of service suitable to the needs of South Bend, by all means let them come."

Telephones' Value to Users

This leads me to the thought of the real value of telephone service. How much is telephone service worth to the community? How many factories would stay in the city today without telephone service? How many large office buildings would be possible without the telephone? What is it worth in times of emergency and sickness? What is it worth to you in your business? What would it cost you to so remodel your business that you could get along without it? What other one instrumentality is there which plays as big a part in the business and social life of the community as the telephone? Only a hasty reflection is necessary to convince you that no substitute has yet been developed. Nothing will yet take its place and do for you what it is doing. You could not by any flight of imagination, so reconstruct your business that it would be handled without telephone service. Imagine, if you can, some catastrophe which would entirely deprive South Bend of telephone service for a week—every telephone dead; every bell silent. Very few really know how valuable telephone service is.

Have any of you gentlemen anyone in your employ to whom you pay as little as ten cents an hour; and yet a telephone costs you today less than four cents an hour for an eight-hour day; and in addition the operator stands ready to serve you every hour in the twenty-four. Do you consider it less valuable to you than your cheapest laborer? Once in a while the truth comes out. A case was reported to me the other day where a physician complained of the company's failure to restore his telephone service immediately after a storm. Now it has long been a rule of ours to pay particular attention to service furnished physicians, as human lives might be at stake. In this case, we were unable to restore the service without some little delay due to an unusual amount of trouble resulting from the storm and the physician made the statement to us that his very business depended upon having that telephone put back in service immediately, as its being out of service was costing him from $25 to $50 a day. Do you suppose he would be willing to pay even one dollar a day for a telephone? Do you consider thirty cents a day, the amount proposed in the rate increase which we are asking, an excessive charge for service as valuable as this?

Rates Subject to Rigid Investigation

The telephone business is not greatly different from any other business except that the prices which we are permitted to charge for service are fixed by the state, while you are at liberty to fix the selling prices of your product as high as you wish, considering only the effect of competition. During the past five years costs of all kinds have gone sky high. The manufacturer and merchant increased their selling price to cover the high costs and the consumer paid the bill. Telephone *costs,* unfortunately, are not regulated by the state as it is powerless to control the price which must be paid in the open market for labor and materials necessary in conducting the business. We could not pass the increase on to the telephone user because before a single telephone rate can be raised, it must be made the subject of rigid investigation by the Public Service Commission, usually requiring several months' time. The only exception to this rule was when the Government took over the wire companies during the war and authorized an increase which signally failed to meet the expenses of the business which continued to mount during the war and post-war periods. Consequently our expenses have increased out of all proportion to our revenues.

Telephone Plant Cannot Shut Down

If a manufacturing concern overstocks or business becomes slack, it reduces the force or closes down indefinitely. Today practically every factory in the country, including South Bend, although you are more fortunate than most other communities, is running on a restricted production basis with reduced forces or is entirely closed down. A telephone company cannot close its plant and reduce the force. It is a public utility and is required by the very nature of the business, to continue much as in normal times. It can reduce the construction program but that does not enter into the operating expense to any appreciable degree. Telephone equipment is very delicate and must be kept in constant repair and adjustment. Storms and the elements damage the lines regardless of industrial conditions. Operators and supervisory forces must be trained and kept on duty at all times and it is a peculiar fact that as general business conditions get bad, a correspondingly greater use is made of the telephone.

Last year our operating expenses in South Bend and Mishawaka exceeded our total revenues by over $100,000 without allowing a single cent for dividends on the money invested in the business, and by investment, I mean not the capital stock outstanding but the actual value of the company's property. How many of you gentlemen would continue to operate your business if your expenses exceeded your income? It has been suggested that we reduce our expense. Of course that is a fair suggestion but the idea occurred to us many months ago, and all the economies possible have been made without going so far as to impair the grade of service to the public. We do not believe it is your desire that the service be cheapened because a cheap grade of telephone service is never satisfactory either to the public or the company. During the past six months every effort has been made to reduce the unnecessary expense in every way possible.

Much has been said about the so called 4½ per cent payment to the A. T. & T. Company. This matter has been fully considered by regulatory bodies and I do not know of a single case where the amount so paid to the American Company has been adjudged excessive. The Indiana Company pays the American Company 4½ per cent of its gross revenues in return for which it receives very valuable services. All its telephones are equipped with transmitters and receivers furnished and kept in repair by the American Company. As these instruments become defective, they are replaced without charge by the American Company.

The Indiana Company participates without further charge, in all inventions and improved methods and equipment developed by the Research and Engineering department of the American Company. It would be impossible for the Indiana Company and all the other associated Bell Companies each to maintain a highly trained staff of research and engineering experts to devote their entire time to working out improved methods and types of equipment. The expense would be prohibitive. The Pupin coil which made long distance telephony an every second occurrence, the multiple switchboard without which, an exchange of the size of South Bend could not be operated, the large size cables containing upwards of 2,500 wires each, the phantom coil which makes possible the transmission of three conversations over two pairs of wires and lately the development of multiplex telephony commonly called the "Carrier Current" which makes possible the transmission of five conversations and ten telegraphic messages simultaneously over one pair of wires—all these and many more such steps in the development of the art have been made possible by the Central engineering department of the American Company and the economies effected thereby, have saved the telephone using public of the country millions of dollars. In addition, the Indiana Company receives without further charge, valuable advice in accounting, traffic, engineering and legal matters, affecting all phases of the business. This payment of 4½ per cent represents about nine cents a month per telephone and if we should deduct from this amount the cost of furnishing our own instruments and repairing them and replacing them when they become unfit for further use, the amount left would be so small that it would not possibly affect the rates. This arrangement has made possible the standardization of telephone equipment and practices throughout the country and from the subscribers' standpoint, is one of the cheapest and most satisfactory features of the telephone service.

About A. T. & T. Company's Dividends

The question has been raised as to why it is necessary for us to have increased revenues while the A. T. & T. Company is paying a 9 per cent dividend. Now as everyone knows, the American Company controls through stock ownership, the Indiana Bell and other Associated Bell Companies throughout the United States comprising the Bell System. Upwards of $200,000,000 a year is required by these Bell companies for financing their construction program. In other words $200,000,000 must be secured every year from people who have money to invest in order that new switchboards may be installed and that new cables, wire, and instruments may be secured and placed to provide the means for furnishing service to new subscribers. Telephone companies are not permitted to finance plant extensions out of earnings, if there are any. New capital must be secured. Our system of accounting is that prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Public Service Commission and cannot be juggled, as some people imagine, to the whim of the management. Our books and accounts are subject to inspection at any time and periodical reports are required from us by state and federal authorities. The Bell System, as a whole, is earning 9 per cent on its capital stock. If it were not and its credit should become impaired, it would be unable to secure the $200,000,000 new capital which it must have each year, and the Bell System would be unable to provide the necessary plant extensions to take care of the telephone needs of the country. If the other Bell Companies, however, were in the same financial condition as the Indiana Bell and were not meeting their operating expenses, then the A. T. & T. Company could not pay 9 per cent or anything else in the way of dividends, and it would be unable to secure the new capital necessary to conduct the business. You gentlemen would not buy stock that did not pay a fair dividend because there are too many places where you can invest your surplus capital and get a good return on it. A. T. & T. stock is not controlled or owned by a few men or any special interest as so many people imagine, but it is probably the most widely scattered stock of any corporation in the country. The largest stockholder owns less than one-half of one per cent of the outstanding stock. The stockholders of the A. T. & T. Company are people just like you—there are over 200,000 of them and some of them are citizens of South Bend.

No Excess Profits in Telephone Business

The management of this company is actuated by an ideal of service and looks upon the business not as a money-making proposition but as a great economic institution. The Bell System is not conducted for profit in the ordinary sense. The stockholders do not make large profits. They could not if they wished. Telephone companies do not pay excess profit taxes because in this business excess profits are not made. Practically every state in the Union has a public service commission charged with a two-fold duty, that of protecting the public against unreasonable rates and discriminatory practices and that of protecting the utility against unfair competition. The law under which the commission of this state works requires that the utility is to be permitted to charge such rates as will enable it to pay all the reasonable operating expenses including a fair wage to its employees and in addition, to provide a fair return on the money actually invested in the business. There is no chance for exorbitant profits there. Our company expects a fair rate of return on its necessary investment after its operating expenses have been taken care of. It does not expect more than that. To that, you will agree, it is certainly entitled. Exorbitant rates could not long be possible, for if the rate of return on the investment were too high to constitute a fair return, the Public Service body would, if it did its duty and there is no danger of its being able to forget it, be quick to order a reduction in rates so as to reduce the return to a fair basis. The real danger is not that the rates may be too high but that they will not be high enough, for an inadequate rate will eventually cause the business to deteriorate, the plant to run down, inadequate wages which will seriously impair the efficiency of the workers, and the company will be unable to maintain its service or extend its plant to meet the ever increasing needs of the telephone-using public.

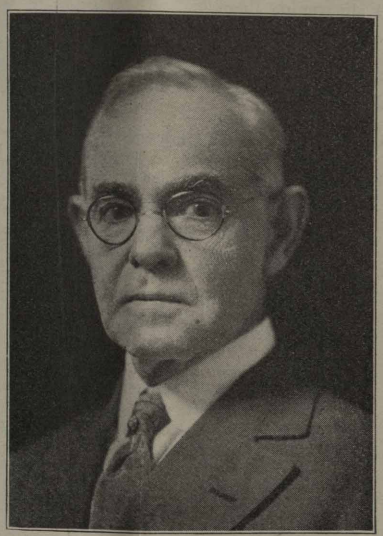
Nobody realizes better than we do the unpopularity of a rate increase. However, it has become an absolute necessity and we would be remiss in our duty to the telephone-using public, to the stockholders of the company, and to our employees if we permitted this condition to continue—remiss to the telephone users because if rates adequate to properly protect and extend the service are not forthcoming, the telephone users will be the principal losers in the long run; remiss to the stockholders because they have invested their money in this business and are at least entitled to a fair return on their investment; remiss to our employees because they are faithfully and loyally trying to perform a great public service and are entitled to a fair compensation for their labor. The only answer to the problem, then, is increased revenue.

You are men of vision. You are building for a greater and more prosperous South Bend. You will not overlook the necessity of properly safe-guarding the great utilities of your city for unless they grow and keep abreast of the times, your city cannot be expected to develop as you have planned. Our case has been submitted to the public. It is as much your problem as it is ours. We have faith in the reasonableness of the public and are convinced that when the evidence is in its hands, its sense of fair play and recognition of the necessity of good telephone service in South Bend will vindicate our judgment in asking for this increase at this time.

INDIANA TELEPHONE TRAIL BLAZERS

No 2—E. E. Springer

GRIT and determination seem to be the outstanding characteristics of the business life of E. E. Springer—grit to keep on in spite of any handicap and determination to get into and succeed in the telephone business, an ambition which has been realized. Born September 18, 1861, at Wellsville, Ohio, the son of a steamboat builder who was also a captain, Mr. Springer spent some of his childhood on the Ohio river between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.



E. E. SPRINGER.

When seven years of age his family moved to Indianapolis, "a city of fifty thousand souls, chills and fever, cobblestone streets, and mule street cars," as he describes it. Here, at the age of ten he began his business career as a newsboy, promoting himself to a position as cash boy. Shortly after he went into railroading, in which he suffered the loss of a leg at the threshold of a business career. With this unfortunate handicap many men would have given up, but Mr. Springer's courage asserted itself and in the end won out. When the first telephone company in Indianapolis was in operation he, as he says, "applied so many times and was refused that 'Father' Smith, the man who ran it, declared I was a nuisance. I determined right then and there to break into the game."

After great persistence with the president of the I. P. & C. railroad who, Mr. Springer says, "refused me time and again because of my youth and affliction, I was sent to Peru as the youngest employee on the road." With a record of splendid service at Peru he secured a place with the Wabash railroad in Detroit. But the telephone business was his final goal and in 1884 he resigned his position and returned to Peru where, to quote Mr. Springer, "I camped on the trail of the telephone company's manager."

At Peru began Mr. Springer's telephone career, and he describes his experiences as follows:

"I owe my telephone career to C. H. Brownell of Peru, Indiana, who finally listened to my appeal and gave me the job of night operator at $15 a month. It was a tough proposition trying to exist on this salary, but with the strictest economy and with the aid of a few loyal friends I managed to live. I devoted my time and energy, day and night to the business. There was no one to teach me. I had to secure my knowledge through actual experience.

"Two years later I was made manager of the Muncie exchange, but the duties of a manager at that time were many and varied. The only book I had was one of Thomas B. Lockwood's "Telephone Methods," and I did everything from digging holes to the most exacting clerical work, with the help of only one man. When an estimate was prepared for changing inside equipment, switchboards, etc., I worked nights and on Sundays, to complete the work, economizing to the last penny. This condition existed until the year 1902, when I was given the assistance of five men.

"In the year 1904 I was transferred to South Bend as manager of the exchange there. I remained there for a year and was returned to Muncie and again took up the duties of managing that exchange. By that time the exchange was growing and help was more plentiful. In addition to my duties as manager I was often called upon to buy right-of-way in Muncie and throughout the state.

"A number of times I was offered better positions and bigger opportunities, but my dream was the telephone business, and my relations with the officials from the president down were friendly, so after considering the pros and cons of an offer which seemed particularly tempting I always made my decision in favor of the telephone company.

"I consider that my employment with the telephone company has been an education, for although I experienced hours of toil and anxiety I learned thrift, economy, discipline, and secured much knowledge in methods of accounting. As my life and my telephone career are closing I have no regrets, for I feel that I have done my duty. I know of no other company which takes the interests in the employees and looks after their welfare as does the Bell Telephone Company, and I have faith in their promises to look after deserving employees while in the employ of the company thereafter. For myself I consider it a mighty good company to anchor to."

With a record of nearly forty years of service, and at the age of sixty years, Mr. Springer is still in the telephone business. He is special agent for the Plant department, and is on the job every day investigating claims against the company. A review of his business career cannot fail to impress one with the thought that courage and determination together with the heart of a true gentleman will always bring achievement.

Evansville Employees Enjoy Wiener Roast at Mesker Park

TWO of the Evansville Plant department employees, Miss Emma Yunker and John Caine, gave a weiner roast on October 13th in honor of their coming matrimonial venture, which knowing ones say will take place about Christmas. The guests all arrived by 6 p. m. and the fire was built of material which had been reported on Form SN-491 in column headed CODE, as 1-X and in colunm headed CONDITION, as "W."

It was an ideal evening for such an event and, after the feast, games and foot races were indulged in. The surplus eats were auctioned off and brought higher prices than the original cost. A collection was taken to buy furniture for the prospective newlyweds which netted fifty-two cents, an amount which will force them to buy their household goods at the "five and ten." Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. John Caine, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cavin, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Heeger, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Reasner, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Hewig, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Walz, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Baird, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Hall and daughters, Virginia and Gertrude; Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Huffman and children, James, Albert and Ruth; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Smith and son, Hickey, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Harper and daughter, Virginia; Mrs. Mary Gantner, Miss Irene Miller, Miss Irene Kaelin, Miss Alice Patterson, Miss Helen Yunker, O. D. Green, Victor Weigel, and Division Superintendent Hall's pet dog, "Hoover."

LUCKY STRIKES

By W. M. K.

Contributions for this column are invited. They should be sent to W. M. Kendrick, Indianapolis.

Answer to last month's picture puzzle—W. G. Lytle.

—

THE FAMILY ALBUM

'Twas from the state of Buckeye fame,
That Monty left, with his fair name
And wife and baggage, hat and cane
And household goods packed on a train.

It wasn't far, just 'cross two states,
But any kind of movin' grates
A feller, for he always hates
To pack the tinware, pots and plates.

But here he is, a settin' perty,
Workin' hard an' keepin' dirty,
Makin' friends with Bess and Gerty,
Frank and Charley, Webb and Bertie.

But the thing I like, as likin' goes,
About our friend, F. A. Montrose,
Is something just beneath his nose,
His smile, a sure cure for your woes.

—

Shorty Durnan says: "A telephone operator's job is not a profession, it's a calling."

The Three Bucaneers
Fred Wampler
Lawrence Freeman
Harley Guthrie.
(For particulars, inquire within.)

—

Voluntary Supervision

1st Student (over telephone): "What have you been doing today?"

2nd Student: "I've just finished washing my B. V. D.'s."

Operator (cutting in): "I am ringing them."

—

He that Golfeth Most, Weareth Out His Clubs Quickest.

Chapter B-IV

And verily I sayeth and repeateth, that on the thirteenth hole I playeth for a birdie and missed it, and on the fourteenth hole I playeth again for a birdie and missed it, and on the fifteenth hole I playeth for a birdie and I missed it for a third time. And my opponeth on the sixteenth hole playeth for a birdie but instead of holeing it as he hath intendeth, he putteth it into a horse's hoof, and it was a large horse whose shoe maketh such a large hoof, for it was deep down and he could playeth not. And verily he sayeth unto me, "May I layeth out?" and I sayeth in deep voice and with much derision, "No." And it came to pass that on the seventeenth hole I playeth once more for a birdie and the ball dropeth into a tin can, and I sayeth to my opponeth, "May I layeth out?" and he replyeth, "No, hiteth the can."

NOVEMBER PICTURE PUZZLE
(One of our Golf Hounds)

—

Political News

Jack Halstead was seen on the street yesterday talking to Bert Morgan, state prohibition officer, 'bout nothing important.

Finances

At present, very bad.

Sports

Bert Smith, I. N. Crawford, Sam Huncilman and one or two others.

Wants to be Toll Operator, But Can Only "ecrire francais"

E. L. TAYLOR claims that the Concrete Mirror trophy for unique traffic experience should go to Fort Wayne this month—Listen:

A young lady applied to the manager for a position as toll operator, and was referred to Mrs. Bosley, chief operator, for examination as to qualifications.

It developed, when she was asked to fill out an application, that she had but recently arrived from Canada, was French, and could neither read or write English.

She seemed surprised when informed that as a toll operator, she would be seriously handicapped, since none of the traffic bulletins seemed to authorize filling out tickets in a foreign language.

As she departed, said the manager to the chief operator, "Then you did not engage her?" Said the chief operator to the manager, "Cela va sans dire."

THE MONTH IN INDIANA

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

C. A. Cora, Representative, Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS DISTRICT

Traffic Department

Washington Office

OH, YES, we had a meeting, too, and Washington's fair representatives to the council are Miss Ola May, Hazel May and Helen Winny. All ye who have grievances advance and justice shall be meted out unto you.

Dan Cupid has had quite a few victims during the summer months, Dorothy Padgett who is now Mrs. Morgan, Marie Jewett who became Mrs. Silcox and Miss Heutis, whom we now know as Mrs. Cotton.

A shower was given on Miss Padgett and Miss Jewett by Miss Winny. They were the recipients of many beautiful presents. Everybody had a jolly time. Why not? Plenty of ice cream, cake and punch. Mrs. Dusenchon and Mrs. Van Cleave, formerly Washington operators, were among those present.

Miss Helen Hawkins has been very ill with appendicitis but we hope to have her with us soon.

Quite a large crowd turned out to a weinie roast on the banks of White river north of Broad Ripple. Weinies were roasted until no one could eat another. And the weird stories told by firelight made quite a few afraid to go home. And our chief operators, Miss Windhorst and Miss Ditton, live quite a distance from these scenes of enchantment.

Mrs. Silcox gave a "stag party" recently. Florence Knecht and Ola May in costume were quite the hit of the party.

Drexel Office

Miss Violet Shaver has been appointed clerk to succeed Miss Leona Holtz.

Miss Ella Sutt is now Mrs. Ralph Rice.

Miss Edith Timmerman entertained a few of the Drexel girls at her new apartment in the Dolly Madison, September 20th. Those present were Lula Wilson, Augusta Lichtsimm, Leona Holtz, Violet Shaver, Helen Slattery, Dorothy Walden, Dorothy Behler, May Hayes and Hanna Carr. The guests having had such a good time decided to continue the party in the near future at Miss Hayes cottage on the river. Did the readers of this news ever hear of "Put and Take"? We understand there are some champion players at Drexel. If there are any with the Indiana Bell any better we would like to hear from them.

Miss Leona Fink and Miss Mary Zinkler have been promoted to supervisory positions.

LOST—Miss Timmerman's rabbit foot. Finder please return to F. F. Davis's office, reward cheerfully given by Mr. Davis.

On September 22nd the Drexel girls gave a "Weenie Roast" along the river near Riverside Park. Thirty-four girls went aboard a large truck at five o'clock with a huge number of weenies, coffee, salads, "sweets" and "sours." Upon landing at the roasting camp they ran in every direction to find the biggest roasting stick. After making the supper vanish the girls gathered around the fish pond for finger bowls. As dark approached and the fire burned brighter, Edith Smith entertained the guests with a Highland Fling and Augusta Lichtsimm and Josephine Kiel gave a "war dance."

The Drexel girls are organizing a bowling club. Why don't the other offices do the same so we can try you out?

Plant Department

THE wife of C. W. (Pete) Lowe, now wire chief for E. S. Denny on Estimate 3016 at Washington, Indiana, and who was married September 3rd, was operated on for an acute case of appendicitis. At last reports she was getting along very nicely.

C. R. Deupree has taken the position of line foreman and assigned to Marion to handle various job orders.

The Bell Bowling league got away to a big start and from all indications the outlook is for a very tight race. Last year it was very much of a run away so this year the boys got together and placed some of the good bowlers with weaker teams and through this arrangement it looks like we will have a very spirited race. Anyone without a schedule should consult James Gillespie, secretary, who will take care of their needs. Also remember we bowl every Thursday night at 6:45 at Central Alleys. A good bunch of rooters are needed.

The Bell Telephone Bowling team has gotten away to a good start in the City Commercial league. We finished second last year, so are out to make it first this year. Here's hoping that first place is worth playing for.

Herman Romberg, supervisor of plant methods, enjoyed a two weeks' vacation.

L. N. Harris of the superintendent of construction's office, spent his vacation on the farm at Mooresville.

Mr. Frazee of the Connersville Telephone Company, was a general office visitor a few days ago.

W. K. Huckleberry of the plant accountant's office returned after a very pleasant vacation.

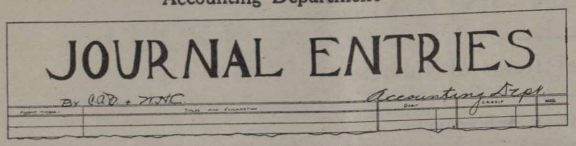
Ernie Burke, formerly employed in the supervisor of supplies office, Indianapolis, and who resigned April 1st to go to Orlando, Florida to play baseball for Joe Tuiker in the Florida State League, was a visitor the first of October. Ernie had a big season at first base for Orlando and is going back next year, so he states, and make Orlando his home. He is now barnstorming with Jack Hendricks' All Star Team through the state of Indiana. We all hate to see Ernie go but glad to hear of his success.

James Gillespie, supervisor in the plant accountant's office, bought himself a "Henry" and states he will make an extended tour taking in the well known towns of Irvington, Southport, Greenwood, Brightwood, Broad Ripple, Beech Grove, Haughville, Philadelphia and Cumberland.

Secretary and Treasurer's Office

ON THE EVENING of September 30th the young women of the secretary and treasurer's office were entertained by Miss Mary V. Dowden at her home in the country near Ben Davis. A large fire was built in the orchard and weiners, potatoes and marshmallows were roasted. There was also a plentiful supply of potato salad, pickles, pumpkin pie, coffee, buttermilk and "jam," the last named article being a "contribution" which was enjoyed very much. Those attending the "roast" were Ruth Uiles, Merle Cox, Mary Bartholomew, Bertha Kreke, Kate Ruddick, Bessie Loomis and Mary Dowden.

Accounting Department



Disbursements Division

AFTER a number of moves and removes, the Disbursements division personnel is rapidly becoming accustomed to changed surroundings, but if we had a departmental Rip Van Winkle, he would hardly know the old home, should he return at this time, because the series of moves just completed involves every section but one. The Payroll section, after a few months' sojourn in Rooms 306 and 307 has returned to the fold of Room 312, and is now located on the west side of this room.

With the return of D. F. Randolph and D. J. Watson the open season on vacations is practically brought to a close. Do we hear any remarks from Mr. Ball, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Smith, et al?

The fact that Miss Ruth Cobb, formerly an employee in the Voucher section, was married to Lora McMurray, of Trafalgar, Indiana, on March 5th, may prove interesting news to her friends in the department. The secret of their marriage was very well guarded and was not disclosed, even at the time of her leaving the service in August. Mr. and Mrs. McMurray are making their home in Trafalgar.

The organization of the Accounting department, Disbursements division, Local Council of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company Employees' Association was perfected last month. R. E. Branham, W. E. Tracy and Mrs. Myrtle Miller were elected to serve as the Employees' Local Conference committee, in the balloting of October 15th. Mr. Tracy has been named chairman and Mrs. Miller, secretary, of this committee. The management Local Conference committee has not been named at this time.

W. J. McWilliams, auditor of disbursements, and F. W. Lowry, supervisor of the Multigraph section, were absent from the office for a few days this month, acting on advice of their physicians.

Mrs. Bertha Boynton and Mrs. Eleanor Miller have returned to their duties after a few days' absence because of sickness.

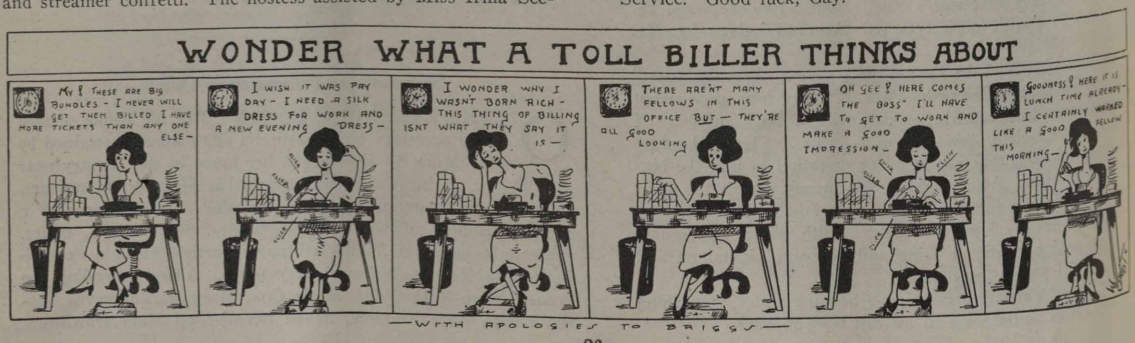
Bob Kessing of the Receipts division, honored our green and gold sanctum with a short visit.

Receipt Division

Miss Elizabeth Weghorst entertained the Toll Billing section of the Receipts division, Wednesday evening, September 21st, at her home 3432 North Illinois street, with a "kid party." The girls were taken for a truck ride to Ft. Harrison and paper caps, balloons and stick candy added much to the "Children's" delight. After the trip, the guests were served with refreshments in the yard which was decorated with Japanese lanterns and streamer confetti. The hostess assisted by Miss Irma Seedorf, surprised the "Youngsters" with an impersonation of Alla Axiom, the Hindu Crystal Gazer. Dancing and music concluded the evening. The guests were: Misses Avis Staggs, Serah Penish, Goldie Martin, Helen Geiger, Ida Ferry, Lillian Mihalova, Ida Reinhardt, Elizabeth Shugars, Nell Bledsoe, Mary Huey, Hilda Eisele, Wilda Hancock, Irma Seedorf, Hazel Thorne, Lela Merkt, Julia Merkt and Mrs. Ethel Smith.

On Friday evening, October 14th, a very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bernhardt, 5011 East Washington street, when their daughter, Marguerite, of the Receipts division, was married to Emil H. Koehler, of St. Louis. The ceremony was performed in front of an altar banked with palms and ferns. The bride wore a gown of white satin and carried a bouquet of Aaron Ward roses. She was attended by Miss Mable Luthultz, maid of honor. The bride's brother, Carl Bernhardt, was best man, and Rosa Lena Voeller was ring bearer. Miss Luthultz wore pink organdie and the little ring bearer wore a dress of the same material. Preceding the ceremony, Mrs. Jane Tudor sang "I Love You Truly" and "Oh Promise Me," and after the ceremony Mrs. Tudor sang "Because." Mrs. Tudor, Mrs. Gene Henninger, Miss Carrie Voeller and the bride's father sang "To My Sweetheart" which was composed by Mr. Bernhardt. Mr. and Mrs. Koehler have gone to Chicago on a short wedding trip and will be at home after November 1st at the Wentworth Apartments, 3380 North Meridian street. We all wish you well, Marguerite.

Another pretty wedding took place at Christ church on September 22nd at high noon, when Miss Gay Pearl Van Nostran of the Receipts division was married to Kenneth Gress of Detroit. The bride wore a traveling suit of blue duvetyn, trimmed with heavy embroidery of old rose and blue, and a large black hat. Her attendant, Miss Carrie Voeller wore a brown taffeta gown and hat to match. Herbert Manifold was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Gress left shortly after the ceremony for Dayton, Ohio, and will be at home after November 1st with Mrs. Gress' mother at 3035 Graceland avenue. Sgt. Gress is now stationed at Ft. Benj. Harrison in the Motor Transport Service. Good luck, Gay.



"Please hurry, Central, I'm washing my clothes,"
Said hasty Mrs. Blue.
The operator laughed and said:
"I'm ringing them for you."

The following Local Conference committees have been elected for the ensuing year:

Subscribers' Accounts Section—
Miss Carrie Voeller, chairman.
Miss Freda Sehi, secretary.
Miss Kathryn Kreber.

Toll Settlement Section—
Miss Kate Foley, chairman.
Miss Lillian Kroeckel, secretary.
Miss Loretta Lynch.

Toll Billing Section—
Miss Vallie Burton, chairman.
Miss Elizabeth Weghorst, secretary.
Mrs. Joy Welch.

Northern Division

MISS HAZEL CARLSON, South Bend local operator, has resigned to make her home in St. Louis.

Miss Margaret Hefferman was a recent visitor at South Bend. She visited the home of Miss Louise Tompsett, a former stenographer in the South Bend office. She also visited many of her old friends at the South Bend exchange.

Miss Tompsett, who has been attending Saint Faith School in New York City, has returned to her studies after spending several weeks at her home.

M. Kreig, Main wire chief at South Bend, took two weeks' vacation as the guest of his parents.

"Bob" Myers, of Mishawaka, was united in marriage to Miss Osie Grubbs October 15th. The newlyweds spent their honeymoon at Ft. Wayne and other points.

Scott McCoy motored to Hudson Lake on his new bike last month.

Miss Blanche Dreibelbis of the Toll department, South Bend, has recently changed her name to Mrs. Jennings Kirkley. We all wish them good luck.

Miss Mildred Swank and Mrs. Blanche Kirkley, South Bend toll operators have been promoted to the rank of supervisor.

The Misses Moran, Michael and Novinger are new students with us in the South Bend Toll department.

Miss Nell Bolan, toll instructor, and Mrs. Helen Doup, matron at South Bend, enjoyed a nice ride to Elkhart in a ——, yes, sad isn't it? They also enjoyed eating some sam handwiches.

If looking for a girl that can dust, call on Mary Nyikosh, South Bend local operator. She sure is good at dusting around order circuit keys.

Andy Taylor has already told Santa Claus to bring him some kind of curlers as his mustache just won't curl although he is constantly training it.

Miss Martha Jones and Miss Hazel Barber are the October brides from the South Bend office.

Mrs. Frank Munro, repair clerk in Mishawaka, has returned from a two weeks' vacation.

Mr. Munro of Mishawaka is also back from his vacation.

We are glad to hear that Mrs. Cook is doing so nicely. She expects to be back with us at Mishawaka about December 15th.

Miss Anna Knoblock and Raymond Snyder were married September 24th. It came as a great surprise to all at Mishawaka.

On September 29th the girls of the Mishawaka office had a shower on Miss Osie Grubbs, now Mrs. Myers, and Mrs. Raymond Snyder. Miss Grubbs was presented with many useful articles of aluminum ware and Mrs. Snyder with an electric iron.

On October 18th the Mishawaka council had its first meeting. Mr. Taylor and Mrs. Loomis attended. Mrs. Witmer was elected chairman and president, Miss Fuller treasurer, and Mrs. Munro, secretary.

Mrs. Floe Phillipy has joined the Mishawaka force.

Mr. Gerard, husband of the Mishawaka chief operator, has recovered from an operation and has left the hospital and is at home with his family again.

W. W. Thomas of Gaston has accepted a position as temporary lineman at the Bluffton exchange.

The Employees' Association of the Bluffton exchange had a very enjoyable time at a weiner and marshmallow roast on October 18th. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Lee Wahman, Cecile Trenary, Ocie Cotton, Esther Bauman, Ruthell Vore, Dortha Marie Elzey, Mary Bay, Verna Sands, Anna Lydy, Carrie Shoemaker, Edith McCarty, Gladys Clowser and Jessie Powers.

A. Hammond, Bluffton wire chief, was confined to his home part of last month with a severe cold.

A Beast That Incites to Wrath

LITTLE MARY: "Why do they keep lions at the central telephone office?"

Teacher: "Why do you ask such a question, Mary?"

Mary: "Well, when I call my papa sometimes the central girl says, 'The lion is busy.'"—*Harper's Magazine.*

With only one-sixteenth of the world's population, the United States has two-thirds of the total number of telephones in the world. There are more than 12,600,000 telephones in the Bell System alone, 8,300,000 of which are Bell owned.

Central Division

EMPLOYEES of the New Castle exchange held a meeting in the manager's office August 31st. All departments were represented. The purpose of the meeting was to present the plan and vote whether or not we should have an employees' association. It was voted that we should have one. The joint election of the Commercial and Traffic departments for officers was held September 7th and the following were elected: Jane Bennett, Commercial department, president; Mable Cramer, Traffic department, secretary; Bessie Vanmeter, Traffic department treasurer. L. I. Monticue and Miss Helen Cunningham were appointed management committee. The local council of the association held its first meeting with the members October 11th.

Ruby Kentner and Arista Wright, local operators at Newcastle exchange, were absent last month because of sickness.

About fifteen employees of the Traffic department, New Castle exchange, attended the home talent play, "Fads and Fancies," at the Grand Theatre, October 13th.

Miss Jeanetta Venable of the Muncie toll operating force, surprised her many friends when she announced her marriage to Paul Fallis August 27th. Mrs. Fallis has been in the employ of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company at Muncie for almost

MR. AND MRS. PAUL FALLIS OF MUNCIE.

two years and her work has been good. She will continue her work as toll operator. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fallis attended the Muncie High School.

Complimentary to Mrs. Fallis a reception was given by Mrs. Mary White, chief toll operator at Muncie at her home September 21st. The evening was spent in contests and dancing. In the game of "Put and Take," Mrs. Hazel Baldwin was the winner, Miss Ruby Laven and Miss Audrey Stanley won the musical contest. The room was beautifully decorated and in the center of the table was placed the wedding cake. This contained a ring, a dime, and a thimble. When the cake was cut the piece containing the ring was drawn by Miss Margaret Smith. According to tradition she will be the next bride. The dime was drawn by Miss Dorothy Harris. This means that she will be endowed with great wealth. The thimble was drawn by Miss Audrey Stanley and no one doubts that tradition will be shattered in this case. As the story goes she would be doomed to spinsterhood. As a token of good wishes Mrs. Fallis was presented with a dozen goblets and sherbet glasses to match. Those present were the Misses Ruby Laven, Mary Watkins, Daisy Osman, Florence Brown, Beulah Martin, Clara Jenkins, Audrey Stanley, Alice Schmidt, Ethel Banks, Florence Harris, Louise Campbell, Dorothy Harris, Margaret Smith, and the Mesdames Emma Clevenger, Fern Fletcher, Mary White, Hazel Baldwin and Clara Gessell.

The following employees of the Muncie exchange were in Indianapolis recently observing the work: Miss Margaret Heffernan, traffic chief; Miss Edith Easter, chief operator; Mrs. Edna Hiatt, Miss Lucile Owens, Miss Dolores Ball, Miss Lucile Wall, Miss Bessie Brown and Miss Jennie Osborne.

MARGARET HEFFERMAN.

Mrs. Mary White, chief toll operator, and Mrs. Clara Gessell, toll supervisor of Muncie, attended the toll conference at Indianapolis September 28th and 29th.

Jessie Carter, local operator at Bedford, surprised us by changing her name to Jessie Grubb. She is still holding her position at the office.

Glena Wicker has been reëngaged at the Bedford exchange.

Margaret Tucker and Ruth Tucker of Bedford, spent their vacations in New Castle.

Lydia Plake, night toll operator at Bedford, has resigned her position. Olive Byger has been employed to take Miss Plake's place.

Southern Division

OCTOBER 6th being the birthday of Ben W. Curtis, manager at Mt. Vernon, the joint local council of Posey county presented him with a fountain pen. He says he appreciated it as much as he did his first pair of red top boots.

Mrs. Joseph Seeger of Evansville would like to know what's the idea of putting all the police station and fire department line signals on her position.

Miss Anna Altheide and Pauline Peters of Evansville visited the Mt. Carmel exchange.

Miss Meta Doeschler, local chief operator at Evansville, spent a week-end at St. Louis, visiting friends and relatives.

The entire local and toll force at Evansville extend a card of thanks to Walter Baird, division plant supervisor's clerk, for keeping the operating room scented with tube-roses during the month of August. We all hope that next summer he will be kind enough to remember that we love tube-roses. "Thank you, Wallie."

Mrs. Joseph Seeger of Evansville was pleasantly surprised by a number of friends at a miscellaneous shower. She received many beautiful gifts. Refreshments were served after an enjoyable hour.

Miss Irene Frizzell gave a weiner roast at Mesker's Park. A large number of Evansville telephone employees participated in having a glorious time.

Miss Ruby Goss of Evansville leaves the service and is going to her home at Cynthiana, Ind.

Miss Anna Wimberg, evening chief operator at Evansville, has returned from a two weeks' vacation. She witnessed a fine time at Louisville where she visited her brother.

A weiner roast was planned by the toll girls at Evansville. Of the seventeen couples which were present each one witnessed a jolly good time. The evening was enjoyed with a great bonfire, the toasting of marshmallows, roasting of weiners, dancing and games. Miss Lalla Caton, toll chief operator, chaperoned.

After seven years of faithful service, Donald Ashford, lineman at Evansville, has resigned and taken a position with the Evansville Furniture Company. There will be many an operator miss his voice over the wire as he seemed to have such a cunning

way of asking "What number is this" when out on a case of trouble.

Three more diamonds are sparkling on the left hands of Evansville operators. Miss Helen Hill will become the bride of Ervin Streckler on November 25th. The other "guilty ones" are Miss June Gerard and Miss Venita Trible.

Miss Hazel Luttrell of Evansville was married to J. J. Raymond of Hazelton, Indiana.

Mrs. (Mother) Franklin, matron at Evansville, is on leave og absence. She is visiting friends at Christopher, Missouri. Mrs. Hickman is matron during her absence.

Floyd Behme, local testboard man at Evansville, is stepping out in a little roadster. He looks kind o' keen in it, somebody's gonna have to be careful as we're afraid someone will try to vamp him.

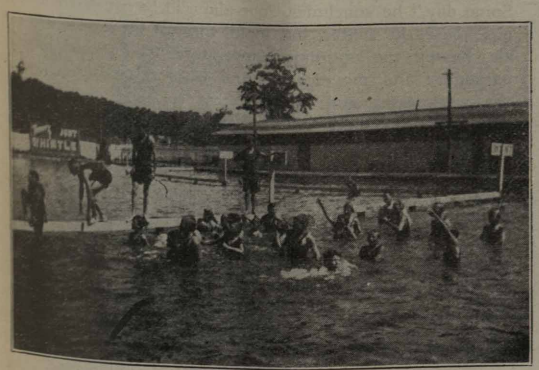
Monday, October 17th, was visitors' day at Evansville office. About one hundred school children were brought forth to view the operating room. The eager little on-lookers ranged in ages from five to twelve years. They were chaperoned by C. W. Clarke, manager, and the teacher of each grade accompanied her pupils. One little tot about the age of eight years remarked she was going home and ask her mother if she would consent to her being a telephone operator when she got big.

Miss Catharine Schroeder, chief operator's clerk at Evansville, was pleasantly surprised by a number of friends at a miscellaneous shower given at her home in Second avenue. She received many pretty presents. Music and dancing were the diversions of the evening. A two-course luncheon was served in the dining room which was elegantly decorated with autumn leaves and chrysanthemums, the centerpiece being a French basket of cut flowers. About sixty guests were present. Miss Schroeder is an autumn bride of Charles Weir, the wedding to take place in November.

Evansville Has an Inland Surf

IN 1886, when oil and natural gas were being found in abundance in Indiana, prospectors tried their luck in Evansville, to no avail, but they did find a gusher of salt water at a depth of 1,850 feet.

On being freed from restraint, this water, at a rate of one hundred gallons per minute, rises from natural pressure and overflows at the surface through a four inch tube. For a number of years it was allowed to go to waste the year 'round into Pigeon Creek, but the owners of the well decided to put it to commercial use and built a fine swimming pool which has become very popular and is known nationally as the only salt water inland bathing beach in the United States, with the exception of Great Salt Lake. The water is three per cent more salty than the ocean and contains other minerals, such as sulphur, iron and magnesia and is noted for its medicinal qualities, people from different parts of the country coming to Evansville to derive benefits as well as the pleasure of swimming in an inland surf. More than 25,000 people avail themselves of this opportunity each season.



THE FAMOUS SALT POOL AT EVANSVILLE.

E. P. Strupp Continues to Win Chickens

E. P. STRUPP, cableman at Evansville, will be able to start a "rooster" farm, if he keeps on winning male chickens at the picnics in the Southern division. At the Evansville picnic in July, Ed won a fine black rooster as a prize for being voted the ugliest man present and when he attended the Mt. Vernon picnic in October, a fine Plymouth Rock rooster was won by him for guessing exactly how many feathers were in the rooster's tail. Ed had guessed 18½ and the judges found that he was some guesser as the rooster possessed nineteen tail feathers, with a half of one of them missing.

E. P. STRUPP

H. P. Ball Appointed Supervisor of Methods

H. P. BALL has been appointed supervisor of methods, Disbursements division, Accounting department, effective October 1st.

Mr. Ball's service with the Bell System dates back to January 1, 1911, at which time he was engaged as a clerk in the office of the tax attorney. When this department was removed to Chicago in May, 1911, he was transferred to the office of the division cashier, Plant department On January 1, 1913, he was transferred to the plant accountant's office where he remained until May 21, 1917, at which time he was transferred to the Accounting department, in the Chicago office.

Mr. Ball enlisted in the U. S. Army on October 3, 1917, and served until August, 1919, ten months of this time in the A. E. F., assigned to the Signal Corps and infantry branches of the Eighty-fourth division and holding the rank of battalion sergeant major at the time of his discharge.

On returning to civil life, he resumed his duties in the Accounting department, Chicago, where he remained until the organization of the Indiana Bell Company, April 1, 1920, when he returned to Indianapolis, as supervisor of the plant accounting and statistical section. He has retained this title until the date of his present appointment.

Possessing a particularly modest disposition, Mr. Ball shuns the limelight as much as possible, so much so in fact, that a photograph for this publication is not available. He is content to act as cameraman for the Ball family, with Mrs. Ball and Miss Dorothy Ball, their thirteen-months-old daughter, posing. Mr. Ball will reach the age of twenty-nine on his next birthday.

Easy to Answer (?)

Johnny—"Mother, do I have to wash my face?"

Mother—"Certainly, dear."

Johnny—"Aw, why can't I just powder it, like you do yours?"—*New York Daily News.*

Bell Telephone News

Published Monthly by the
INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

EDGAR S. BLOOM, *Chairman, Board of Directors.*
C. H. ROTTGER, *President.*
FRANK WAMPLER, *Vice President and General Manager*
THOMAS R. KEYES, *General Auditor.*
G. A. KOSITZKY, *Chief Engineer.*
A. R. HENRY, *Secretary and Treasurer*
A. E. SMITH, *General Commercial Superintendent.*
F. A. MONTROSE, *General Plant Superintendent.*
C. R. WOODS, *General Traffic Superintendent.*
B. E. LOOMIS, *Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.*
WALTER HANSEN, *Assistant Treasurer*

AMORY T. IRWIN, Editor
EVERETT E. FRIGANZA, Assistant Editor
W. R. BURLING, Advertising Representative
C. A. CORA, Associate Editor, Telephone Building, Indianapolis.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—Two Dollars a Year in advance, to all persons except employees of the Telephone Company.

Story of Pioneers' Convention

THE Telephone Pioneers are back home after a wonderful convention in St. Louis. Unfortunately for the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS and the other telephone publications the date of the convention was too late in the month to permit a full story to be prepared without unduly delaying the issue. The NEWS and all other Bell magazines throughout the country will publish a complete story of the convention, fully illustrated, in their December numbers.

No Accident—No Fire Week Was a Success

THE Chicago Safety Council has summarized the fire and accident record for the City of Chicago during the week of October 8th to 14th, observed as "No Fire-No Accident Week," and compared the figures of that week with the general average record. The figures are shown below.

	Oct. 8-14	Average Record	Decrease	Per Cent Decrease
Fatal Accidents	28	42	14	33
Serious Injuries	672	1008	336	34
Fire Loss and Damage..	$124,000	$250,000	$126,000	50
Fire Alarms	319	420	101	24

The Safety Council and the people of the city generally were particularly well pleased with the fact that not a single child, either in a public or parochial school, was killed during this week. In a city with the vast population of Chicago, it is rare indeed, that a whole week goes by without the accidental deaths of one or more children.

No Accident-No Fire Week was observed generally throughout the country. The BELL TELEPHONE NEWS has not at this time any information as to the results in other large cities, but the record made in Chicago shows that we can get results by concentrating our attention on some needed reform. Of course, as everyone knows, it was not expected that the people should fall back into careless ways at the end of Safety Week. The test showed what can be accomplished. It is now up to the sensible American people to keep up the record and use their best efforts continually to avoid accidents which kill and maim, and fires which cause such tremendous losses in property.

Air and Health

MAN in his primitive state—and this is confirmed by Holy Writ—had only three essential needs for his existence. These were air, food and water.

In the Garden of Eden days, it appears that clothing was a negligible factor until after the apple incident. But from that day down to the present, clothing has been regarded as being equally essential along with the others named. Also in his natural state man always has been able to obtain his supplies of air and water without cost and with little or no effort. But through all the ages he has had to toil for his food.

At no time in his history has man devoted any thought or care to the matter of his air supply, until he had reached the so-called stage of civilization. But so soon as he became civilized to the extent that he builded and maintained houses in which to live and to carry on the activities of modern life, just so soon he discovered that, while protecting himself from exposure to cold, he was doing so at the expense of a free and unlimited supply of good, breathable air. It was then and not until then that the word ventilation was added to his working vocabulary, and he began to realize in a nebulous sort of way the necessity of an adequate supply of good air for his indoor life.

The study of what may be termed the proper use and care of our air supply involves the study and determination of air conditions as they affect both our health and comfort. These conditions embrace and are affected by temperature, purity, movement, humidity and variability; and of these, according to Dr. Ellsworth Huntington, writing in a recent issue of *The Nation's Health,* temperature is of first importance. It is his opinion that taking the average for day and night together the temperature should be about 64 degrees Fahrenheit. This, he says, may vary a little for individuals; age makes some difference; so does the climate in which people have grown up; and there appears to be a slight difference according to race and occupation. The surprising fact is, though, he observes, the slightness of these differences. And in a wide range of observations covering different peoples in widely separated localities and of various races and nationalities, he finds the optimum temperature never ranges below 60 degrees nor above 68 degrees. By optimum is meant that temperature producing the best average results.

Next in importance, according to the writer quoted, is that the air in a room should be in motion. On this point he says: "Air that seems quite impure or foul, or that is too hot and moist, does less harm when moving than does much better air when stationary. One of the great reasons why we are behind primitive man in our relations to the air is that he was not skillful enough to shelter himself from moving air, while we have developed the false idea that the air in our houses should be almost motionless. One reason why Americans have such a superstitious horror of drafts is because we have not yet learned the importance of atmospheric humidity."

Finally, the doctor observes, "that by shutting ourselves up in houses and by emphasizing protection against low temperature as if it were the only harmful climatic condition, we have put ourselves in a position where our relation to the air is vastly worse than that of the primitive ancestors. * * * Some day," he concludes, "our aim will be not merely to warm our houses in winter, but to fill them at all seasons with pure air, having the optimum temperature, the optimum humidity, variability and movement. And when this is done, many of the weaknesses and ailments that spring from our modern indoor life will be greatly mitigated."

State Ownership of Utilities

GEORGE R. SIMS, the well known dramatist and author, in the *London Referee,* of July 10th, says: "All patriots who have the welfare of their country at heart should unite in a determined effort to drive the State out of the business world and bring the industry and commerce of the Empire back into the more capable hands of private enterprise. All the business now being run by the State at enormous loss, a loss which has to be made up out of the pockets of the community, could be run at a substantial profit by private enterprise.

"CIRCUITS OF VICTORY"

A Review of Captain A. Lincoln Lavine's Story of the Relationship of the Telephone Industry to the Work of the Nation in the War, Both at Home and Abroad

By William P. Banning

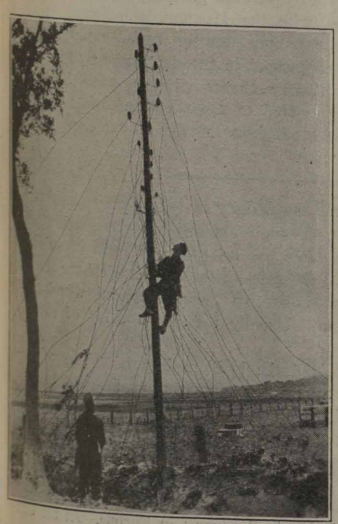
HANGING in thousands of telephone offices throughout the United States is a framed copy of the War Department's citation of the Bell Telephone System.

Among the expressions used in this treasured document are "splendid personnel," "loyal support," "technical ability," "superb qualities," "phenomenal results," and "efficient and satisfactory manner in which it assisted in providing and maintaining the communication service at home."

No man or woman in the Bell System has more than an inkling of the details of war service that brought forth such an official testimonial. None of the 21,000 employees who, on a furlough basis, wore the service uniform at home and abroad, had the opportunity to comprehend more than a few of the plans, problems and achievements of those who engineered, built and operated the systems of communications made necessary by the war emergency. Some 200,000 more have only vague impressions.

That is why every member of the Bell family will want to own and read "Circuits of Victory," by Captain A. Lincoln Lavine, just published by Doubleday, Page and Company.

As its alluring title suggests, it is a history of the world war from the standpoint of communications. The organization and astonishing accomplishments of the U. S. Signal Corps constitute its broad subject. The character, personality, ideals—spiritual forces, as well as those intellectual and physical—of the institution affectionately called "Mother Bell" by thousands of her khaki-clad children in France, are its inspiration.



A Yankee lineman on a French pole, investigating the conditions after explosion of ammunition dump near Royaumeix, Meurthe et Moselle, France, August 31, 1918.
Illustration from "Circuits of Victory."

When the Bell System went to war, there was more than equipment and personnel in the mobilization. "How many of your people," an official of the A. T. & T. Company was asked, "are in the service?" "Over 200,000," was the answer. "Isn't that rather a large percentage?" asked the questioner. "It is exactly 100 per cent," was the proud reply. But, Captain Lavine writes with an acute consciousness that Bell methods, Bell standards, Bell devotion to duty were enlisted as well. He feels the institution's soul, besides seeing its substance. No telephone worker can read his tribute without a thrill of pride that such a story is part of American history.

"Circuits of Victory" was issued by Doubleday, Page and Company last month and is now for sale in bookstores at $3. However, Bell System employees may obtain the book for $1.75, delivered postage paid. Order blanks have been distributed to all departments and to chief operators in the operating rooms.

"Circuits of Victory" contain fifty-one chapters besides an introduction. No other conclusion can be reached after reading it than that had the telephone system in America not reached its present stage of development until some future date, the history of the World War might have been a different one indeed.

The first of the three main sections is called "Fingers of Destiny." It is a brilliantly written analysis of the situation in America from a communications standpoint during the period of America's neutrality. Contrasted with the years of preparation for war on Germany's part that made the conflict inevitable, in America's military unpreparedness, but with the telephone as an institution unifying the nation, abolishing sectionalism, and mobilizing public opinion. While Europe raged, the Bell System kept to its task of making America a nation of neighbors. The trancontinental line between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts was opened in January, 1915. Experiments in wireless telephony in transmitting human speech to such distant points as Paris and the Hawaiian Islands, had been successfully conducted by Bell engineers in October of that same year. A few months later, Secretary Daniels mobilized the Navy by utilizing the wires of the Bell System and its wireless telephony adjuncts. It was gradually realized by American military leaders that the United States was possessed of a system of electrical communication, the first line of offense and defense, whose strategic value overwhelmingly surpassed anything of the kind that any nation had to offer.

In Part 2, "From Fingers to Fist," America goes to war. The part played by the telephone in mobilizing American industry and man-

Men of the Ninth Field Signal Battalion, an underground switchboard.
Illustration from "Circuits of Victory."

power is described with understanding and appreciation. The Bell System is shown in uniform, building telephone facilities for army camp, naval station and war communities with amazing speed, lending trained executive personnel for government posts of tremendous responsibility, recruiting from its ranks, under Colonel Carty's direction, the twelve famous Bell battalions, and two radio companies, comprising specialists in every branch of the telephone business, whose exploits in construction, maintenance and operation soon amazed all France, and made the A. E. F. a cohesive fighting force.

A French pole climber wearing his "crac claws," as the A. E. F. linemen saw him. *Illustration from "Circuits of Victory."*

Part 3, called "Fist," describes the mighty blow that turned back the Hun. It will give telephone workers a new and broader vision of America's contribution to the success of the Allies, for it particularly deals with the functioning of the communications systems of the American Army as it made its sensational advances at Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, and at the Battle of the Meuse-Argonne. Captain Lavine, himself an overseas veteran, has some remarkable word-pictures in these chapters. His sense of dramatic values is acute. His knowledge of the problems of a communication during those critical days is thorough. He lifts the curtain upon scenes of war in its naked hideousness, and in the foreground are telephone men stringing wire along roads clogged with trucks and marching soldiers, or operating the underground switchboards, or defying bullet and shell as they mend the open wire breaks, or joining the combat troops in the rush over the top, reeling out the twisted pair that will carry the news of objectives gained or help needed—telephone men where the fight is fiercest, but armed with a test set instead of a rifle, or a pair of pliers instead of a pistol. These will be thrilling chapters to telephone workers, for they show the Bell "gang" as they call it at home, true to its creed as it fights the greatest sleet storm in history.

AMERICAN OPERATORS ON DUTY AT ST. MIHIEL WITH GAS MASKS AND TIN HATS READY FOR INSTANT USE.

In "Circuits of Victory," Captain Lavine proves himself to be a fascinating story-teller as well as a historian. Woven into his narrative is the story of the wonderful accomplishments of the Western Electric Company in invention and manufacture. With appealing sincerity he narrates the fortunes of the devoted band of operators who went to France for special duty, whose first "Number, please?" after arrival evoked from some startled officer the fervent exclamation, "Thank God, you're here at last!" More than facts are imposingly marshalled in his pages. Hundreds of personalities walk across the screen. There are intimate touches that lighten every chapter. It is these touches, gleaned from a close study of government reports, the official histories of the Bell battalions, and from personal accounts, that help so much toward making the book a vivid, swiftly moving history of the lives, struggles and accomplishments of telephone men and women, who undertook a task calling for almost superhuman effort, and who accomplished that task nobly.

Liebman Prize to Telephone Engineer

THE Morris Liebman Prize, the cash award made each year by the Institute of Radio Engineers to that member of the Institute who is considered to have made the most important contribution to radio art during the preceding twelve months, has just been awarded to R. H. Heising of the Engineering Laboratory of the Western Electric Company "for his analysis of vacuum tube action and his research work on modulation systems."

In commenting upon the award, Dr. F. B. Jewett, vice president and chief engineer of the Western Electric Company, said—"Mr. Heising has long been a member of the Research department and for the last five or six years has specialized almost entirely on radio telephone matters. There is no one in our Engineering department who has individually contributed more to the success of our various undertakings in the radio field since 1914 than Mr. Heising, and the action of the Institute of Radio Engineers is just tribute to him."

Soon after he entered the radio research field in 1915 Mr. Heising was connected with the Montauk-Wilmington Washington wireless experiments and later the Paris-Arlington tests. During the war he was engaged in the development of circuits for aeroplane and submarine chaser wireless sets. Recently, his studies have been devoted to the perfection of radio systems for extending Bell telephone service to locations which cannot be reached by wire.

French Discover Easy Money in Telephone Famine

THE continental congestion existing on the French long distance telephone lines has led to a new form of speculation. According to the rules of the French telephone service the person intending to talk must file an application and then patiently await his turn. Usually there is a delay of several hours.

Some genius conceived the brilliant idea of taking advantage of this situation by making numerous applications to talk to various cities and then selling his turns on the wire at a considerable premium over the official fee to those whose business was too urgent to await their turn. It is said that this unique speculation had netted more than one fortune.

The French telephone service is operated exclusively by the Government and is notoriously the worst in Europe. At the end of 1920 France had a total of about 375,000 telephones, considerably less than one-half the number in Illinois alone.

SPEAKING OF FORMS——

By Paul D. Thorp
Traffic Department, Indianapolis

"——!!—***—!!—!—*****—!—!"

That was really most artistic, Jim, even for a telephone man—couldn't have improved it a bit. But, I rather expected it when I opened the door marked "Manager," because—yes, you guessed it, those report forms were wrong again. You don't seem so blamed glad to see me, but I'll take this comfortable mahogany chair here and borrow that stogie that I see in your pocket. Thank you.

Now, Jim, I want to get real chummy with you for a while—to feel friendly enough to lend you a five spot, if I had it. In fact for the past week that's all I have done out over the state, (being chummy, I mean, and not lending five spots). I've talked with a lot of managers and chief operators and clerks, but here's hoping I won't have to do it again. They treated me fine, but the fact is that our company can't afford to let me blow in all this expense money just to straighten out mistakes which were made on reports you people in the field sent in to us incorrect and often late. No, not in all cases, Jim, but in numerous cases. On this trip, however, I'm taking more time and trying to get at the real basic trouble.

You yourself are not to blame for the incorrect reports, only as you fail to impress your chief operator and clerk with the idea of doing the job according to Hoyle. So let's have a talk with Miss Chief Operator and Miss Clerk and see if we can't help them to see the importance of these reports in their relation to the whole telephone business. If you can feel sure that the data is correctly compiled, then you can use that wonderful vocabulary of yours on the old flivver or the smoky furnace. Now, as the preacher would say, if the congregation will be seated (while I throw out my stogie) the services will begin.

First, Miss Chief Operator and Miss Clerk, let me say that I do not bite; am a peace loving man, in fact. My only aim in talking to you is to show you the big idea behind these reports you send in to the general offices at Indianapolis, and to impress you with the importance of their accuracy. You will both be worth more money to the company if the data you send us can always be depended upon, and the company would far rather increase salaries than pay out expense money in correcting mistakes. Right here I want to tell you a little story about a certain colonel of one of our regiments in France during the war

This man was a fighter. He loved to fight. He had a trunk full of decorations for bravery, but he also had an intense dislike for the paper work of the army. He'd rather fight twenty Germans than add four figures. His men idolized him and the General Staff hated his carelessness of detail because he hardly looked at their instructions about information to be furnished them. On the eve of a certain big offensive, the colonel was fairly bristling with fight and he signed and sent in a final report to the General Staff giving the active effective strength of his regiment as one third more than it actually was, simply because he failed to consider the sick and disabled as called for in his instructions. The General Staff figured on full strength and assigned his regiment to a very important place in the line. The battle opened and the regiment was nearly wiped out, the colonel being killed—all because the General Staff had incorrect information. Rather hard to excuse such carelessness, wasn't it?

Now this telephone business is, in many ways, like a battle. We must fight to win and hold the confidence and support of the public we serve. Our job and our living depends on winning and keeping public approval. It is sad, but true, that good telephone service is usually taken as a matter of course, but one break in the battle line, one slip in the service, and Mr. Chronic Kicker is on our neck with all four feet. It is said that this Mr. C. K. person does no real harm, but he always has a friend, and that friend has a friend—and there you are. The little ripple of disapproval has grown to three times its original size and is still growing. It's a case where every little ripple has an influence all its own.

What has all this to do with Form E-102, you ask me? Just this. You people over the state constitute the field army while we at Indianapolis make up the General Staff and neither could exist without the other. Just as General Pershing and his staff supervised and directed the American armies in the field, just so does our general manager and his various department heads supervise and direct the telephone service in Indiana. The information you people over the state send to us is analyzed by the Traffic, Commercial and Plant department forces and many other reports made up from these forms, the department superintendents and finally the general manager receiving a condensed form covering all items of business. These condensed forms do not, of course, show the amount of gasoline used in the office flivver at Podunk, or the number of delayed toll calls at Squedunk, but all the same Podunk and Squedunk have furnished their part to make up the grand total which goes to the general manager.

Now, get this. Think about it, and remember it! Every form report you send to Indianapolis, every part of that report, has its own place in making up the final condensed statement which the high officials of the company see—as the net result of their efforts in running the business—in running our own business, because we ourselves are the company as much as any other group; you and Mary and Jim and me. Sometimes we overlook the fact of our own vital interest in this Indiana Bell Company, but don't you see that if we all do our own small part perfectly the company, our company, won't have to spend a lot of money correcting our own mistakes? And in the end that means more money for us—for you and Mary and Jim and me.

Right here I'm tempted to stand up on my hind legs and shout, "Why in the blankety-blank, don't you study, really study the bulletins and instructions about these reports?" The person who did the work before you and who taught you to do it may have been wrong on a dozen points. Don't take anybody's word for it. Prove it by the final authority of the instructions and if some points are not clear to you then write to Indianapolis or call us up and we will do our best to help you. An honest desire to get it right will make us think more of you, but ignorance of instructions is no valid excuse for error.

Take the matter of Form E-167, Length of Service, as an example. On this form every single step necessary to complete it is given at the bottom of the sheet, yet in very few instances (yes, I mean it) are these reports found to be correct. The efficiency of operators at an office is figured from this report and the efficiency figure is an important basis for making of schedules. An operating schedule based on an incorrect efficiency figure will of course be wrong and will mean service below par or unnecessary expense, which in turn means criticism from the public or higher expense and less net income for the company.

Coming to our old friends, Forms E-102 and E-103, local and toll peg counts, a variety of mistakes appear. The matter of position hours is a most important item on these forms and

I—

yet is very frequently in error. The peg count bulletins give you the rules for counting the hours and the figures should always check exactly with G. S. T. No. 9.

On the toll form alone I can think of four common errors. For instance, the busy hour is often selected from the total calls, when the right way is to get it from the addition of the first nine items and the same busy hour should be used for all classes of service. Again, many offices fail to count enough delayed toll business. Just remember that every call in which an operator must establish a connection more than once is a delayed call. Some offices also fail to include passed to center calls in the out filed calls, while others forget to fill out the items 34 to 38, inclusive, on the January, April, July and October counts.

These are only a part of the mistakes we find on only two of the many form reports you send to the Traffic, Commercial and Plant departments, but surely they have illustrated my point, namely, that the dust has accumulated to an alarming thickness on the bulletins of instruction in your office. How about a little house-cleaning? And after you get it all dusted off put it on your desk. Then, when that report is again due just begin and follow the bulletin step by step. It won't bite you.

Now just one thing more before I try to make my escape. Our own general office report to the general manager and the A. T. & T. offices in New York are dependent upon your reports to us. We hate to be an hour late in sending out our own reports, but if even one office is late in getting the data to us of course it throws a wrench into the whole works. So while you're doing it right, do it early.

A Successful Convention

THE second annual convention of the Indiana Telephone Association held at Indianapolis, September 13th and 14th was one of the most interesting and profitable of any held in recent years. When Henry A. Barnhart, president of the association, former congressman from Indiana and president of the Rochester Telephone Company, called the convention to order, he faced 250 delegates representing all the telephone interests of the state. The Honorable Warren T. McCray, governor of the state, delivered the welcome address. Other prominent speakers were George M. Barnard, member of the Public Service Commission, John G. Brown, president of the Federation of Farmers' Association, and F. G. McKinnon, president of the United States Telephone Association.

The key note of the convention was better service, better rates and better public relation. Mr. Barnhart expressed the feelings of the convention when he said "Money invested in the telephone business, or any utility business, is as justly entitled to earning possibilities as it is when invested in farms, banks, factories or merchandise stores. * * * * When farming, manufacturing and merchandising were making big profits, a few years ago, during the war and even before, telephone investors were told to be patriotic and help the general cause by not increasing rates. They were, indeed, held down to a maximum earning of seven per cent on the capital invested and many of them did not make that.

"Yet those to whom telephone service was furnished were making such big profits that nearly everybody had money to burn. But now that profiteering is afflicted with consequential gout, so to speak, the demand comes from those who have prospered lavishly that public utilities, which have been denied more than seven per cent return, shall now have their returns reduced the same as those who have been making 100 per cent profit."

Bert Ball Wins Indiana Golf Championship

BERT BALL of the Indianapolis Commercial department, and member of Riverside Golf Club, won the "President's Cup" at the Indiana State Golf tournament.

Mr. Ball is one of Indiana's prominent golfers with a brilliant future. Considering his few years of golf, the long array of cups and other trophies at his home attest the soundness of his game. Always driving a long straight ball with both wood and iron, when his putter is working right, he is a tough player to beat as any of the top-notchers in the state can testify.

This past summer at the state tournament, played over the difficult Chain-O-Lakes course at the South Bend Country Club, Mr. Ball proved his metal by "putting out" several of the best golfers in the state and won the president's cup. In the first round he beat Bernie Layman, a fellow member from Riverside, by 3 up and 2 to play. In the second round he disposed of L. L. Banford, a sterling golfer from the Highland Club, by 7 up and 5 to go in 36-hole match. In the third round he had to meet Frank Ayers, also of Highland, one of the strongest match players in the state. Ayers was one of the three players who finished a triple tie in the Indianapolis City Championship, and is rated as one of the dozen best golfers in the state. Mr. Ball beat him 2 up in 36 holes in the semi-finals, after a thrilling match. He then met and defeated Paul Shafer of Riverside in the finals 3 up and added the beautiful president's cup to the long row of trophies.

BERT BALL,
Golf Champion of Indiana.

Up to this year's state tournament, Mr. Ball was practically unknown outside of his own club at Riverside. For the last two years he has been rated as a good match player on his home course, lacking only the experience of outside tournament play. His many admirers from his home club expected that he would possibly be the dark horse of the state tournament this past year, and after the first round of play at South Bend he fully justified their confidence.

Indianapolis Matrons Give Party

MRS. GREEN and the ladies of the dining room gave a surprise party for Mrs. Marion Dawson on the evening of October 11th at the home of her sister, Mrs. Henry Wachstetter. The occasion was her birthday. The guests were entertained during the evening with games, dancing and music. A two course luncheon consisting of minced ham sandwiches, pickles, fruit salad, ice cream, cake and coffee was served. The favors were miniature Hallowe'en favors.

Those present were Mrs. Green, Mrs. Mabee, Mrs. Bowsher, Mrs. Berger, Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Snyder, Mrs. Dowd, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Syphers and Mrs. Henry Wachstetter.

THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO.

Far-Reaching Coast Wonderland of Beauty and Romance—Our Sister Company in This Territory Has Developed One Hundred Per Cent During Last Ten Years

WHEN our thoughts are directed to the territory in which the operations of The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company are conducted, to the mind come visions of romance and adventure. We may think of the intrepid Lewis and Clarke and their successors braving the unknown dangers of the northwest and plunging into the depths of forests, the like of which, either in grandeur or extent, had never before been presented to the eye of the white man. We may picture the lumbering "prairie schooners" after months of the perils of desert and lurking red men, surmounting the Sierras, and the pioneers, forgetting danger and fatigue as the glorious valleys of California appeared in the haze below them. Inevitably we think of "the days of old, the days of gold, the days of '49" when the lure of the precious metal drew thousands of adventurers from the entire world. Our imagination may bring up the desolation of the old Santa Fè trail with its painted rocks and pueblos, along which poured an endless procession of emigrants to settle in the southern part of California, finding there the missions of the Spaniard already established.

But these are memories dimmed by present realities. The voyageurs, trappers and traders; the miners and caballeros have disappeared and in their places are hundreds of thousands of American citizens in prosperous communities. The forests have been cleared and streams harnessed; the hills are covered with orchards; the valleys yield bountiful crops and even the deserts of the south, under the magic touch of water, the "white gold," contribute their harvests.

At right: G. E. McFarland, president of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Below: J. C. Nowell, vice president and general manager.

Below: H. D. Pillsbury, vice president and general attorney.

Map of the territory served by the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Here will be found the highest mountain in the United States, exclusive of Alaska—Mt. Whitney, which rises to the height of 14,898 feet, being but one of a series of sentinels rearing their snow-capped peaks for the whole length of the coast. Among them are Mt. Hood in Oregon, 11,225 feet; Mt. Rainier in Washington, 14,520 feet; Mt. Shasta, California, 14,380 feet. Mt. Lassen, California, must not be omitted as it is the only active volcano in the United States, not including Alaska. Here also will be found the lowest land in the country—Death Valley in Inyo County, California, its surface in places being 210 feet below sea level. In California are the famous Yosemite Falls, 2,600 feet in height. In the Sequoia National Park, California, there are 12,000 trees over ten feet in diameter, many ranging from twenty-five to thirty-six feet in diameter, the "General Sherman" tree being the oldest living thing in the world, having an estimated age of from 5,000 to 7,000 years.

While the principal industry of the northwest is found in lumber and allied products, it yields other valuable crops. In eastern Washington and Oregon are immense grain fields. Washington was the leading apple producer last year of all the states in the Union. The dairies, orchards and gardens of this section are important sources of supply for the rest of the nation. The fisheries of Puget Sound and the Columbia River add millions annually to the wealth of the northwest. The newly developed fisheries of southern California are also bringing millions to that state through the canning of sardines, tuna and other fish. A new form of agriculture has developed in California in the last few years in the production of rice and cotton, the value of each approximating $20,000,000 a year; with an acreage of 160,000 acres for rice and 340,000 acres for cotton. Beans, hay, hops, potatoes, sugar beets, almonds, grapes, apricots, figs, walnuts, peaches, pears, plums and prunes contribute to the prosperity of the state. Ninety-five thousand tons of prunes and 340,000 tons of raisins and table grapes were raised in California in 1920. Fifty-five thousand carloads of oranges

Ten thousand Chinese live in the Chinatown of San Francisco. Slant-eyed, olive-skinned girls in rich and colorful costumes operate the switchboard which serves some 1,400 lines in the district. The central office is shown at the left.

Another instance in which the telephone building harmonizes with the locality in which it stands. At the left is a picture of the building at Riverside, California, of Spanish architecture—quaint and picturesque.

and lemons is the estimated crop for 1921 in California. Twenty-three thousand, one hundred and thirty-six railroad cars were used for the transportation of the 1920 grape crop. Twelve thousand, eight hundred and forty-nine cars of cantaloupes were shipped from California in the same year. In 1920 California was the fourth state in the Union in value of agricultural and horticultural products.

The telephone service of this western empire of approximately 6,000,000 people is furnished mainly by our associated Bell company, The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company. From the Mexican line to British Columbia it operates in the states of Oregon, Washington, California, Nevada and a portion of Idaho. The company is an organization of five divisions; the Oregon and Washington divisions with headquarters respectively at Portland and Seattle, and three divisions of California; the Inland, Coast and Southern, with respective headquarters at San Francisco and Los Angeles.

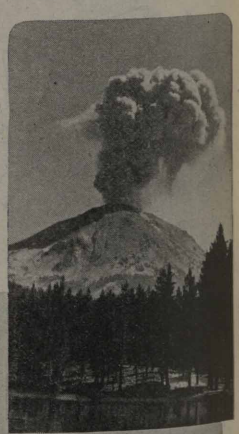
On January 1, 1921, the company was operating 788,886 stations, with 235,317 service, private line and connecting stations. On January 1, 1911, it had 389,760 stations. The increase in ten years was above 100 per cent. Its exchange stations since the first of the year have increased about 6,000 per month. Local calls run something over 4,000,000 per day. Toll calls are about 136,000 daily. Nearly 19,000 men and women are employed to carry on the service.

The president of the company is George E. McFarland. Mr. McFarland commenced his telephone experience forty years ago with the Iowa Telephone Company and served continuously in various capacities with that company and its successors until assuming his present position in March, 1913. A succession of constant promotions from lineman to the position of chief executive of the Pacific company is a sufficient commentary upon his telephone abilities.

J. C. Nowell is vice president and general manager. His telephone career began as an inspector in New York City in 1894 for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. One year later he was transferred to Philadelphia and until his appointment to the position of general manager of this company in 1913 his service was constantly with the Pennsylvania company.

H. D. Pillsbury is vice president and general attorney of the company. His attention is mostly confined to rate matters and regulations with regulatory bodies. A satisfactory situation in these respects is due largely to his legal and executive qualifications.

For the foregoing article and the illustrations the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS is indebted to *The Telephone News* of Philadelphia.



Above: A portion of the transcontinental lines, stretching across the wastes of Nevada. Left: Far famed Yosemite Falls and some of the giant red woods of California. Right: Mt. Lassen, California, the only active volcano in the United States; Alaska, of course, being excluded.

IN ONE MAN'S LIFE

Under This Title Albert Bigelow Paine Has Written a Delightful Story of the Career of Theodore N. Vail—Bell Employees Obtain the Book at Reduced Price

THE story of the life of Theodore N. Vail, written by Albert Bigelow Paine, was published in October by Harper & Brothers of New York, under the title "In One Mans Life—Being Chapters From the Personal and Business Career of Theodore N. Vail." Mr. Paine, who is one of the foremost scholars of America, is perhaps best known to the reading public as the author of the biography of Mark Twain. He has made a very complete study of all sources of information relating to the life of Mr. Vail and his book is one of great and absorbing interest. Needless to say the author was also personally acquainted with his subject during Mr. Vail's lifetime.

In the belief that many employees will wish to own this book, special arrangements have been made with the publishers whereby, through the use of an official employees' order blank, the book may be purchased by any employee in the Bell System for $2.50. The regular price through the retail stores will be $3. An order blank may be secured from F. D. Allen, Secretary, Employees Belefit Fund Committee, Indiana Bell Telephone Company, Indianapolis, Indiana.

The quality of the book may be judged from the following excerpt from one of the chapters:

"The Bell Telephone headquarters at 66 and 68 Reade Street was about the barest spot in New York. Fuller of Washington remembers being there just at this time—it was probably during those days at the end of June—and that one day on the street he happened to meet Vail, who said, 'Fuller, I want to show you something.' He led Fuller to a doorway and asked him to go upstairs and see what he found there. Fuller climbed the long flight and found himself in a big empty loft containing a square box of considerable size, a small roll-top desk at which a young lady was sitting, and a stool. There was literally nothing else in the room. Fuller noticed that the top of the box had been removed, revealing a number of instruments of a sort unfamiliar to him. He descended the stairs to where Mr. Vail was waiting. The latter asked:

"'Well, what do you think of it?'"

"Fuller didn't think anything, and said so.

"'Fuller, that is the beginning of a great telephone system, and you want to be in on it. I want you to take five hundred dollars' worth of stock.'"

"Fuller said: 'Why, Vail, I haven't got five hundred dollars in the world.'

"'Well, put in two or three hundred—whatever you can raise. I'll make some money for you.'

"But Fuller was a prudent man. In spite of Vail's overflowing enthusiasm he remained cold. That afternoon on his mail route to Syracuse he told the story to the other boys in the car. They were all highly amused."

Mt. Vernon Telephone Employees Enjoy Picnic

MEMBERS of the Indiana Bell Telephone Employees' Association of Posey County, with their families and guests, participated in an enjoyable picnic on the banks of the Wabash river at Mackey's Sunday, October 2nd. Automobiles conveyed the picnickers and their full baskets to the grounds, where upon their arrival, a fried chicken dinner with all the trimmings and excellent coffee prepared by Manager Ben W. Curtis, was thoroughly enjoyed.

Plant Supervisor Green of Evansville, was policeman for the day and with his big star and policeman's club much in evidence, saw that order was kept.

During the afternoon, a series of contests were held. Following are the contests, prizes and winners:

Nail driving contest, a pair of silk hose, Mrs. Martha Schierbaum;

Guessing number of beans in a bottle, box of candy, Miss Alice Patterson, of Evansville, first; and box of stationery, Miss Hazel McFadden, second;

Sack race for men, silk tie, Glen Knight;

Sack race for women, box of stationery, Miss Hazel McFadden;

Weight guessing contest, Christmas tree fence, Miss Nell Combs;

Weight guessing contest, pair of silk sox, Elmer Schenck, first; and auto pencil, Miss Schierbaum, second.

Guessing number of feathers in rooster's tail plus the teeth, the rooster, Ed Strupp of Evansville;

Hunting contest, cut glass vase, Miss Maybelle Neal;

Number guessing contest, twenty-five bushels of coal, Miss Nell Combs;

Blindfold race, box of candy, Miss Alice Patterson;

Ugliest man, link of Bologna sausage, Ed Strupp;

Children's throwing contest, baby rack, Tonini Tremper;

Children's race, jumping jack, Mary Ilene Neel; and

Blindfold pinning contest, fountain pen, presented by Mr. Green, S. Goodson.

After the contests, the inclement weather forcing the picnickers to return to town, they congregated at the new telephone building on east Second street, where a big freezer of ice cream awaited them.

The out of town guests were: Plant Supervisor O. D. Green, Traffic Supervisor J. H. McCluskey, and Mrs. McCluskey, E. J. Patterson and daughter, W. M. Baird and son, Misses Jurgenmeier, Miller, Caton, and Ed Strupp of Evansville, and Walter Honecker of Indianapolis.

Kind Words from Bourbon

THE editor of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS has received the following letter from G. B. Harris, editor of the *News-Mirror* at Bourbon, Indiana:

> We want to voice our thanks for the splendid journal you are sending out to us, on exchange, and to assure you we often find news of special interest in this community, which we use.
>
> We note on the wrapper of the magazine, is an electro of the "Bell." One of our customers, the telephone company of this place, desires this on his letterhead and envelope, and we should like to know if you will sell us one like that imprinted on the wrapper? Will you be kind enough to send at once and bill us for the same? We will appreciate it very much. Very truly,
>
> G. B. HARRIS, Editor.

Arrangements were made to supply Mr. Harris the cut he requested.

Tell City Group of Employees Hold Second Annual Picnic

ON SEPTEMBER 11th the employees of Tell City, Cannelton and Troy exchanges enjoyed a day of frolic and fun at Holpp's picnic grounds, three miles west of Cannelton. It was an ideal day for such an event, just warm enough to create a thirst for the refreshing lemonade and soft drinks and the games and contests sharpened appetites for the sumptuous spread, which included large pretzels (the kind that made Tell City famous in the B. P. days).

Invited guests from Evansville included Messrs. O. D. Green, W. M. Baird, E. J. Patterson, John L. Haug, and the Misses Irene Miller, Margaret Schepman, and Corinne Jurgen-

PICNIC OF EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION AT TELL CITY.

meier, the first three named being drafted to aid the committee in fulfilling its duties—Mr. Green acting as police officer, Mr. Baird as toastmaster, and Mr. Patterson as food inspector.

Quite a number of contests were staged which brought forth much fun and excitement. Following is a list of the contests, prizes and winners:

Time guessing, lingerie clasps, Irene Miller, (1st);
Time guessing, collar clasps, E. J. Patterson (2nd).
Number guessing, fountain pen, Will Gibbs.
Guessing number of seeds in canteloupe, box of candy, Irene Miller.
Guessing number of seeds in watermelon, box of cigars, E. J. Patterson.
Knocking down babies, doll rack, Selma Daum.
Matching pictures of women, cigar tray, John Baird.
Matching pictures of men, cut glass basket, Mrs. C. L. Sanders.
Horse shoe contest, metal doll swing, Fred Lehman.
Guest prize, bottle toilet water, Margaret Schepman.
Guest prize, jar cold cream, Corinne Jurgensmeier.
Guessing number of feet on a caterpillar, jardiniere, Selma Daum.
Guessing number of feathers in a rooster's tail, pair silk hose, Will Gibbs.

Evansville Girls Enjo Camp Life

AWAY beyond Newburg, Indiana, there stands perched upon a hill, the dear beloved Y. W. C. A. cottage, "Roberta Lodge," a camp for girls. It was at this destination that a crowd of Tomokes consisting of Bell Telephone employees of Evansville had gathered for a week-end general good time.

On Saturday afternoon, September 16th, the day prior, Tomokees had wandered out to camp to make preparations. After all had arrived, the visitors were introduced to the chaperon, Miss Anne Soden. They were met with her "Welcome to our camp" smile, her great Irish blue eyes which speak for themselves seemed to be brighter than ever as she realized she had a crowd of jolly good fellows in her charge.

After a few get-acquainted talks, music and dancing were enjoyed, after which a light luncheon was served. Then it was appropriate time for all to make bee-lines for their sleeping quarters which were composed of an open-air sleeping porch, about a dozen or more cots lined up in a row, and such a time as the chaperon had trying to put Miss Edna Lynn to sleep!

Suddenly, as some one was heard tip-toeing towards the sleeping quarters, there came a voice from the mischievers, "Here comes Soden." By the time Miss Soden entered the door all had tucked their heads underneath their blankets and no one seemed to be the guilty one. This did not end the midnight chatter, as 'way in the stillness of the night, Miss Valada Weber was heard talking in her sleep. What she said we don't know. She must have studied Dog-Latin.

On Sunday morning we were awakened by Mr. Sun who had come to promise us a grand and glorious day. This enabled the campers to take advantage of the inviting waters of the Ohio river which is just like a painted picture surrounding the old camp grounds. Shoes and stockings were off in a second and soon the entire crowd was seen wading and paddling in the water, and the strumming of the ukeleles and soft voices which sang novelty songs cheering their chaperon, could be heard across the distant waters.

Eats, gee! the eats were fine. We must hand it to the one that prepared the menu and give credit to the cook, "Cora."

Then twilight came stealing and night shadows began to fall and all had witnessed a merry good time the whole day through including Miss Anne Soden and the pleasant Miss Vera Merriman, who were very much enthused over the mediumistic powers of Miss Martha Grabowski, who acted as fortune-teller, telling the two quite a few astonishing items of their past, present and future. Most of the guests returned home tired but happy leaving at camp five members who decided to spend an additional night there. These few experienced the scare of a few intruders whose efforts were in vain. The morning found them singing to the tune of "All by Myself."

"All by ourselves, at Roberta,
All by ourselves, at the camp,
All by ourselves without a chaperon,
As she had gone back home.
And left us all alone.
All by ourselves, back at Newburg,
We spent the night all alone.
Then Anne Soden took with her our Vera Merriman
Oh! didn't we have fun
All by ourselves."

Those present were Misses Anne Soden, Vera Merriman, Elizabeth Carter, May Schuerger, Jessie Burdette, Nina Culp, Edna Lynn, Lydia Foulke, Elizabeth Griggs, Blanche Lechner, Catherine Shepard, Irma Zapp, Valada Weber, Martha Grabowski, Agnes Koeneman, and Marie Brunner, our president. "Three cheers for Pinkie."

E. L. Taylor Sends This from Ft. Wayne

THE marriage of Miss Matilda Bliss, an operator, to Jacob Joy, furnished the poet laureate of the Fort Wayne exchange an opportunity to relieve himself of the following:

I knew her well; she was a charming miss.
The lad who won her sure deserves his Bliss.

He is a stalwart, square and honest boy,
'Tis meet her Bliss should mingle with his Joy.

A foot note to the "pome" states that the happy bride has an uncle named Thomas Jolly, with whom the couple will make their home temporarily.

ULTIMATELY LOWER UTILITY RATES

Indiana Public Utility Association, Indianapolis

WHEN Secretary Hoover recently declared before the National Shoe and Leather Exposition in Boston that the fundamental necessity of getting production costs down "means that ultimately we must have much lower transportation rates," he doubtless understood the full import of his qualifying adverb. It is much less certain that its significance is generally understood and accepted by the public.

That the country needs much lower transportation charges as an essential part of the liquidation of the whole war-made scale of industrial costs must be admitted in his opinion, but it must also be recognized that freight and passenger (and other utility) rates were arbitrarily held down to a false relation with the cost of the service throughout the duration of the war and for two years after the armistice.

Then, just when the Commerce Commission had made a belated adjustment of rates—"as nearly as may be"—to a cost level, the railroads and other businesses including all utilities were caught in the virtual collapse of all industry and commerce. The rate increases and the succeeding slump in business came hard upon a series of experiences which had left utilities stripped of all but the barest remnant of working capital or other liquid resources.

What Secretary Hoover said about the railroad situation is pertinent at this time to utilities in general, for there is no question but that ultimately we will have lower rates for electric, gas, water and other utility service. But in the real interest of the general public itself, as well as the utilities, that time has not yet arrived, for it must be recognized that utility rates during the war period and up to practically the present time, have been held down to, as Mr. Hoover says, "a false relation with the cost of the service throughout the duration of war and for two years after the armistice." At present rates utilities are not any more than, if quite, earning eight per cent and a reasonable allowance for depreciation on the fair value of the properties, with the necessity for a large sum of money that should be spent on deferred maintenance to take care of the repairs that should have been made during the past four or five years, when there was no money available. In addition, there must be at least a reasonable earning over normal return to enable utilities at this time of high interest rates to interest capital to advance money with which to make betterments, enlargements and improvements that were of necessity stopped by practically all utilities during the past four or five years. An over-powering combination of adverse circumstances impoverished public service corporations and still continues to exert its baneful effects.

Public utilities have no war record to live down for the sufficient reason that they could not be accused of profiteering, in fact the public records do not show any payment of excess profit taxes during the war or thereafter by any public utilities.

Practically all utilities have been compelled in the past four years to borrow from their local banks to tide them over the crisis of that period, with the result that they have not yet been able to reduce these bank loans and cannot do so without a continuation of existing rates for a reasonable time at least.

During the past three or four years it is the exceptional case where large deficits have not accrued and the experience of utilities generally has been an earning of only from one to three per cent on the value of the property.

Former Chairman Lewis of the Indiana Public Service Commission in a recent address before the National Electric Light Association, speaking from experience and thorough knowledge of the subject, said:

"Why are utility rates failing to fall readily and comparably with commodity prices?"

"One reason, forgotten by a public that generally will be reasonable when it stops to reason, lies in the fact that utility rates, as a whole, did not advance comparably to commodity prices. One may truthfully say that utility rates have advanced very little from the pre-war levels. When every one else—corporation, farmer, laborer, wholesaler, retailer, property owner—sailed away on the wild war-period flight, the public utilities and common carriers alone were anchored to mother earth by regulation, at no time over-generous and often close to the point of starvation. They were not permitted to enjoy earnings running into the hundreds of per cent of war-period profits; no, not even fifty per cent or twenty-five per cent; and there is not a regulator who has not heard a war-profit-taken community protesting, with all the soul that could be mustered, against the ublic utilities which were, and are their very life, being given an earning of six or seven per cent.

"Time after time I, like other commissioners, heard a demand that the public utility be let go without earning. I have seen come before me men making fortunes annually in the fabrication of flour, wares, commodities and the production of coal, stone and materials, protesting against relief to the seat of their operating energy. The injustice of it seared your very soul. If utility rates did not double or treble or quadruple, it is of course impossible that they can contract like the prices of corn, wheat, coal, etc."

Utilities have had some measure of relief through a relatively small reduction in cost of coal and other materials. Taxes and freight rates have greatly increased while wage scales of utilities have not been reduced to any large extent, due to the fact that it was not possible generally to increase them during the war period to the high prices paid by other industries. In most cases, due to the large volume of petitions filed with public service commissions for rate increases during the critical two or three-year period, many months elapsed from the time relief was asked for before orders were issued by the Commission granting increases, and in many cases operating costs had increased during such interval to such an extent as to make necessary the filing of further petitions for increases of rates practically at the time former petitions for increases were granted.

It is therefore clearly evident that in the interest of furnishing the service that the public requires and placing public utilities on a reasonably sound basis, that rates should decline less rapidly than operating costs, and reductions should not now be contemplated by commissions.

Making Mistakes

WHEN a plumber makes a mistake he charges twice for it. When a lawyer makes a mistake, it is just what he wanted because he has a chance to try it over again.

When a preacher makes a mistake nobody knows the difference.

When a judge makes a mistake, it becomes the law of the land.

When a doctor makes a mistake he buries it.

But, when an editor makes a mistake—Good Night!—*Coin Gazette.*

TABLE SHOWING EMPLOYEES WITH A SERVICE RECORD OF TWENTY TO TWENTY-FIVE YEARS IN AUGUST, 1921

Name	Occupation	Location	Net Term of Employment	Date of First Telephone Service
Cleo I. Beeler	Operator	New Albany	24 yrs. 1 mo.	July 1897
Ernest L. Hamlin	Supt. of Const.	Indianapolis	24 " ——	Aug. 1897
Kate Foley	Clerk	Indianapolis	23 " 9 "	Nov. 1897
Frank O. Baad	Wire Chief	Kendallville	23 " 7 "	Jan. 1898
Amos R. Otis	Manager	Kendallville	23 " 7 "	Jan. 1898
Anna Porter	Operator	Muncie	23 " 6 "	Feb. 1898
Asa E. Crooke	Carpenter	Indianapolis	23 " 5 "	Mar. 1898
O. D. Green	Plant Supv.	Evansville	23 " 5 "	Mar. 1898
Edw. E. Knipple	Manager	Marion	23 " 1 "	July 1894
Frank Wampler	Vice-Pres. Genl. Mgr.	Indianapolis	23 " 1 "	Nov. 1895
Forrest E. Williams	Wire Chief	Muncie	22 " 10 "	Mar. 1898
Wm. E. Chambers	Plant Chief	Kokomo	22 " 10 "	Oct. 1898
John C. Dieter	Supv. Foreman	Indianapolis	22 " 10 "	Oct. 1898
Louis L. Monticue	Manager	New Castle	22 " 9 "	Nov. 1898
Wm. F. Johnson	Supv. of Methods	Indianapolis	22 " 7 "	Jan. 1899
Elmore C. McGee	Wire Chief	Evansville	22 " 7 "	Jan. 1899
Earl J. Patterson	Dist. Plant Chief	Evansville	22 " 4 "	Apr. 1899
James F. Massey	Trans. to I. T. & T. Co.	Clinton, Ind.	22 " 4 "	Apr. 1899
Samuel L. Butler	Line Foreman	Indianapolis	22 " ——	Aug. 1899
Geo. A. Simpson	Line Foreman	South Bend	21 " 8 "	Dec. 1899
Maye B. Stowell	Clerk	South Bend	21 " 7 "	Jan. 1900
A. R. Henry	Secy. & Treas.	Indianapolis	21 " 7 "	Jan. 1900
Roy R. Daniels	Supv. Foreman	Indianapolis	21 " 5 "	Mar. 1900
V. N. Gregg	Supv. of Equipment	Indianapolis	21 " 5 "	Mar. 1900
Carrie Greene	Matron's Helper	Indianapolis	21 " 1 "	Apr. 1898
Frank A. Newburg	Wire Chief	Indianapolis	21 " ——	Aug. 1900
Thos. R. Keyes	General Auditor	Indianapolis	20 " 7 "	Jan. 1901
Harold E. Rodden	Testman	Indianapolis	20 " 7 "	Jan. 1901
John D. Simpson	Ass't Manager	Newburg	20 " 3 "	May 1901
Sarah J. Gardner	Chief Operator	Southport	20 " 2 "	June 1901
Nellie M. Lusk	Asst. Chief Toll Operator	Indianapolis	20 " 2 "	June 1901
Dillie D. Sandefur	C. O. Inspector	Indianapolis	20 " 2 "	June 1901
Margaret C. Shea	Service Observer	Indianapolis	20 " 1 "	July 1901
Wilfred Dudding	Com'l Agent	So. Bend	20 " ——	Aug. 1901

THE TOLL LINE PATROL

(Continued from page 5.)

took up his lonely march, doggedly, with every fighting instinct aroused. Three poles stood; but the fourth was down. Then the wearied march over the fallen poles, mile after mile; some standing, others fallen; the line always testing open to Garden City.

His body was numb with the cold; his face ice-crusted, and each step brought spasms of pain. Was this the end? Was nature, which had smiled at him, and caressed him with her fragrant flower-laden winds, to desert him and cast him among the snows; giving him her great snow drifts as a tomb? Was the little girl in the great city who had fought valiantly never to smile again? Was the law to commit murder and tear the soul of an innocent man from his body? Was a gentle woman who stood by his side for thirty years to hear his voice no more?

There alone midst the terrors of the storm, he raised his voice in invocation to the Great Intelligence who broods over the face of nature; who traced the delicate veins of the leaves and wooed the corn with soft caress of gentle winds; who painted the apples red and nursed the thirsty earth with warm sweet rains; he called to the spirit of summer; called to nature at her tenderest and gentlest.

Was he dreaming? Or did he smell the perfume of rose blossoms borne on summer winds? Was that the voice of the robin high in the tree tops? Did he feel the balmy air playing on his face and the hot dust of the road in his eyes? What was this new strength; this elixir of life pouring into his body and warming his blood? What was the voice that was whispering to him, "Onward! yet a little further; onward to where the road drops downward into the valley, loses itself, and then climbs up again over the crest of Apple Hill."

At the foot of the hill stood a sturdy pole forty feet high, which seemed to call him onward and its cross-arms to beckon him.

Two miles of the terrible snow separated him from that pole; yet somehow he found himself at the foot of it; with the intervening miles a nightmare of pain and agony. It was the first pole in miles that was standing, and as he lay against it gathering strength for the perilous ascent, something whispered to him that it was the vanguard pole of the line which stood upright to Garden City. It must be; he could go no further; his body refused to answer to the whip of his will.

He stuck his spurs into the pole and inch by inch, drew his stiff limbs up its ice-coated sides, and reached for the cross-arm. He leaned over the cross-arm, shielding his face and the test set from the biting winds; then with numbed and trembling fingers he snapped the test clips on the wires, reached for the little generator handle and turned it round and round. It resisted. He turned it faster, and held the receiver tightly to his ear. No response. He turned furiously and in desperation, until a girl's amazed voice broke upon his ear:

"Garden City!"

"Repairman Johnson from Bay City! On top of a pole at the bottom of Apple Hill," his voice rang with a triumphant note. "Tell the sheriff the governor has reprieved young Hammond."

The girl's startled voice rang in his ear: "Can you hold your position while I see if I can raise the sheriff?"

"I will try," answered Old Johnson thickly, and a few minutes later a man's heavy voice boomed in his ear:

"Well, what is it?"

Johnson put his lips to the icy transmitter. "Do you recognize the voice, Peters?"

"Yes! yes! Johnson," answered Peters.

"I'm on top of a pole just below Apple Hill and have trudged through the storm from Bay City; the line is down between here and there. The governor has reprieved young Hammond."

"What is that you say?" came in quick tones.

"Young Hammond is reprieved," Johnson repeated slowly. "They have been trying to get you since last night."

"That's the best news I've ever heard, Johnson, and I will delay the execution until I hear from official sources, but," his voice rang clear and sharp, "you are responsible to me if this is some hoax."

Suddenly his voice struck a note of anxiety:

"How are you going to get in, man?"

"I guess I will come in another way," Old Johnson's voice grew faint; "I guess I've climbed my last stick. Good by."

Old Johnson sank upon the cross-arm, but in the last flickering of consciousness his numbed fingers pulled the safety belt tight, so that he was lashed to the pole.

V.

"Johnson! Johnson!" the sheriff called excitedly, and when there was no response, "Quick!" he said to the operator when she cut in on the line in answer to his frantic signals, "ring Casey, the wire chief."

"Hello!" snapped a sharp voice.

"Peters speaking. Johnson rang in from the pole near the bottom of Apple Hill to tell me that young Hammond was reprieved; came sixteen miles through the night and storm. He's in a bad fix; can get no further. We must save him!"

"It would take hours to reach him; the roads are impassable and he would be dead by the time we get there," Casey answered thoughtfully.

"Aeroplane, man!" snapped Peters.

"That's it! The wind is falling and the storm clearing, a plane can get through now," Casey called back enthusiastically. "Young Brown will go. Send one of your men with him."

"Go myself, Peters!"

"Good!"

Thirty minutes later, in the grey dawn, a great white-winged bird with roaring engine sailed out over the white-robed prairies, following the poles of the toll line. Soon it dipped toward the earth and came to rest gently in the snow. Two figures leaped from the cockpit and ran swiftly to a pole, on the cross-arms of which hung a shapeless form.

Casey climbed the pole, fastened block and tackle, and they gently lowered Johnson to the ground.

"He's alive! but we're just in time," Casey announced with relief as he tested Johnson's heart. "Gently now, Brown," and they lifted him into the aeroplane.

The machine again took up its journey, carrying Johnson, unconscious, back over that road of agony and terror; but spending minutes where he had spent hours.

Once during the trip the plane circled above a rescue party, resolutely trudging through the snow headed by the wire chief of Bay City, while Casey signalled them to turn back.

The quiet stillness of early morning in Bay City was broken by the roar of the aeroplane's engine, as the airship hovered over a little cottage and then lightly came to rest in the adjoining field.

A white-faced woman, with eyes that showed a sleepless vigil, rushed to the door of the little cottage just as they lifted Johnson from the cockpit.

"He's alive," Casey reassured her, "and a hero!"

Old Johnson opened his eyes, after two days of heavy and unbroken sleep in which his exhausted body recuperated from the terrible strain, and the loved companion of thirty years smiled at him, stroked his hair with her motherly hand, then stooped and kissed him.

"Did I save the lad, Ma?" was his first question.

She nodded in confirmation, then went to the door and called out in a cheery voice: "Grace! Oh, Grace!"

A sweet-faced girl with a great mass of golden hair came in. The girl went up to Old Johnson, put her arms around his neck and kissed his bronzed face again and again, while the tears streamed down her cheeks.

"Will we ever be able to repay you?" her voice was charged with emotion.

Old Johnson patted her golden hair, and looked at her through misty eyes. "Your joy is my reward, Grace," he answered, and then added whimsically: "It was just my chance to show the young lads the 'Spirit of the Service.'"

THE TRICK OF SAVING

Here Are Some Facts and a Table About the Opportunity to Save Under the Present Stock Purchase Plan

MOST of us probably are saving money in different ways. Some are depositing small amounts at irregular intervals in savings banks where the rate of interest is small. withdraw some of our savings whenever we feel so disposed, often for luxuries rather than necessities. The result is that our savings fund does not grow very fast.

No. of Shares	Monthly Saving	End of 2 years	End of 5 years	End of 10 years	End of 15 years
1	$ 3	$ 78 02	$ 220 87	$ 549 11	$ 1036 81
2	6	156 04	441 73	1098 22	2073 62
3	9	234 06	662 60	1647 33	3110 43
4	12	312 08	883 46	2196 44	4147 24
5	15	390 09	1104 33	2745 54	5184 06
6	18	468 11	1325 20	3294 65	6220 86
7	21	546 13	1546 07	3843 76	7257 67
8	24	624 17	1766 93	4392 87	8294 49
9	27	702 17	1987 82	4941 99	9331 30
10	30	780 18	2208 66	5491 08	10368 12

A table based on the A. T. & T. Company's stock purchase plan, showing what small savings will amount to in a few years.

Some are members of savings clubs and similar organizations, many of which pay no interest whatever. When we have saved a certain amount we withdraw it and spend it. Likewise this savings fund does not grow any too fast.

The savings plan offered by our company, and fully described in the booklet of May 1st, represents a remarkable opportunity. It enables us to save a definite amount regularly and receive interest of eight per cent compounded quarterly. We are far less likely to withdraw money saved in this way than from a regular savings bank.

Most of us recognize the merits of this plan, and many are taking advantage of it. The accompanying table is prepared for those who have not yet availed themselves of the benefits of this plan, and for those who should be saving more than they are at present.

The secret of success of any savings plan is to save the interest or dividend. If we spend our interest we lose about half the benefits from the plan. A little study of the table will show what a small saving monthly will amount to in a few years if we save that interest.

By saving only $3 a week, which nearly everyone might do, it will require only about nine years to have saved $2,000, provided we save that interest. If we spend our interest as fast as it is earned, it will require more than fifteen years to save that same $2,000. Many who are saving $3 should save $6.

Think it over! Study the table and realize how quickly a little fortune can be accumulated by starting now to save systematically, remembering to save your interest and dividends.

It has been deemed advisable to base the table entirely on eight per cent interest compounded quarterly. As the dividend rate on our stock is now nine per cent, the actual savings on the full paid stock will amount to slightly more than the table indicates.

An employee can be paying at one time for only one share for each $300 of his annual salary. It must, therefore, be realized that when the dividends on his paid-up stock, together with his regular savings reach an amount in excess of the payments on his allotted number of shares, in order to reinvest this excess amount he must do so by buying stock in the open market, or in some other way keep his entire dividends invested in eight per cent securities.

The purpose of this article is to induce our employees to participate, on as large a scale as possible, in this systematic savings plan of the company. Any person having started and saved by this plan for several years, even until his dividends exceed the amount which the company will allow him to reinvest in stock, will by that time own a fair little block of stock representing the first milestones on the road to success. He will also have learned the trick of saving which will carry him over the rest of the road.

Three Letters from Subscribers Praise Service

THREE letters received last month expressed appreciation for good service. One received at Indianapolis from Fred G. Johnston, Indiana manager for the United Press Association, stated:

"Our client papers taking PNT service were well pleased with the way in which you enabled us to give them the world's series news. I want to express our appreciation for the spirit of coöperation shown by Mr. George and the other test board men."

Another letter came from the Charles E. Bedaux Company, Engineers, of Cleveland, Ohio. In paying the bill for telephone service rendered the president of that company while he was in Indianapolis, it was added that, "Mr. Bedaux is very pleased with the service he received at your hands and has instructed us to send this letter of thanks."

The following letter from a Muncie subscriber shows the impressions she received while visiting the Muncie office: "My Dear Miss Heffernan:—

One evening a few weeks ago you granted us the opportunity of visiting the office of the local telephone system. It was the first time Dr. Stephens and I had ever seen the intricate workings of a telephone system, and I wish to assure you we have a high appreciation of the skill necessary to carry on the detailed work which is required.

Professor Hodgin of the University of New Mexico who was with us has visited other telephone offices. However, he said he had never observed such close attention as our Muncie operators were giving the switchboards. We feel a real gratitude to every girl who is helping to make this public utility serve its purpose well.

Thanking you and Miss Ball for this kindness to us, I am. Very cordially yours,

ANNA DOAN STEPHENS."

Radio for Greenland

GREENLAND proposes to put in a radio station for purposes of communication with the outside world during the winter months.

CURTIS H. ROTTGER

President
INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

One of 40 White Trucks owned by The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company

714 Whites in Service of Bell Telephone Companies

THERE are more White Trucks in the service of telephone companies than trucks of any other make. The associated Bell Telephone companies *alone* now operate a total of 714 Whites.

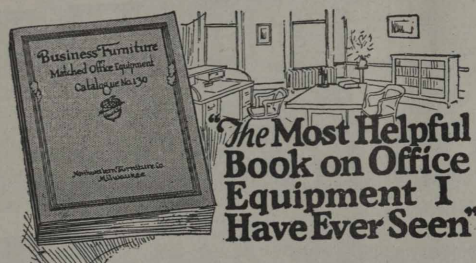
White Trucks predominate in this exacting service because they continue to operate dependably and economically long after exceeding the usual mileage demanded of motor trucks.

One hundred thousand miles has become ordinary performance for a White. Many have gone 200,000 and 300,000 miles, still doing a full day's work. Such mileages have always made the purchase price a small item—now even smaller with White prices reduced to the 1914 basis.

A list of the owners of 1067 White Trucks having mileage records of 100,000 to 300,000 miles will be sent to anyone on request.

THE WHITE COMPANY
CLEVELAND

White Trucks



"The Most Helpful Book on Office Equipment I Have Ever Seen"

SO WROTE the purchasing chief of one of America's greatest corporations, in a recent letter to this company.

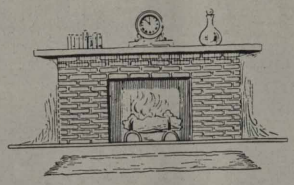
Besides being an encyclopedia of complete office furnishings, this volume is profusely illustrated with photographs of fine executive offices, efficient general offices, and details the best practice in equipping an office—contains 312 pages.

We will gladly send this book to any executive. Ask for the "Book on Business Furniture", Number 130.

Northwestern Furniture Co.

Furniture that Commends Your Business

Milwaukee, Wis.
Factory: 729-743 N. Water St.
Salesrooms: 271-273 N. Water St.



The Spirit of Christmas calls us to a better appreciation of old associations and the value of old Friends. May the New Year bring you pleasure and prosperity.

Templeton, Kenly & Co., Lld.
Manufacturers of the
Simplex Jacks
Chicago, New York
Pittsburgh, St Louis

There Are Many "Just As Goods" But Only One

R.W.P.
Reilly's Wood Preservative
The Standard of Efficiency

It is the greatest decay resistant for telephone poles and cross arms—the most widely used. It deeply penetrates and permanently protects the wood—no tar adulterant to clog wood pores—no volatile oil to dissolve or evaporate.

R. W. P. gives efficient protection when applied by brush or open tank method.

R.W.P. is best always—all ways

THE REILLY COMPANY, Indianapolis, Indiana
Plants: Indianapolis Minneapolis Mobile Seattle Norfolk

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

Volume II | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, DECEMBER, 1921 | Number 5

MANY CHANGES IN PIONEERS' ORGANIZATION

Local Chapters Authorized at St. Louis Convention—Colonel J. J. Carty Elected President—Big Increase in Membership Reported

By Guy P. Leavitt, Editor, The Northwestern Bell

EVERY member of the Telephone Pioneers of America who celebrated the organization's tenth birthday at the St. Louis convention on October 24th and 25th, remembers three things about it: First, he was so well entertained that he is resolved not to miss the next one; second, he helped make history for the Pioneers by adopting a new constitution that greatly enlarges their activities, and third, summing it all up, it was the largest attended and best convention of the organization's history.

More than 700 people, including Pioneers and their families, enjoyed the delightful hospitality of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company folks, who were the hosts. This hospitality was marked not only by the several big features of the convention, but by a multitude of little personal services that might easily be overlooked in the excitement of such a big affair, but which mean so much to people away from home.

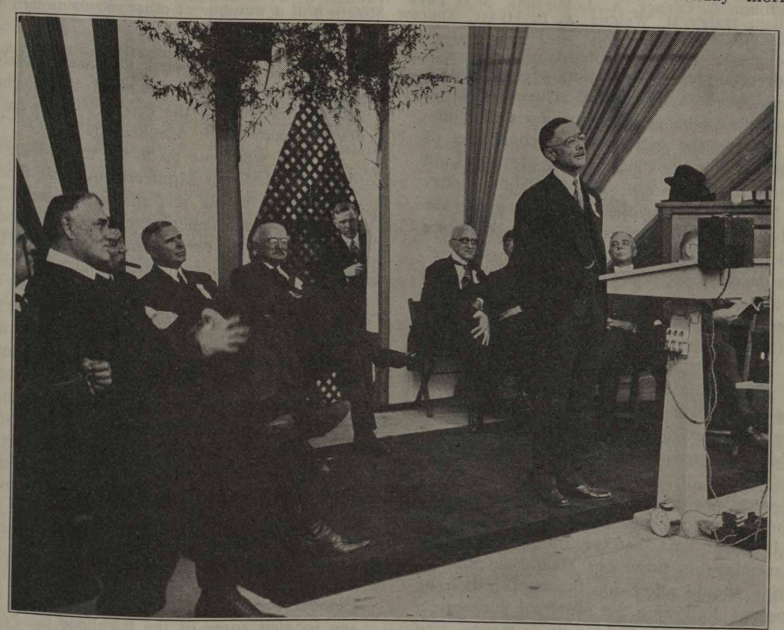
The visiting Pioneers began arriving in St. Louis as early as Friday, October 21st, and by Sunday several hundred were in the city. Special trains arrived from New York and Chicago, and special cars came from cities in the territory of other Associated Companies.

To illustrate how well the local reception committee did its part, one woman, arriving with one of the large delegations, said she had been welcomed at the depot, taken in an automobile to her hotel, gone to her room, made her way to the convention headquarters on the sixteenth floor of the Statler hotel, registered for the convention, secured her badge, her program and a set of stamped postal cards which she used in writing missives back home. She then returned to her room and noted with amazement that she had been in the city just twenty-five minutes!

The business session was held Monday morning, followed by a demonstration of the Bell Loud Speaker in the afternoon, then an evening of fun and frolic put on by the hosts. A long automobile ride was the program for Tuesday, with a luncheon given by the Western Electric Company at a famous country club near the city, and finally, the big annual banquet given by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company for the Pioneers Tuesday evening.

The business session Monday morning, besides formally marking the tenth anniversary of the organization of the Pioneers, will stand out in the history of the body because of the important action taken toward enlarging its activities.

President H. B. Thayer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, elected head of the Pioneers last year, was greeted by cheers and applause as he opened the St. Louis convention. In his opening address he pictured the part the telephone has played in the struggle of humanity to better the conditions of life, and the part the Pioneers have played in developing the telephone, the most important factor in making this a nation of neighbors.



THE GROWTH OF THE TELEPHONE ART HAS BEEN AMAZING.

When Colonel John J. Carty rehearsed the history of the telephone at the Loud Speaker demonstration his words were gathered into the little transmitter on the stand in front of him, magnified thousands of times and shot into the air where people a mile away heard with ease. Left to right, those on the stage are—Lieutenant-Governor Hiram Lloyd, of Missouri; Mayor Henry W. Kiel, of St. Louis; his private secretary; Ben S. Read, president Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company; H. B. Thayer, president, American Telephone and Telegraph Company; F. A. Stevenson, Long Lines Director; and E. D. Nims, president, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. Behind Colonel Carty is C. G. DuBois, president of the Western Electric Company, and behind the transmitter is H. I. Pettengill, chairman Southwestern Bell Telephone Company.

I—

TELEPHONE PIONEERS IN BUSINESS SESSION AT ST. LOUIS.

Notice the many familiar faces. Three rows from the front in the center is Mr. Thayer. Standing beneath the flags on the right are Harry Mott, W. R. Hearne, Joe Vraneck, N. E. Westlake and Fred Atwood. P. J. Skolsky and Leslie Killam got good seats Jim Halligan will not be hard to find on the last row on the left. Frank Redmund was too modest to sit near the front. You will also be able to find John Bickel, Mrs. D. E. Moore, Mrs. Mary Langan, A. R. Bone, W. G. E. Pierce, Miss Estelle McGraw, Miss Ida Krebs, Mrs. Nettie A. Lett, William C. Carney, A. J. Parsons, Miss Faye Webber, J. J. O'Connell, W. E. Bell, W. G. Betty, Tom Freeman, J. P. Hansen, F. D. Allen, Harry M. Webber, A. P. Hyatt, Andrew McGee and a number of other telephone men and women well known in the central west.

President Thayer drew a vivid word picture of the relation of the telephone pioneers' work in the general scheme of world progress. "Commerce is the exchange of the products of industry which has made possible the betterment of conditions of life," he explained. "Without it the conditions of life could not be much better than those of the savage. The day laborer today has conveniences and luxuries greater than were known to the rich 100 years ago and this has been brought about by commerce and the industries which commerce has developed."

He then traced the development of a people from the savage state through the various steps of progress until they became civilized. Among other important epochs in the development of the people he spoke of the coming of the electric telegraph, and then the telephone.

"There are yearly 350 million more toll messages than telegrams and six billions more communications by telephone than by letter," he said, showing the importance of the telephone today. "Imagination does not suggest any better form of communication."

The convention at once took up the discussion of a new constitution embodying the suggestions made at the meeting of the Pioneers in Montreal last year. At that convention suggestions were made that the membership provisions should be altered, and that the constitution should allow for the organization of local chapters of Pioneers. Following the Montreal convention, E. K. Hall, American Telephone & Telegraph Company vice president, was appointed chairman of a special committee to consider a new constitution and by-laws for the Pioneers. Mr. Hall was greeted with applause as he mounted the platform to make his report.

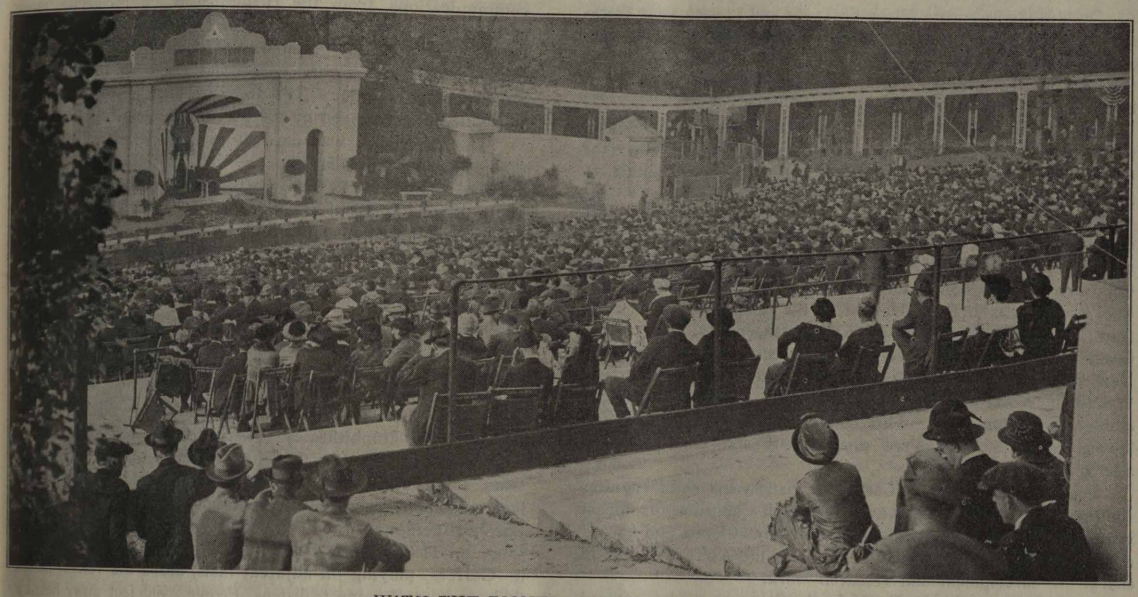
Discussing the proposed new membership provision, Mr. Hall said, "Up to the time of the war, when the conventions were temporarily discontinued, they were largely devoted to recalling incidents of the early days of the telephone industry, and the getting together of the Pioneers who were pioneers of the earlier development of the telephone industry.

"That was true up to the time of the convention which took place last year in Montreal. At that time Mr. Thayer sounded a new note in his talk to the convention, and that was, that in the telephone business the days of pioneering are never over. There were the early pioneers, followed by other pioneers, followed by still more pioneers, and just as long as we have the telephone industry, if our experience up to this time is to be any criterion, there will always be pioneers working out answers to new day-to-day problems in the industry."

Then, taking up the proposed provision for establishing local chapters, Mr. Hall said: "Now, if we are going to have all the twenty-one year service men and women, the backbone of the industry, bound together in one organization, we must have them all anxious to have their names in this great service record list. We want 100 per cent, and we want every one waiting for his twenty-first birthday in the telephone industry, ready to come in.

"We all realize that during the next five or six years there will be a large number of our associates who will become eligible to this organization, and if we are going to bring them all in we can't do it solely on an annual convention. In the past, the Pioneers' activities have consisted solely of one annual pilgrimage to visit some of the telephone family in some relatively distant part of the country. We can never expect 100 per cent or 50 per cent or even 30 per cent of the entire membership to make this pilgrimage. This year we have the largest convention we have ever had, and we have less than one-fifth of the membership present.

"Now if we are going to have 100 per cent of the eligible



WITH THE PIONEERS AT ST. LOUIS.
Looking down toward the stage at the Municipal theater over the heads of 9,000 people who were entranced by the magic of the Loud Speaker.

men and women in the organization of the Pioneers, there must be something besides the convention. Last year at Montreal we discussed the possibility of changing the idea of the organization to meet this need. In that discussion it was suggested that perhaps we might have local chapters of some kind. This has created such an interest throughout the country that more than 500 members have come in largely on that suggestion alone since the Montreal convention—nearly double the growth of any previous year.

"That shows what the twenty-one year service people think of the plan for local chapters. Now if we can not rely entirely on the convention, and on all of us getting together once in a year, we naturally come to the question of some kind of a local chapter for the Pioneers, so that even if a man or woman only goes to a convention once in five or six or seven years, there always will be a chance to get together with other Pioneers in his or her immediate locality, and discuss whatever this constructive Pioneer organization is going to discuss in these days that are ahead of us."

Pointing out that the proposed new constitution undertook to preserve everything in the old Pioneers' organization—its ideals, plans and purposes—and then to add the new features, Mr. Hall explained some of the new provisions in detail. After reading that part of the constitution dealing with the purpose of the Pioneers, which had not been materially changed, he turned to the qualifications for membership.

"There are two important qualifications for membership," he said. "In the first section, any man or woman who has had twenty-one years' service in the telephone industry, and who, at the time of making the application is actually in the service, is eligible. In order that there may be no person excluded by that provision and who is otherwise distinctly qualified for membership, we have added that any person, regardless of the time of service or length of service, regardless also of whether they are now in the service of any company or not, may be elected to membership upon the unanimous approval of the executive committee. That leaves the door wide open for anyone who, in the opinion of the executive committee, has rendered special service beneficial to the telephone industry."

Other important provisions in the new constitution are as follows:

The officers include a president, senior vice-president and three other vice-presidents, a secretary and treasurer, and an executive committee to consist of the president, the vice-presidents and five other members.

Provision is made for an annual general assembly, to be formed of delegates from the chapters. The meeting of the assembly would probably be held the night preceding the convention. Mr. Hall later explained that while any member who chooses could of course attend the general convention, only the designated delegates would attend the assembly meeting, the purpose being to have all members of the Pioneers everywhere equally represented.

Following out the stipulation of Mr. Thayer when he was elected president last year, that he should serve only one year, the new constitution provides that a new president shall be elected each year. This provision does not apply to other officers.

The executive committee may call a meeting of the general assembly whenever they decide there is sufficient business to justify such a meeting.

Article IX of the new constitution provides that a chapter of the Association may be established in any state, territory, province, city or locality upon application to and approval by the executive committee. Mr. Hall, discussing this provision, said: "We discussed at length what arrangements could be made for these chapters, and we finally decided that the last people in the world to undertake to decide that should be a special by-law committee sitting as we were in New York City. We think that the people in the field know the kind of chapters they want, the size of the territory they want to include in their chapters and whatever other limitations they may want. It is easy to see that in some places it may be desirable to have a state organization. It is equally clear that in some cities the Pioneers may wish to have a city organization, and it is entirely possible that in some companies they may wish to have an association or a chapter covering the territory of that company, whatever it may be. We have not undertaken to limit that, in any respect; but are leaving it to be worked out after these by-laws have been acted upon."

Dues in the past were $5 the first year and $2 each year thereafter. The new constitution changes them to $3 the first year and $2 a year thereafter. Under the new plan, also, one-half of the dues will be returned to the local chapter, and one-half will be retained by the national association.

The new constitution and by-laws were immediately adopted by the convention, and W. J. Maiden, corresponding secretary for the Illinois Pioneers, announced the hopes of his associates to establish chapter No. 1 under the new plan.

For the first time in the history of the Pioneers, a nominating committee reported on a man as a candidate for president who was not president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. On the nominating committee were such dyed-in-the-wool Pioneers as J. E. McDonald of the Mountain States Company; Steven B. Goodloe, installation supervisor, New York Company; C. B. Doolittle, secretary and treasurer of the Southern New England Company; Miss L. J. Schuttler, chief operator at Wheeling, West Virginia, and Miss Ida Krebs, commercial cashier at Canton, Ohio. This committee has reported the following nominees, who were unanimously and enthusiastically elected:

President, Colonel J. J. Carty, for many years chief engineer for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, prominent in the signal corps of the United States army at home and abroad during the war, and now vice-president of the A. T. & T. Co. in charge of development and research work.

Senior vice-president, Frederic A. Stevenson, who entered the Long Lines department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in 1893, who has always served in that department and is now its head.

Three vice-presidents: Bayard L. Kilgour, president and general manager of the Cincinnati and Suburban Bell Telephone Company, whose father before him was a telephone pioneer; C. H. Rottger, president of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, who started as a night operator in 1883 at Jacksonville, Illinois, became local manager in 1884, and steadily climbed the ladder; and J. J. Robinson, general superintendent of plant, Southwestern Bell Company, who first got a job in the cable department of the New York Company on June 7, 1899, became a cable splicer and later rose to executive positions, serving in Detroit and St. Louis.

The members of the executive committee, also with service records that identify them as pioneers in the business, are as follows: T. P. Sylvan, vice-president, New York Telephone Company; John H. Passman, Western Electric Company, Chicago; Miss Mary T. Reuse, assistant to the vice-president, American Telephone and Telegraph Company; B. A. (Barney) Kaiser, representative on railway relations, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York, and J. E. Warren, formerly of the Plant department and now assistant to the president, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company.

As Chairman McDonald of the nominating committee escorted J. J. Carty, the newly elected president, to the platform the audience broke into wild applause, arising in honor of the new president of the Pioneers as he was installed in office. Mr. Carty said he would not make a speech. "The more important part of this convention is the hand clasp, that meeting of old friends, the renewing of acquaintances and the making of new ones," he explained.

Secretary R. H. Starrett of the Pioneers aroused the convention to a high pitch of enthusiasm when he reported a record-breaking increase in membership during the first nine and one-half months of 1921. There was a total membership of 1,742 on January 1, 1921. Up until October 19th, this year, reported Secretary Starrett, there was a net gain of 538 members, increasing the membership to 2,280, the highest it has ever been.

The treasurer's detailed report showed the year had been prosprous in a financial way as well as in membership.

The 1922 convention was invited to Cleveland, Ohio, in communications from the Honorable W. S. Fitzgerald, mayor, and the Chamber of Commerce of that city and read before the convention. The invitation was referred to the executive committee which, it was announced, has a number of other invitations also to consider. The place and time of the 1922 convention will be announced by the executive committee later.

The afternoon was devoted to demonstrations of some of the pioneering of today.

The Pioneers attended the Bell Loud Speaker demonstration in the huge municipal amphitheater in Forest Park in the afternoon following the business meeting. Every one of them declared that the demonstration alone repaid them for attending the convention. The Pioneers went to the park in a long row of chartered street cars, singing, whistling and munching the freely distributed cracker-jack as they rolled along. Robert Russell, aged sixty-three and a plant man from New York, stood on his head on a street car seat, just to show that the Pioneers are a long way from being feeble!

A miniature telephone line led the way through the park to the immense amphitheater. There, beneath the quiet sun of a delightful autumn day, the Pioneers sat in a reserved section of seats, surrounded by more than eight thousand St. Lousians who had responded to a general invitation, and listened to the Loud Speaker demonstration. Notables spoke, women and children sang, an alarm clock ticked and a phonograph played through it. Golfers, playing on adjacent links, heard the voices, deserted their game and came to listen. People 2,000 feet away heard the voices and other demonstrations distinctly. The contrast was amazing when W. D. Pomeroy, American Telephone and Telegraph Company engineer, shut off and turned on again the "Loud Speaker" while a child was speaking, or while an orchestra was playing.

H. J. Pettengill, former president and now chairman of the board of directors of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, presided at the demonstration.

E. D. Nims, president of the Southwestern Bell, through the "Loud Speaker" first explained that this was only one more illustration of what the Associated Telephone Companies, as well as the public, owe to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which has made such a marvel possible. He welcomed the visitors in behalf of the Southwestern Company.

Hiram W. Lloyd, lieutenant governor of Missouri, in welcoming the Pioneers, spoke through the "Loud Speaker" and said that St. Louis is far enough south to have the traditional southern hospitality; far enough north to boast the perseverance of the northerner; far enough west to have the robust energy of the plains, and far enough east to be thoroughly modern in every respect.

Mayor Henry W. Kiel of St. Louis, in a brief welcome, said it was the first time he could recall when the farthest seats in the big outdoor theater were the best. "This only indicates the lines of progress that we as a nation are working on," he said, referring to the Loud Speaker. "This will revolutionize public speaking and entertainment."

Responding to the welcome extended to the Pioneers, President Ben S. Read of the Mountain States Company, formerly a St. Louis man, declared St. Louis, with its historic associations, to be a fitting place for the meeting of the Pioneers and for one of the pioneer demonstrations of the Loud Speaker.

President Thayer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the next speaker, said he likes to think of telephone research work as an expedition into unknown fields, where unusual problems and needs are met and overcome. He pointed to the Loud Speaker as standing for another problem overcome in this expedition of telephone pioneers.

J. J. Carty, president of the Pioneers and head of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company research department, which has the Loud Speaker development in charge, told of the growth in the number of Pioneers from Alexander Graham Bell

and Thomas Watson, the first two Pioneers, to the present organization. He produced a replica of the first telephone, the beginning of the plant of what is now the immense Bell System, and announced the pioneer instrument would be used by a later speaker in addressing its fellow pioneers. The replica of the first telephone had a deeper and heavier tone than normal, but was heard even in the farthermost seat.

In the evening, following the demonstration, the Pioneers enjoyed what was one of "the gayest, noisiest and most enjoyable evenings I have ever spent," said one. The fun and frolic affair was held in the immense ballroom of the Statler hotel. Gray haired men, some of them known to children as "grandpa" back home, wore odd shaped and odd colored Hallowe'en caps, batted toy balloons about, blew toy whistles and failed to keep their feet still as one of the most startling "jazz" orchestras of the south kept the air vibrating with tintinnabulations of uncertain modulation but of alluring melody.

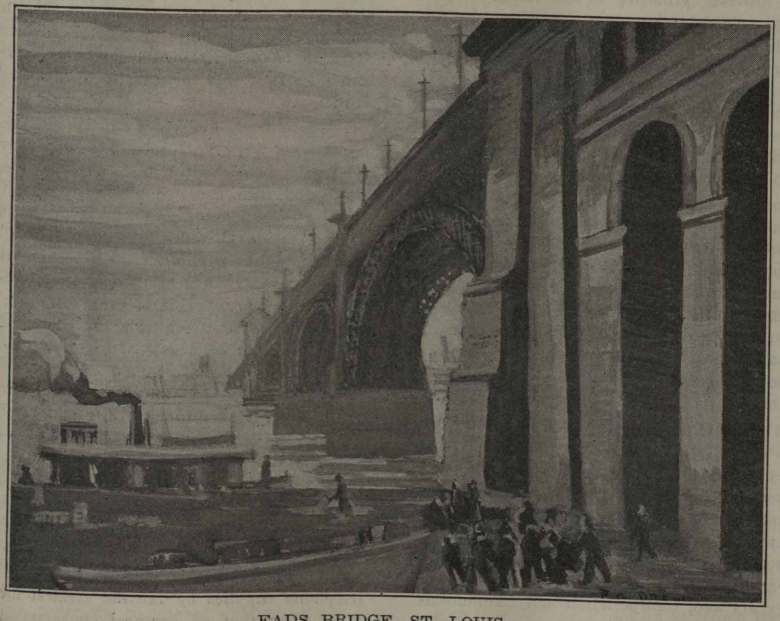
More than 150 automobiles were in line for the parade of Pioneers through St. Louis Tuesday morning. The parade route of fifty miles led in part through beautiful Forest Park, the second largest municipal park in America, the scene of the World's Fair in 1904 and more than lovely in its autumn dress during the serene southern October morning of the parade. The parade was given right-of-way by the police, and every provision was made for the comfortable and dexterous handling of the guests.

More than 800 were seated at the luncheon provided for the Pioneers at the Riverview Country Club, following the automobile ride. Immediately after the luncheon the Pioneers posed for their pictures. The afternoon was then spent in automobile riding, theater parties, golf, or other pastimes at the option of the guests.

The final event of the Pioneer convention—the annual banquet given by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company—more than equalled its reputation of past years. The banquet list showed that some 628 people, Pioneers and their guests, were seated in the great ball and banquet halls of the headquarters hotel. The decorations of flags and flowers were beautiful, and down the immense hall ran two telephone leads, with real telephone poles upholding the wires. An orchestra, special singers and performers kept attention diverted during the prolonged serving of the banquet. Copies of Albert Bigelow Paine's story of Theodore N. Vail, "In One Man's Life," were distributed as favors.

The after-banquet program was entertaining to a high degree. An act borrowed from one of the big St. Louis theaters and a highly humorous skit put on by Southwestern Bell Company employees was followed by a pageant vivifying the story of Achievement, aided by her sisters, Finance, Employees, Plant and Public Relations in developing Service. Each was represented by a pretty girl, who spoke the part that she played in the accomplishments of Achievement. The appearance of little Net Earnings on the stage added a touch of realism to the picture, and a final surprise was when parts of the stage background were flung open, revealing Loyalty, Efficiency and Coöperation, little girls who descended and performed a beautiful dance as the closing number of the convention.

Among the outstanding features of the St. Louis convention that will be long remembered was the splendid personal service provided for the visitors by the "home folks" of St. Louis. Every departing guest was enthusiastic in words of praise and gratitude to the hosts and hostesses who had so well and so thoughtfully entertained them.



EADS BRIDGE, ST. LOUIS.
Sketched on the spot by E. G. Drew.

The Eads Bridge at St. Louis

AMONG the great structures of which St. Louis is justly proud stands the Eads Bridge. It is the greatest bridge of its kind, crossing the greatest river in the world. James B. Eads, its designer and builder, ranks high among the world's greatest engineers. Although this bridge was built nearly sixty years ago, its stately design and massive strength have never been surpassed. James B. Eads was a born inventor and while a very young man amassed a fortune with his ingenious machinery for salvaging sunken steamboats, of which many every year fall victims to the treacherous waters of the Mississippi. In the early days of the War of the Rebellion, Eads was called to Washington to aid in the plans for keeping control of the Mississippi River as a main artery of traffic. With his characteristic energy, he assumed the responsibility of constructing a number of armored gunboats, which, within a few months, were doing valiant service.

Two years after the close of the war, the construction of the great bridge was begun. The three great piers in the center of the river rest upon bed-rock 110 feet below the surface of the river. The foundations were laid by means of steel caissons in the shape of inverted pans which were filled with compressed air. Each caisson was first sunk to the bottom of the river; then the masonry of the pier was built on top of it, while the workmen inside of the chamber removed the sand from underneath it, throwing the sand under the mouths of pipes which sucked it up to the surface of the river. Thus it sank until bed-rock was reached.

The three great arches are not excelled for strength and beauty anywhere. The total length of the bridge is over two miles including the approaches. The lower floor is used by the railways and the upper floor for general traffic, the bridge being wide enough for four vehicles to be driven abreast. This bridge has withstood immense floods, ice jams and a destructive cyclone without a quiver, and the genius who built it declared that it would continue to be in use as long as men have need for it.

ST. LOUIS SPEECH OF H. B. THAYER

IT is a good thing for all of us not only to have our eyes on our work but also to have in the back of our heads a picture of what the relation of our work is to the general scheme of world progress.

The struggle of humanity since the beginning of things has been to improve the conditions of life.

Commerce is the exchange of the products of industry. Without it every individual would be limited in his means of sustenance, in his comforts, in his luxuries to what he could himself produce. Without it the conditions of life would not be much better than those of the savage.

But commerce saves time, which man can put on other work, either improving the quality of what he does, increasing its quantity, or extending its variety. In consequence the day-laborer of today has conveniences and luxuries more numerous and more desirable than any that were known to the rich of 100 years ago. Even his necessities are better and more readily available for the worker now than were those of any one a century ago. In France before the French Revolution it was not uncommon for starvation to be threatening a district while within a few miles the crops were rotting on the ground. Similar conditions existed in America in the colonial days.

The vast improvement in conditions we enjoy has been brought about the commerce and the industries which commerce has developed. Commerce gradually creates a spirit of toleration and of friendliness. Commerce makes the products of all available for the use of all, and by stimulating the production of new usable products provides gainful occupations. In a word, commerce crystallizes human life into material prosperity.

Commerce operates by means of two agencies—transportation and communication.

If we follow in imagination the development of a people from a savage state through the various shades of its progress until it has become what we call a civilized people, we will find no distinct line at which we would say that on one side of the line the people were savage of barbaric and on the other side civilized. All peoples, however primitive in their stage of development, have, though only in rudimentary form, the characteristic habits and facilities of civilization. Savage peoples have language. They have paths through the forest for common use, and they have means of communication to a distance, beyond the reach of the human voice, such as beacon fires, the sounding of tom-toms. Indeed, the primitive means of transportation and of communication continue on, sometimes even in their primitive undeveloped form, into the periods of civilizaton.

After a while commerce took the form of trading between communities. For people who maintained themselves by the same occupations tended to live together. Shepherds naturally were found near each other, and they had the same interests. So, too, farmers, fishermen, and others. As barter spread among these groups of communities of people, probably at first the trader carried his own products and effected his bargain by word of mouth, a method that in some ways has no superior. Then in the delivery of the goods, came transportation by human carriers, by caravans, by boats on the rivers and by ships on the seas.

Steadily more and more specialized, and especially with the invention of money as a simplifier of bartering, trading became an occupation carried on by a distinct class of people, the merchants, who accumulated and distributed stocks of various kinds of goods. But still in their communications these merchants were restricted to the same means that they used for transportation in the delivery of their goods. This was the situation in commerce at the time when we first know it.

Up to about 100 years ago, transportation and communication were alike dependent upon sailing ships by sea and vehicles propelled by men—or by animal-power on land and on rivers. Then came the application of steam to the problem. What was the sudden change that resulted? As an example let us take the city of London.

The first historical mention of London is in the writings of a Roman historian about 1,800 years ago. He describes it as a city famed for the number of its merchants and the abundance of its merchandise. It had grown to fame as the gateway of commerce between England and the Continent, notwithstanding the crudity of the methods of transportation and communication and the hazards of a distributed state of society.

In the following 1,700 years, with better ships, better roads, a more settled state of society, and an advancing civilization, it grew to be a city of a million and a half population. But in the last 100 years the growth has been more than double that of the previous 1,700 years. The cause of this increase in London's population was the increase in its commerce. The cause of the increase in the city's commerce was better and faster communication.

Now then, what are the elements that have contributed to this swift progress of the last 100 years? First came steam. Steam substituted the railroad for the mail coach and the wagon. Steam substituted the steamship for the sailing vessel. The saving of time effected by steam was enormous and the consequent increase of the wealth of nations and of advance in civilization unexampled and beyond all previous imagination.

Up to this point, communication and transportation went hand in hand. They followed the same pathways; they used the same vehicles. All the inventive ingenuity had been lavished on transportation. Communication borrowed what transportation made for its own carriage purposes, and adapted itself to those distinctly transportational facilities. Then came a revolutionary improvement—an improvement that was to emancipate communication from its dependence upon transportation. This was the electric telegraph. It was indeed revolutionary. No longer was the transportation of messages—of ideas, of information and of decisions to be dependent upon the methods of transportation that were best for the transportation of merchandise. The mental activities and the mental products of man henceforth were to have their own independent service of communication, and invention was to bring to them incredible advances in consequence.

Up to forty-five years ago all methods of communication at a distance were still substitutes for conversation. Even when electricity brought the telegraph, the message had still to be translated into the dot and dash system of signals and then retrotranslated into common language again. The telephone brushed aside all substitutes at once and made conversation by word of mouth possible. The most natural and most satisfactory methods of exchange of thought were to be extended so as to be possible and practicable at great distances, and ultimately at any distance. At first available for short distances and between a limited number of people, it has rapidly increased its range until now any one in the United States can talk by word of mouth with any one else without undertaking the journey that was essential to the early trader to have the same privilege.

Not only has there resulted better facility for communication, but there has resulted increase in the quantity of conversation. There is more consulting of one another, more desire for fuller information, whether of private business or state policy, more regard for the opinions of others; more unity of spirit in the United States.

The rate of this increase has been truly enormous. The telephone supplies by far the greatest means of communication other than that of personal conversation itself. There are

this country every year 350,000,000 more toll messages than telegrams, and 6,000,000,000 more communications by telephone than by letter.

Imagination does not suggest any better form of communication. Further improvement in long distance communication seems, therefore, to be limited to bringing it nearer to perfection rather than in developing any new kind or method of communication.

I have referred to the change in the standards of living brought about by improved transportation and improved communication. To realize this, let us see what living conditions were like 100 years ago, when interior transportation of goods was by wagon or canal, and when it took four days to make the journey by stage-coach from Boston to New York. In the life story of a man who lived during that period in a prosperous village on the main highway between New York and Boston, we find this description of the conditions at that time:

"Money was scarce; wages being about fifty cents a day, generally paid in meat, vegetables or other articles of use, seldom in money. There was not a factory of any kind in the place. There was a butcher, but he only went from house to house to slaughter the cattle and swine of his neighbor's. There was a tanner, but he only dressed other people's skins. Our bread was of rye. All the vegetables came from our garden and farm. The fuel was supplied from our own woods. Each family not only made its own bread, cakes and pies, but soap, candles, butter and cheese. We raised our own flax, rotted it, hackled it, dressed it and spun it. The wool was also spun in the family. The weaving of cloth, linen as well as woolen, was performed by an itinerant workman who came to the house and put up his loom. Twice a year a tailor came to the house and fabricated the semi-annual stock of clothes for the male members of the family. The circulating shoemaker, upon due notice, came with his bench, lapstone and awls and converted some little room into a shop till the household was duly shod. Carpets were then only known in few families and were home-made. In the smaller towns, there were no pleasure vehicles in use throughout New England."

The average wealth per individual in the United States at that time was about $200. Today it is $3,400. At that time, outside the larger cities, every community was practically independent of the rest of the world for the necessities of life as well as for the luxuries.

Today, on the contrary, no family or village produces the necessities of its own life, but is dependent through exchange on the other parts of the country for most of them, and even on other parts of the world for many of them. If any American woman makes bread from wheat grown by her husband, she probably lives in Minnesota, and even so it was ground into flour in some other man's or some company's mill. Every one of the United States uses Cuban sugar, and all America drinks coffee for breakfast grown in South America or in the East Indies.

Transportation and communication, the necessary servants of commerce, have so developed that, in general, the necessities are produced where they can be produced at the least cost of labor, and thence distributed to regions of demand and consumption. Even under the almost prohibitory conditions of war, designed to cut off all commerce, whole nations were fed from other countries. Our beef and wheat flour went to Europe in large and steady quantities.

For the present efficiency and the future development of one of the agencies of communication, the one which, as I have already said, carries by far the most messages of all the agencies of communication, the telephone, we are responsible to the nation. There is no other system than the Bell Telephone System that at all compares with it in the extent of its service and of its responsibility. Indeed there is no other system of any kind in the field of public utilities that carries the entire responsibility for a national service. American commerce depends upon the perfection of that service, and in a considerable measure world commerce does, too. In addition to this extensive and powerful range of responsibility of the telephone and of its servants, there is no public service that enters so thoroughly and so intimately into the daily life of the people.

Perhaps I have been able to make more vivid to you the importance of the work in which we are engaged. It is ours, as opportunity and as responsibility. The telephone had its inception in America. In respect to invention, engineering, manufacturing and operation, the American telephone system has been the pioneer for the entire world. It has set the standards. In no other country has the telephone been developed so that it can be used by so large a proportion of the people. In no other country is the telephone used by so large a number of people, or so steadily through all the twenty-four hours of the day and the 365 days of the year. Nowhere else is the service so good or so cheap. In the fame and in the responsibility of these achievements you participate. To carry on the work to a still more perfect service is your privilege, and the privilege of your associates and successors. And furthermore it is your great responsibility.

Mr. Thayer Is a Typical American, Says Writer

"A TYPICAL American, enjoying an American career and chief executive of probably the finest example of a truly American corporation, is Mr. Thayer's enviable position today." That is a statement by A. St. John in his story about Harry B. Thayer, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in a current issue of *Barron's* magazine.

The story reviews Mr. Thayer's business career and tells of some of his personal traits.

Among other things it says of Mr. Thayer, "A reserved, yet very friendly man, shrinking from publicity, possessing a quick, logical mind and a calm personality. Mr. Thayer is beloved by the thousands of telephone officials and other workers who come in contact with him during the year. Like many great executives he enjoys the faculty of surrounding himself with first-class workers. Naturally he possesses a fine sense of humor, descended as he is from old Yankee stock."

Locked Telephone in Safe, While on Summer Vacation

A NUMBER of amusing incidents relative to the telephone service in Great Britain have been recently reported. Numerous complaints are received by the British Post Office which operates the telephone system in that country, not the fewest of which concern charges for calls which have never been made. In order to avoid such an occurrence a certain subscriber, who was going away on a vacation, took his telephone to pieces and sent the dismembered instrument to the bank for safe keeping. Before long he received a bill for charges which, it was claimed, were incurred during the time his telephone had been peacefully reposing in a safety deposit box at the bank. He declined to pay these charges and got the bank to certify that the instrument had been in its possession all the time, but, as one British newspaper sadly remarked "it seems pretty certain that the last word would be with the Post Office. The customer might dispute the bill to the extent of refusing to pay it, but he would obviously court the penalty of losing his telephone."

This man, however, might have had another motive for putting his telephone in a safety deposit box, for telephones are scarce and valuable in Britain. The Post Office is so far behind on installations that those who want to get telephone service within a reasonable time frequently pay £30 or £35 to secure the transfer of an existing installation from some subscriber who is willing to give it up in return for such a fee.

POSTERS MADE BY EMPLOYEES TO ADVERTISE THE "ROU ND UP" IN INDIANAPOLIS NOVEMBER 17TH.

THE ROUND UP

"Big Times Had" at Tomlinson Hall When Indianapolis Bell Family Gets Together

ONE morning early in November when the employees of the Indianapolis offices came down to work they found on all the bulletin boards mysterious signs.

O UP
8 O'CLOCK

"What does that mean?" "I can't see any sense to that." "What's the idea?" The man in charge of the elevator rushed into the district commercial manager's office saying, "Well, I'm glad they put those signs up at the elevator entrance. They can't blame the elevator service if they don't get to work at eight o'clock. But I don't see how only three elevators can get them up at eight o'clock when they all come in about the same time."

While everyone was mystified they still had that knowing smile which indicated they would ask the boss what was going on and he would tell them all about it. But when the boss was asked, they were shocked to learn that he didn't know any more about it than they did.

Next morning the mystery deepened, as the signs were changed to

OU D UP
THURSDAY NIGHT
8 O'CLOCK

This certainly did change things! Thursday night at eight o'clock!!! Some fellow said he thought it meant night work and he always had a date, too, just his luck. "Oh, well—best thing to do is just to wait" and sure enough next morning, even more lavishly posted than before:

ROUND UP
TOMLINSON HALL
THURSDAY NIGHT
8 O'CLOCK

At about the same time large posters, such as this,

THE
ROUND UP,
TOMLINSON HALL,
FOR ALL EMPLOYEES
AND
THEIR FAMILIES.
8 O'CLOCK,
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH

appeared through the general offices, the garage, and all of the company's branch exchanges.

At last it was out! The "family" woke up to the fact that there was to be a big party, their party, to which they could bring their families and their friends. This information was augmented a few days later by the first and only publication of the *Lasso*. Each employee received a copy of this peppy little one-time publication which convinced everybody that there was going to be one big, grand and glorious time at the Round Up and then and there they made up their minds to attend.

In the meantime the work of the entertainment committee was in full swing and in addition to unearthing much splendid talent for the evening's program, they formed, in the space of four short days, an orchestra among the employees of the company.

The day before the eventful night, tickets were distributed to all, and with nothing to do but to wait to see if the crowd really came, the various committees looked back upon their work to see if any details had been omitted.

Did they turn out?

Oh, Boy! Even so! The Round Up proved to be a stampede. The entire Bell family of Indianapolis, its beauty and its chivalry,

TELEPHONE EMPLOYES AND THEIR FAMILIES IN TOMLINSON HALL, INDIANAPOLIS, FOR THE "ROUND UP" NOVEMBER 17.

I—

was there, including fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, and the children, 6,000 strong. There were little belles with their mammas and big belles with their beaux. There were little Johnnies with their papas and big Johnnies with their best girls.

Everybody was happy. It was not only a family reunion but was a house warming affair for the great Bell family. Whoever dreamed there was so much diversified talent and so many accomplished artists in the family until that night? Skilled musicians, wonderful singers, absorbing entertainers and orators of no mean ability rounded out the program which is given below:

PROGRAM

George B. Wellbaum, Chairman.

Overture.....Indiana Bell Orchestra
The Harmony Entertainers.....
.....Miss Price, Mrs. Tudor, Miss Webster
Motion Picture....."The Telephone in Indianapolis"
Community Sing.....Led by Mr. Watkins
Character Songs.....The Heller Sisters
Switchboard Demonstration.....
.....Marion Marshall, Anna Brosnan, Local; Helen Hoppmann, Toll; Fred Paul, Orrie Johnson, Subscribers
The Yum Yum Four.....M. E. Watkins, F. E. Young, Red Bolan, Roy Hallowell; George Pierce, Piano

The picture went over big. Eye hath not seen, ear hath not heard, neither hath it entered into the minds of men the wonderful story of development and operation of the telephone business in the city of Indianapolis as told that night by the camera and screen. Switchboards, busy operators, pole lines and construction gangs, underground cables and cable splicers, buildings enough to make a city square, a fleet of seventy-eight automobiles and trucks, the working of the automatic system and the manufacture of a telephone were all marshaled into one continuous story and made to move across the canvas before wondering eyes.

Then the demonstration. Capable operators with the assistance of some of the men employees and the big Demonstration Board told and showed the vast audience how calls are established, handled and completed.

Next came the dance when terpsichorean toes kept time to the orchestra's cymbal strains and all was merry as a marriage belle.

It will be a long time before we look upon the like again!

The publicity campaign in connection with the Indiana Bell Company's Round Up at Indianapolis last month was certainly unique and effective. Beginning with a teaser campaign, as indicated above, and supplemented with eleven large posters which are shown on the opposite page, it ended with the appearance, on the morning of the eventful night, with the following final placard:

TO-NIGHT'S
THE
NIGHT

It is difficult to say which of the eleven posters were best, and is a source of much pride and gratification to the Publicity committee to know that they did not have to go outside of the Bell family to secure artists and cartoonists to draw such splendid designs.

Indiana Pioneers Attend St. Louis Convention

THE following members of the Telephone Pioneers of America, from Indiana (and their families as indicated), attended the convention at St. Louis, on October 24th and 25th: F. D. Allen, Margaret Cooper, E. L. Hamlin (Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Harriet Hamlin and John Hamlin), C. H. Rottger, W. H. Shaffer (Mrs. Shaffer), and J. L. Wells (Mrs. Wells), all from Indianapolis; H. F. Farwell, Terre Haute; George G. Hall, Evansville; May B. Stowell, South Bend, and E. L. Taylor, Ft. Wayne.

"Virginia Stout" Marries "Jonathan Humpback"

MISS MYRTLE MUELLER was hostess for a delightful party by the supervisors of the fifth and sixth divisions of the Indianapolis toll room at her cottage at Broad Ripple. The guests were the operators of the two divisions, Miss Bertha Faut, toll chief operator; Miss Nell Lusk, assistant toll chief operator, and Mrs. Mary Lloyd. A chicken dinner was served. The favors, small hats and horns were gifts of Miss Faut and Miss Lusk.

The guests were entertained during the evening with a mock wedding. The bride was Miss Henrietta Miller, the flower girl Miss Myrtle Mueller, the groom Miss Jean Porteous and the Minister Miss Reba Harkins.

INDIANAPOLIS TOLL GIRLS IN MOCK WEDDING CEREMONY.

The bride, "Virginia Lucida Stout," was attired in a charming costume of pink gingham made in sack effect belted below the waist line with a white leather belt. She wore a hat fashioned in sunbonnet style with a smart bow tied under her chin. Her flowers were paper chrysanthemums and ferns carried in a flower pot. The bride's only attendant was the flower girl who wore a wonderful creation of white calico made in three ruffle effect. Her hat a la Happy Hooligan was gracefully draped over her left ear. The groom, "Jonathan Humpback," was all that could be desired. His outfit consisted of white overalls, blue sackcoat and a flashy four-in-hand tie. His feet were incased in the latest male foot wear, high heeled slippers.

F. V. Dawson New Traffic Accountant

FRANK V. DAWSON, who has been connected with the auditor of disbursements' offices since the organization of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company in April, 1920, has been appointed to the newly created position of traffic accountant. The promotion of Mr. Dawson to that position is indeed deserved by him, on account of his past faithful service with the Bell System.

He entered the employ of the old Central Union Telephone Company as a clerk and stenographer in the office of Robert Cline, superintendent of construction, at Indianapolis in 1900. He was transferred to the Chicago office with Mr. Cline in September, 1911, and held various positions in the Plant department until March 1, 1920, when he returned to Indianapolis with the Accounting department of the Indiana company. He was appointed supervising clerk in the Voucher section, Disbursements division, on January 1st of this year, which title he retained until the time of his present appointment.

Mr. Dawson has gained the friendship and respect of everyone with whom he has been associated and the employees of the Accounting department desire to extend to him their congratulations and best wishes for his success in the future.

DEMONSTRATION BOARD AT MUNCIE

Program by Bell Employees Before Rotary Club Is Highly Successful in Enlisting Coöperation in Proper Use of Telephone

PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN THE GRILL ROOM OF THE HOTEL ROBERTS AT MUNCIE, INDIANA, SHOWING EQUIPMENT USED IN DEMONSTRATION BEFORE THE ROTARY CLUB.

The insert shows group of Muncie employees responsible for the demonstration. Reading from left to right—Front row—Miss Florence Brown, toll supervisor; Miss Lucile Wall, local supervisor. Middle row—Miss Mary Weirbach, clerk; I. N. Crawford, manager; Miss Audrey Stanley, service observer; Miss Edith Easter, chief operator. Rear row—Mrs. Mary White, chief toll operator; F. E. Williams, wire chief; Miss Margaret Heffernan, traffic chief; George E. John, chief clerk.

EMPLOYEES of the local office gave the program at the regular meeting of the Rotary Club at Muncie, October 20th. Miss Margaret Heffernan, traffic chief, rendered a very pleasing solo at the close of the luncheon; she was accompanied by Miss Gladys Delph. This was followed by a talk explanatory of toll and long-distance service and was given by Miss Audrey Stanley of the Toll department. Miss Stanley told in detail the difference between "person to person" calls and "station to station" calls and showed the reason for "Report Charges," "Messenger" and "Appointment" charges, etc. At the close of Miss Stanley's talk a switchboard demonstration was given by Miss Mary Weirbach of the local operating department. By the use of a specially constructed switchboard equipped with telephones, Miss Weirbach showed the Rotarians and their guests, just how calls are received by the operators and how they are handled. She showed the misuse of the telephone in several different ways, such as hanging up before the called party answered; moving the receiver hook up and down rapidly causing the operator to disconnect on account of the improper signal she receives, etc.

After Miss Weirbach's talk a number of dialogues demonstrating conversations between subscribers was given She was assisted in this part of the work by Miss Stanley, F. E. Williams, wire chief, and George E. John, chief clerk. Miss Florence Brown of the Toll department and Miss Lucile Wall of the Operating department were substitutes for the parts given in their respective divisions. The following article was taken from the *Muncie Morning Star* of October 21st and shows the manner in which the demonstration was received:

"A row of honest-to-goodness telephone poles placed around the Windsor grill of the Hotel Roberts with wires strung from pole to pole, and a section of a telephone switchboard furnished a real surprise for the members of the Rotary Club at their meeting yesterday noon, which had been announced as a 'telephone surprise' meeting. The entertainment provided and conducted by the officials and employees of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, was generally agreed to be the most interesting and certainly the most instructive offered the Rotarians in many months. It was an actual demonstration of the operation of a telephone switchboard, with operators and employees of the Muncie exchange in the 'leading roles.'

"Pictures of houses were painted at each side of a chart

in the corner of the room, and in the middle of the chart was placed the section of switchboard, with the plugs and thousands of little holes as they are seen in the telephone office. A person at the 'house' at one end of the chart called 'operator' and asked for a connection with the other 'house.' All of the operations in the actual conduct of the switchboard were demonstrated and described by the operators in charge.

"The many mistakes which are commonly made in the use of the telephone and which are attributed to poor service or inattentive operators were shown in such a manner as to make the persons committing the mistakes appear almost ludicrous. A group of clever dialogues were given by representatives of the company who emulated business men in their misuse and abuse of the service. This feature was a comedy 'scream' as well as an educational revelation.

"Talks on the work of the local and long-distance divisions and regarding the method of computing toll charges were given by Miss Stanley of the Long Distance department and Miss Weirbach of the Local department.

"The special equipment used in the demonstration is the property of the state division of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, but the demonstration yesterday was the first ever given in Indiana."

The *Muncie Rotary Reminder* of October 27th has this to say:

ECHOES OF LAST MEETING.

"One of the best meetings Rotary has ever held. Nat Crawford and his company surely deserve a lot of credit for their fine presentation of their work. All of us know more about telephones that we did and I am sure it will help us to consider the other person also who works in our behalf."

New Albany Employees Enjoy Hallowe'en

HALLOWE'EN, a bit misplaced and juggled about this year, was celebrated by the members of the Plant and Traffic Councils of the Indiana Bell Telephone Employees' Association, their families and a few invited guests at New Albany on Friday evening, October 28th. This spectacular affair was staged in no more ostentation than the company's garage, in the rear of the exchange building, afforded. The room was decorated in typical Hallowe'en style. In the back yard a bonfire was built where all the goblins and witches made merry with a marshmallow and weiner roast. Music was furnished by a phonograph. Much excitement and much merriment were provoked by the attempts to guess "who was who" in the costumes. However, it must be said that some of the good looking men carried on the payroll positively refused to mask. It is still a question in the minds of a few whether they wanted to look "dolled up" or if it was impossible to get a mask that looked any different from the one they wear every day. To avoid embarrassment no names will be mentioned but a glance at the photograph on this page will be sufficient.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Crutcher and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Brown and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Erim, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Ellis, Misses Anna Smith, Emma Draper, Odie Belle Reed, Viola Resch, Myrtle Resch, Horace Heimel, Geneva Rehman, Georgia Horton, Gertrude Zahn, Alberta Williams, Edna Chandler and Helen Nunemacher, Messrs. W. J. Blue, Paul Breeden and W. C. DeWitt.

The line of least resistance doesn't always lead farthest.—*Forbes Magazine.*

Officials Meet with Chamber of Commerce

OFFICIALS of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company who attended the demonstration given before the Muncie Chamber of Commerce Tuesday evening, November 1st, were: C. H. Rottger, president; Frank Wampler, vice president and general manager; A. E. Smith, general commercial superintendent; H. M. Guthrie, plant supervisor for division superintendent; L. E. Freeman, commercial supervisor for division superintendent; C. A. Cora, commercial engineer; C. N. Sears, division plant engineer; Charles Smith, equipment department (all of Indianapolis), and W. E. Alexander, manager at Frankfort. It was a pleasure to greet all these men. Mr. Rottger, the newly elected president, was manager at Muncie in 1885. He made a short talk and spoke of the growth of Muncie from an exchange of sixty-six telephones in 1885 to one of more than 7,200 in 1921. After expressing his appreciation of the spirit shown by the Chamber of Commerce he introduced Mr. Wampler, who spoke briefly of the relation between the people and the public utilities. He said many of the differences which come up are due to misunderstandings and lack of confidence and that the telephone company is anxious to coöperate with the public to the end that it may furnish the best service possible.

Joint Local Council Has Big Time

JOINT Local Council of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company at Bedford, Indiana, entertained royally the employees and their families and a number of their friends Tuesday evening, November 22nd, at the K. of P. hall.

The merry party assembled in the early evening and spent a happy portion of the evening in games, music and social conversation. Several vocal duets by Miss Cleon Gardner and Vada Carter were charming.

HALLOWE'EN PARTY OF NEW ALBANY EMPLOYEES.

At nine o'clock the long tables were spread with covers for eighty and a banquet was served, the menu consisted of delicious smoked ham sandwiches, pickles, celery, salad, fruit, ice cream, cake and coffee. The evening was climaxed with a dancing party.

The out-of-town guests were Manager Frank Tabor, Mrs. Tabor and little son of French Lick; C. M. Sears, plant engineer of Indianapolis; Mrs. Viola Ludwig and Mary Mackerlain of New York City, guests of Lena Root of the Commercial department.

THE OTHER CHRISTMAS TREE

By R. T. Barrett

TWO trees, a fir and a cedar, stood at the edge of a piece of woodland, just where a range of rocky hills sloped downward into low, marshy ground. They had grown up together from the day when a wind, snatching two seeds from two cones, had carried them playfully for a distance and then dropped them in the warm, moist earth of the swamp, where they had taken root. Now they had reached almost their full size. They raised their heads proudly to the sky and tried the strength of their branches, as boys test the muscles of their arms.

A light breeze was blowing down the valley and all the trees were whispering softly to their nearest neighbors. Up on the hill, which caught the full force of the wind, a knotted, gnarled old oak was grumbling in an undertone to himself. His summer suit had been stolen in the night by Jack Frost and he made no effort to hide his resentment as he looked down at his two neighbors in their coats of green.

"Hear him mutter, the old bear," said the fir tree. "I shouldn't like to be an oak, if you have to be so cross and unreasonable when you grow old. I'd rather do something to make others happy. I'd rather have nice, thick branches where birds can build their nests. I'd just like to do that forever. I wouldn't get surly and grumble all the time. And if I had to be cut down. I'd like to be—

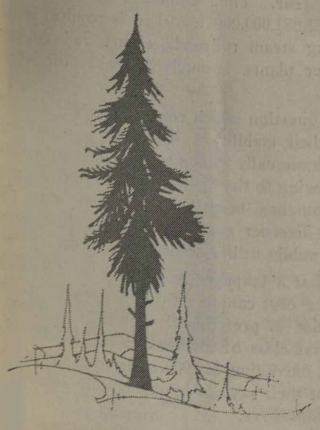
"A Christmas tree," said the cedar, without giving him time to finish.

"Yes, a Christmas tree!" said the fir. "I'd like to be one of those tall Christmas trees that they set up in the parks of little villages, with red and blue and green lights hung on my branches. I'd like to be the center of a crowd of children, standing out under the stars on Christmas Eve, and listen to their voices singing carols to the Christ Child. I'd like to have old people, and sick little children who could not get out-of-doors, go to their windows and look out at me."

"And I," said the cedar softly. "I should like to be a Christmas tree, too. But I suppose I cannot. My boughs are almost as green as yours, and it is not my fault that they stick stiffly up into the air, instead of bending gracefully outward like yours, but they do and I am afraid I shall never be a Christmas tree.

"No, perhaps not," said the fir. "Perhaps neither of us ever shall. But we can at least practice making others happy, and then we shall know how to do it if we are ever chosen for Christmas trees."

The cedar said nothing for some time. "And so long as we live here," he said softly, when he did speak. "We can grow as straight and true and tall as we know how, so that when the wind sweeps through our branches on Christmas nights, we, too, may sing carols to the Child of Bethlehem."



Then the wind sank to rest and the two trees were silent. Many nights they talked together of bright lights, of joyous Yuletide carols, of happy childish faces—and then fell asleep, as the wind died down, to dream of some day becoming Christmas trees.

One day a band of men with saws and axes came down the path that led from the woodroad into the swamp. They stopped at the cedar tree and soon the big crosscut saw began to bite into his bark, as strong arms swung it back and forth. And as it cut deeper and deeper, it sang a song which seemed to the cedar to be the dirge of the Christmas dreams he had dreamed so many times.

Finally, he fell with a crash headlong to the earth. With sharp, ringing strokes the men attacked his limbs with axes, stripping away the beautiful, green boughs until only the bare, unsightly trunk lay on the ground.

"Poor friend!" sighed the fir tree. "His dreams of making others happy are ended. He will never be a Christmas tree."

"And I suppose I shall not, either," he thought sadly, after a moment. "It must be my turn next."

But the men left the fir tree standing there alone while they pulled the cedar to the road, placed him upon a truck and hauled him over the hill and out of sight.

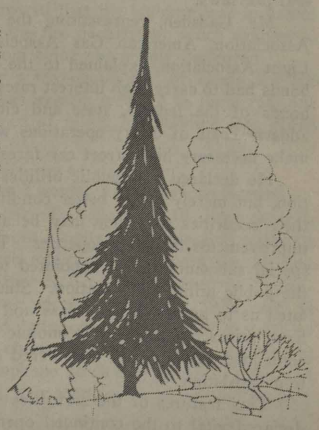
Strange things happened to the cedar tree—things very different from those of which the two neighbors had talked as the wind had swept through their branches on silent nights. He was carried for many miles on the truck and finally, thrown, not too gently, upon a pile of other trees that had been stripped of their branches as he had, where he lay for months until the sap that had climbed up his trunk-veins had dried away. His coat of bark had been torn away and the skin beneath, at first a clear, yellow-white, had been bleached gray by the rain and sun.

And then he was picked up one day, and his butt was thrust into a big tank filled with hot, sticky, foul-smelling oil—creosote, he heard a man say it was—where he remained several hours and then was hurried out and laid once more in the sun to dry. "Not much like being a Christmas tree!" he thought, as he lay there, wondering what was coming next.

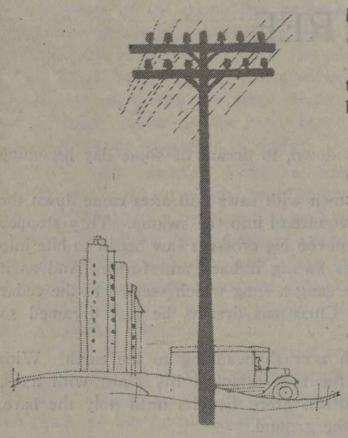
He did not have long to wonder. Some more men came one day and, loading him on a big automobile truck, carried him away, bumping over the rough places in the road, until he came to a little village.

More men came and fastened heavy pieces of timber near his top like new arms to take the place of those that had been chopped away. They dug a hole and planted his butt firmly in the earth so that he once more stood upright, a pathetic picture of his former self as he had stood in the beautiful valley far away.

Still other workmen came and, driving sharp spurs into the cedar's sides, climbed up and fastened to his strange, new arms, rounded glass bulbs; but these were not at all like the gorgeous electric lights he and his neighbor, the fir tree, had pictured in their dreams.



Then, one day, a boy and a girl passed the cedar tree as he stood there by the side of the village street. They were just the kind of children he had dreamed of seeing standing beneath his



branches singing carols on Christmas night.

"Oh, look at the new telephone pole!" said the boy.

* * * *

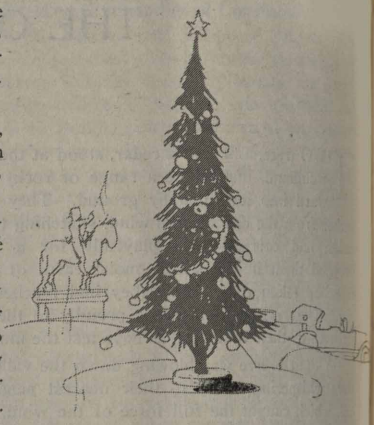
Late in the afternoon on the day before Christmas another truck arrived, bearing a beautiful, tall, evergreen tree. Men unloaded it, dug a deep hole in the ground and planted it in the earth. Only when it stood upright, with its branches thrown out over the little park in which it had been set, did the telephone pole recognize his old friend, the fir tree. But he said nothing, through shame and sorrow that he had been stripped of his beauty, while his neighbor's dreams were about to come true.

All the afternoon, while festoons of lights were being placed on the fir tree's green branches, the bare, unattractive cedar pole kept silent. Even in the evening, when the lights were turned on and children began to gather for the singing of carols about the Christmas tree, he said nothing. Once or twice, when the wind swept through the wires, there was a soft, sobbing moan, but that was all.

* * * *

And then——the miracle happened, as it always does in Christmas stories. Somewhere, away off, a man turned a switch and the wires on the telephone pole, which had never been used before, came to life. As the pole listened, he heard voices talking over them.

"Hello, Mother!" he heard a man's voice say, off in a distant city. "I can't get home tomorrow as I planned to do, but I thought I would call you up to wish you a Merry Christmas!" And then there was a happy little laugh as the old woman talked to her son, calling him by the funny, little pet names he had gone by as a boy, before he went away to make a name for himself in business.



"Mrs. Roberts, I'm sorry Tom can't get out to our Christmas party," said another voice. "The children are coming over to show him some of their presents and to bring him a few things from our Christmas dinner. Tell him they'll be over about three o'clock tomorrow afternoon." And a little boy, who had broken his leg while coasting a few days before, found that Christmas is Christmas, after all.

"This is the telephone company, Mrs. Jennings," said another voice. "We have installed the special wires in the church and will be ready to use them tonight. We hurried up because we knew you hadn't been able to get out of the house for years and we wanted you to hear the Christmas exercises."

A little later the pole heard the sound of children's voices singing. He looked to see if they had come back to the park where the fir tree stood. There was nobody there. Even the lights had been turned off. Then he knew that poor, crippled Mrs. Jennings was listening to the exercises up in the church on the hill—listening to the Christmas carols that were speeding on their mission of peace and joy over one of the wires that he carried on his bare, unsightly shoulders.

"Oh, little town of Bethlehem
How still we see thee lie," he heard the children sing.

"Well, perhaps we are *both* Christmas trees," said the pole happily, to the fir tree over in the little park.

"Anyway, we've both helped to make people happy, as we dreamed of doing, and I guess that's what Christmas is for, no matter how it is done."

Utilities Ask More Favorable Tax Laws

TAX exempt securities have lured investors away from the public utility market leaving those organizations stranded for new capital needed for betterment and extensions, the Senate finance committee at Washington was told by Philip H. Gadsden at a meeting held in connection with revision of Federal tax laws.

Mr. Gadsden, representing the American Electric Railway Association, American Gas Association and National Electric Light Association, explained to the committee that public utility bonds had to carry high interest rates to compete with tax exempt bonds of the federal, state and city government bonds. This adds to costs of utility operations which in turn have helped to make necessary high street car fares, electric light and gas rates.

He declared that public utilities do not seek to evade taxation, but merely desire better conditions under which to market their securities that they may be able to provide badly needed improvements in their properties. To this point he urged that a special subcommittee be appointed to make a thorough study of the public utility tax situation. Since these companies are regulated as to operation as a class and compelled to give service at fixed prices regardless of economic conditions, it is only fair he contended that they be considered as a separate class in taxation legislation.

Two features of the securities situation which Mr. Gadsden declared vital to the continued operation of public utilities are: Persons upon whom public utilities must depend very largely for new money—those subject to a surtax of over three per cent—no longer will buy public utility securities, because they find tax-exempt three per cent government securities better investment.

The only persons who, under the present tax laws, find it profitable to buy public utility securities are those whose incomes are less than $10,000 a year. Their combined savings are only $116,000,000, or about $1,881,000,000 less than is required by the public utilities, including steam railroads, electric railways, gas, electric light, and power plants, annually to make their betterments and extensions.

"The most serious question which confronts public utilities," Mr. Gadsden said, "is their inability to secure the necessary new capital required by them annually in competition with tax exempt municipal securities. Owing to the high income tax and sur-taxes the anomalous situation has been brought about where the municipal bond bearing five per cent will yield a greater return to the investor than a public utility security would pay.

"It can be shown that a taxpayer or an investor who pays a surtax of over three per cent cannot afford to invest his money in public utility securities in preference to municipal securities. In other words, only that class of investors in this country who have an income of not exceeding $10,000 under our present tax laws can afford to invest their savings in public utility securities."
—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

ANNUAL MASQUERADE BALL OF INDIANA BELL EMPLOYEES GIVEN IN THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING AT SOUTH BEND.

South Bend Celebrates Hallowe'en

ON November 2nd the employees of the South Bend exchange held their annual masquerade ball at the South Bend Chamber of Commerce. It was a real party. At the conclusion of the grand march the "Committee of Awards," composed of I. V. Green, plant supervisor, and Miss Stowell, from Mr. Bonds' office, after much mature and arduous labor, awarded the cash prize for the best costume to Mrs. Edna Lawrence, Main operator, who was dressed as a ballet dancer. The prize for the funniest costume went to Clark Ross, who portrayed the famous cartoon characterization of "Jeff."

Cider and doughnuts were served throughout the evening and the way they disappeared was a caution. It was rumored, but as yet the report is not verified, that Roy Daniels, one of the distinguished guests from Indianapolis, consumed thirteen and one-half glasses of cider. The pictures show the Hatfield sisters from South Bend Toll in their costumes as the Gold Dust Twins. They were worth going miles to see.

THELMA AND ADA HATFIELD.
Toll supervisor and clerk who represented the Gold Dust Twins at the South Bend Hallowe'en party.

TOLL OPERATORS AT SOUTH BEND HALLOWE'EN PARTY. Left to right—Ethel Slocum, Olive Buzzard.

One of the diversions of the evening was an old-fashioned cake walk. The prize, a cake in the shape of a blue bell, was awarded to Mrs. Helen Doup and A. H. Huber.

A. E. Smith, general commercial superintendent; W. M. Kendrick, toll traffic supervisor; A. L. Leazenby, supervisor of traffic, and Roy Daniels, all from Indianapolis, were among the visitors.

Fifteen operators from the Elkhart Home Telephone Company attended the party and it gave the South Bend people great pleasure to welcome them. It was the first time any of the telephone employees from neighboring towns have attended South Bend parties and it is hoped that this happy precedent has been firmly established.

The South Bend Chamber of Commerce has the sincere appreciation of all the telephone employees, who attended the ball, for the courtesy in permitting the use of their building.

Operators Help to Prevent Disastrous Fire

MISS TILLIE DREWER, night chief operator, and Miss Catherine Kern, night operator, Main office, received great praise from a South Bend subscriber for special service rendered. Dixon W. Place owns a three-story building which is used for a garage and automobile sales office and located directly behind the Telephone building. At 3:15 in the morning of November 7th, Miss Drewer and Miss Kern, noticing a light in the garage building, discovered that the building was in flames and immediately summoned the fire department which arrived in time to save the building from being completely destroyed.

Mr. Place brought over a five-pound box of candy for the two girls and said that he was greatly indebted to them for, due to their alertness and presence of mind, his building was saved from absolute destruction.

Trail Blazers Have Over Twenty Years Service Record

SINCE publishing the list of Indiana Trail Blazers with terms of service of from twenty to twenty-five years, it has been found that two additional employees should have been included in the list. Minor S. Goulding, engineer at Indianapolis, entered the telephone service in April, 1899, and in August, 1921, had completed twenty-two years, four months of service. James E. Carver, chief clerk to appraisal engineer at Indianapolis, entered the telephone service in October, 1900, and had completed twenty years, ten months of service in August, 1921.

PARTY IN REST ROOM AT MARION.

Kendallville Entertains Auburn

DID you hear about the big Hallowe'en masque down at Kendallville? Kendallville employees entertained the Auburn employees at a party held on Thursday evening, October 27th, in the operators rest rooms. Talk about fun! All came masked in every clever costume imaginable.

The rooms, which were artistically decorated and fitted out in Hallowe'en decorations, presented a weird appearance. The guests were met at the head of the stairway by two ghosts who escorted them through the dark "Halls of Mystery," out on the back roof and through a window into a room where they were met by a ghost who extended an "icy" hand-shake to all. Say! You should have heard some of those Auburn operators yell—they sure have good lungs. Then the guests were escorted through the "Death Chamber" where one of the liveliest operators put herself to the trouble of being quiet just long enough to make everyone think she was dead. Next they were escorted to a big room where everyone looked and wondered who the other fellow was.

After all had arrived came the "grand march"; everyone grabbed a partner and followed the ghost down the back stairway, through an alley, up the other side stairway and back into the exchange quarters. Unmasking and getting acquainted followed. Talk about good make ups, they sure were there, everyone from a farmer to a kewpie. Frank Baad, wire chief, masquerading as a girl, won first prize for the best make-up. He sure makes a good looking "lady," but had better learn how a woman handles her feet before trying again.

Many diversions were offered for entertainment, including music, dancing, games, songs, fortunes, etc. Pumpkin pie a la mode, doughnuts, cider, popcorn, and apples were included on the luncheon menu. Several pleasing readings were given by Helen Hearn. The out-of-town guests included fourteen operators from Auburn and Robert Loomis of South Bend, Ind.

Marion Employees Hold Festivities

THE Hallowe'en season is over now but the girls at the Marion exchange will not forget the events of this year's celebration very soon. A delightful party was given at the Y. W. C. A. parlors, which was much enjoyed by the girls and guests. Contests and games, which were unusual, afforded the participants much amusement. Appropriate refreshments were served at a late hour.

But the *real* party of the season was the party given by the Indiana Bell Employees Association. The rest room and halls were decorated with leaves, pumpkin faces, and crepe paper novelties and shocks of fodder. The guests were met at the office door by two ghosts who informed them they were wanted at the side door. Arriving at the side door, they were met by several other ghosts who escorted them through realms of mystery (the basement) where moans and groans and clanking of chains sent cold chills through the victims. After this trip the girls finally came to the rest room where games, contests and fortune telling were indulged in. The prize for the prettiest costume was won by Miss Grace Hoffer and the booby prize by Mrs. Sadie LaRowe, chief operator. A feature of the evening was a wedding, the Rev. Otto B. Shott officiating (Miss Anderson of South Bend). Refreshments of apples, doughnuts, popcorn balls, and cider were served and everyone reported a fine time.

Another Recruit for the Benedicts

THE many friends of Clarence (Skinney) Johnson, Cable Maintenance department, Indianapolis, were surprised recently to learn that he had departed from the life of single blessedness and entered the ranks of the benedicts. His bride was Miss May Hartman, a former toll operator of Vincennes. The ceremony was performed at 2:30 Saturday afternoon, October 15th, by the Rev. Roscoe C. Smith, pastor of the West Morris Street Christian Church, Indianapolis.

The employees of the Plant department extend their very best wishes to the newlyweds for a long and happy wedded life.

KID PARTY IN Y. W. C. A. PARLORS AT MARION.

The King Is Dead, Long Live the King

THE members of the old Evansville Plant Employees' Association held a "wake," on November 12th, in the shape of an entertainment, dance and banquet in honor of the demise of Local No. 43 and the birth of the new organization under the plan of the Indiana Bell Telephone Employees' Association. Employees having "definite authority to hire or discharge" attended the last sad rites and expressed their regrets that they were barred from future meetings. Speeches were made by H. B. Harper, ex-chairman, and Norman Hewig, newly-elected chairman of the Plant Local Council.

W. M. Baird, ex-division chairman, made a talk, calling attention to the brilliant achievements of Local No. 43 in the past two years and expressed his hope that the new organization will do equally as well. On behalf of the old local, he presented Miss Emma Yunker, ex-treasurer, with a beautiful sewing basket, which he characterized as a "sock reservoir," as a reward for her services as a No. 1 collector of dues. Miss Yunker, a short time afterwards, voluntarily changed her name to Mrs. John Caine, and therefore the "sock reservoir" will prove an appropriate gift.

Masquerade Party at Washington

TELEPHONE employees of Washington were entertained at a masquerade party on the night of November 3rd at the home of John Yarbrough, wire chief. About thirty-five people were in attendance. Costumes representing various characters were worn by the guests. Music, dancing and games were the diversions of the evening and an appetizing lunch consisting of pimento and meat sandwiches, pumpkin pie, angel food cake and coffee was served. The employees have organized a club which will meet monthly for social affairs such as this one. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. Otis Markham, Mr. and Mrs. John Yarbrough, Mr. and Mrs. William Skeel, William Berry, Henry Berry, G. W. Dyke, E. S. Denny, Mr. and Mrs. Pete Lowe, the Misses Gladys Kell, Cordia White, Lois Clayton, Helen Sullivan, Marguerite O'Connor, Lillie Buhner, Mary Colvin, Beatrice Brewer, Helen Greenwell, Pearletta Greenwell, Lela Denny, Millicent Ragsdale, Martha Queen, Mary Smith, Mary Royse, Regina Shepard, Ida Patterson, Lena Voges, Hazel McAtee, Rachael Wallace and Naomi Berry.

Say it Now!

IF with pleasure you are viewing any work a man is doing,
If you like him or you love him, tell him now;
Don't withhold your approbation till the parson makes oration
As he lies with snowy lilies on his brow;
For no matter how you show it, he won't really care about it,
He won't know how many teardrops you have shed.
If you think some praise is due him, now's the time to slip it to him,
For he can not read his tombstone when he's dead.

More than fame and more than money is the comment, kind and sunny,
And the hearty, warm approval of a friend,
For it gives to life a savor, and it makes you stronger, braver,
And it gives you heart and spirit to the end;
If he earns your praise, bestow it; if you like him, let him know it.
Let the words of true encouragement be said;
Do not wait till life is over and he's underneath the clover,
For he can not read his tombstone when he's dead.

—*Exchange.*

TOLL GIRLS' HALLOWE'EN PARTY AT MA LO'S COUNTRY PLACE.

Ma Lo's Hallowe'en Party

MA LO'S country place was the scene of a merry Hallowe'en party on October 26th, when the Indianapolis Toll girls, gowned in every conceivable costume, gathered there for a fun fest. The guests were served with an old-fashioned chicken dinner, the kind that has made Ma Lo's place famous. The tables were decorated with the usual Hallowe'en decorations and the favors were small pumpkins containing fortunes which were read at the table.

Prizes were given for the most ridiculous costume and Miss Nell Lusk, dressed as a rube, was the winner of the first prize. The second prize was awarded to Mrs. Mary Lloyd, who was garbed in a Boob McNutt costume. The committee agreed that the third prize should go to Miss Martha Pommerening but they were unable to decide just what character she represented, and she was unable to help in the decision. Miss S. Huser, who took fourth prize, was dressed as a tramp.

The guests were entertained during the evening with dancing and music.

Oyster Supper at New Castle

ON OCTOBER 21st, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Shelley, Plant department, New Castle, entertained the Plant and Commercial employees, of that office, at their home with an enjoyable oyster supper. After the delicious menu had been served the evening was spent with music, games and contests. The winners of the contests were L. L. Monticue, manager, and Mrs. Ward, Jr., to whom favors were given. The guests included, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Monticue, Mr. and Mrs. I. D. Ward and family, Mr. and Mrs. Grover Haynes, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Waggoner, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Lake and daughter, the Misses Jane Bennett, Margaret Craig, Jessie Hess, Mary Shelley, Clydia Watson, Nellie Peele (the last two named from Lewisville exchange), Messrs. Earl Elliott, W. R. Judkins and Leiland Miers.

The Ten Commandments for Operators

By Martha B. Grabowski, Evansville.

1. "Thou shalt not disregard the 'Busy Test.'"
2. "Thou shalt not neglect thy 'Ringing Reports' as they are a great aid to all the rest."
3. "Thou shalt not fail to supervise in time. A voluntary supervision in standard time will save flashes nine."
4. "Thou shalt not lose thy temper and fail to be courteous. Courtesy is a boost for everyone of us."
5. "Thou shalt not get in the habit of being tardy. This means overtime for some other party."
6. "Thou shalt not, while on duty, chew gum. This means 'Indistinct Repetition' and puts service on a bum."
7. "Thou must answer thy 'line signals' in order of their appearance. This will abolish slow answers, as we all know from experience."
8. "Thou shalt not gaze around in the operating room, keep thy face before thee. She who does not comply to rules will never do."
9. "Thou shalt not neglect to pass thy cords for signals on adjacent positions. Thy supervisor's duty is to correct thee under such conditions."
10. "Thou shalt not forget that 'Coöperation' in business is the key to success. If thou carryest out these 'Ten Commandments' the public will praise and our service will progress."

MARION SEES TELEPHONE DEMONSTRATION

Proves Highly Successful in Winning Coöperation from Commercial and Social Clubs and Schools and Causes Favorable Newspaper Editorial

MANAGER KNEIPPLE is receiving congratulations on the success of his demonstration board "show" at Marion last month. The board was shown before several different organizations and all who saw it went away with a better idea of the difficulties met in maintaining good service and a greater desire to coöperate with the operator to obtain better service. The editorial reprinted below shows very graphically the favorable impression caused.

The first demonstration was held before a weekly luncheon of the Kiwanis Club. They were present 125 strong and said that it was the best program that had ever been given before the club and better still it was put on by "home folks."

Miss Margaret Bournique, representing the toll department, gave a very interesting and instructive talk on toll and long distance service. Miss Virginia Humes, representing the local department, explained and gave demonstrations of the local switchboard which was very instructive to the telephone users of the community. In the comedy part of the demonstration the girls were assisted by J. A. DeLaney, plant clerk and F. G. Tewell, commercial agent. This part of the demonstration was received with much favor as it kept the audience in a continuous roar from start to finish. Besides the above mentioned telephone people, Miss Rodgers, Miss Anderson, Miss Kocher, Miss Heale and Miss Irwin were guests of the club. They, with Miss Humes and Miss Bournique, were presented with a beautiful bouquet of roses. We know that it went over big for they are still talking about it.

The demonstration was also presented to 800 students of the Marion High School, the Junior Association of Commerce and a Ladies Club meeting which was held at the Spencer House. In each instance interest and enthusiasm were apparent. It was entirely different from what had been expected and left a deeper understanding, respect and desire for coöperation with the operators for better service.

The following editorial appeared in a Marion paper after the demonstration meetings were held:

OUR TELEPHONE GIRLS

The talk of the Marion telephone girls before a local club recently was very enlightening and affords a strong insight into the difficulties met in giving good telephone service. It becomes a habit to complain of the 'phone service. Whenever there is delay, or some error occurs in the use of the 'phone, there is a natural and ever present tendency to blame the operator. Some one must be blamed—why not the operator? The fact that she and her co-workers answer 40,000 calls daily makes no difference, nor the fact that she works for hours and hours and makes comparatively few mistakes, is entirely beside the point. She has pulled a "boner" in the particular instance, and so the entire service is condemned.

Did you ever see a switchboard in operation? It would be a good thing if every citizen had the opportunity. We think Manager Kneipple would score a ten-strike if he took his clever "show" all over the county, and the state. It would give the public a different, much better, and surely a fairer idea of the service. Remember when you failed to get Jim for almost five minutes and when he answered he insisted that he had been by the 'phone all the time? Jim is truthful but he "fibbed" a little because he and the Mrs. had been quarreling about the size of the grocery bill. But Jim and you agree that the 'phone service is rotten.

Remember when you failed to look in the 'phone book for a number and because of your carelessness got the wrong number? Rotten service. Remember when you talked like you had your mouth full of mush and got 706 instead of 606? Rotten service. Remember when some one cut in on your line after you had talked twenty minutes? The company did not suppose you were having a reception on the line (naturally), did they? Rotten service. Remember when you called your wife (or, rather, told her you did)—you had been so busy playing poker and had forgotten it, but you had to say something? Rotten service. Do you also remember, lady, when you were to call your husband and forgot it, because of a thimble social, and you fibbed and both said, in unison, "rotten service"? And so the story goes on.

The telephone company makes mistakes, of course, but we believe the seventy or more girls in the Marion office try conscientiously to give good service. We feel they are struggling to make your problem their problem. It is human to fail, but with more coöperation, more sincerity and truthfulness, we would be sure to witness a marked improvement in conditions. Give the girls a chance. Be courteous. Remember, the girl working there is some one's daughter, a very talented, energetic and ambitious young woman, who is your friend and wants to help you. When she says "number," say it pleasantly and give her a chance. That's human. It's fair. You ought to do it.

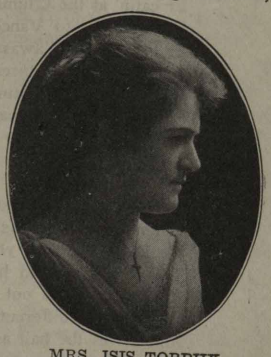
Eastern Pioneers Appreciate Indiana Hospitality

A CARD was received from C. A. Janke, traveling auditor for the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, and daughter Mildred, expressing their appreciation of the kindness and many courtesies which the Indiana Bell people extended to the Telephone Pioneers during their short stay in Indianapolis on their way to the Pioneers' Convention held at St. Louis.

Death Calls Drexel Operator

NEWS of the death of Mrs. Isis Torphy, October 22nd, came as a shock to the girls at the Drexel office. Although her death had been expected for some time it had been hoped that by some chance her life would be spared.

Prior to her illness Mrs. Torphy was evening assistant, having held that position for over a year. It did not take her long to prove that she was not only a loyal employee but a loyal friend to the Drexel girls. Her whole ambition while ill was to get back to work and when Miss Timmerman visited her some time ago she talked continually of her work and the girls she worked with. Mrs. Torphy leaves a small son, Joe David, and a loving mother who watched over her and like ourselves refused, until the last, to give up hope of her recovery.



MRS. ISIS TORPHY.

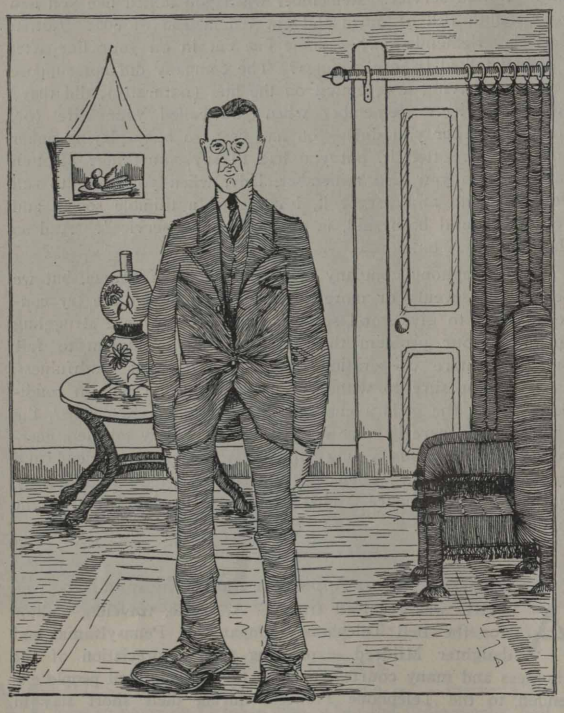
LUCKY STRIKES

By W. M. K.

Contributions for this column are invited. They should be sent to W. M. Kendrick, Indianapolis.

Answer to last month's picture puzzle—E. B. Webb.

—



The Family Album

There's one more thing that Charlie likes,
'Sides Traffic Superintendin',
Er stayin' down on Thursday nights,
To roll three games of ten pins,
Er ridin' 'round the city in
A Ford er automobile,
Er figurin' with a slide rule the
Speed of a motor hose reel,
Er eatin' at the C'lumbia Club
Er even out to Vance's,
Er bein' up to Wawasee
Asittin' out the dances, (?)
Er lookin' at the ratings for
South Bend and Evansville,
Er lookin' out across the Park
To see if it's there, still.

Now, this one thing that Charlie likes
Is known by some as shinny;
He learned it as a youngster, when
The boys all called him "Skinny."
But now he goes out on the links
With fifteen different golf sticks,
And drives the ball around the course
With ninety-seven good licks.
He don't wear knickers, for he says
His score is quite too high yet,
"But I'll have some when I reduce,"
Said Charley, "That's a good bet."
Now this golfer who I tellin' you
Expects to win a penant,
Is C. R. Woods, that dapper chap
The Traffic Superintendent.

—

Society Items

Buffalo Bill in his palmiest day never pulled off such a successful round-up as did George Wellbaum and his lieutenants, including Willis Thompson, at their Round-up of telephone employees, their wives and sweethearts, husbands, children, fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers, and other relatives of nearby relation, at Tomlison Hall, Thursday nite, Novm. 17.

By eight o'clock thousands had entered this large and spacious hall and every available seat was taken and several hundreds were standing, not includin 1200 turned away at the door when G. Wellbaum, as permanent chairman, opened the meeting with a short talk witch nobody herd. 'Twasn't George's fault, though, the place was just so danged big and there were so many there that he just couldn't get around to everybody. Then there was a lot of good singin' witch was enjoyed by the chosen few in front and followin' that came the telephone movie. Yee birdies, but it was some pickture too. When the guy what reeled it off got threw and the lites went on again, nobody sed a word for a minute, but just looked around with a smile on their faces and their chests puffed out as if to say, "Aint it grand. I didn't no we did it," and then everybody clapped and the program proseeded.

Then Vice President Wampler was asked to say a few words witch he agreed to say but by the time he reached the platform he'd evidently forgot it was a round-up of telephone people, cause he started in to make a Democratic speech. He caught himself, however, before he got very far, and explained that he meant it was a democratic gathering witch he got away with without much embarrassment to his-self and others.

Next came the demonstration witch I wont say much about cause I was in the hall takin' air then.

Then came the dancin'! Yee birdies', as W. Shakespeare said in Henry IX, "A kingdom to have been single for just one evening."

The whole show was put over in fine shape and the committee in charge deserves all the congratulation they get, and the bosses should all feel good cause everybody was workin' fast and furious when the movie was taken.

—

December Picture Puzzle

(Your cue, "He's the best Chief Clerk in this United States," so it was admitted.)

HALLOWE'EN PARTY AT NEW CASTLE.

Hallowe'en Doin's at New Castle

AMONG the social events of the fall season was featured a very delightful Hallowe'en party given by the Bell Telephone employees of New Castle in the Union Block hall. The cleverly masked guests were met at the door and shook hands with an icy-handed ghost.

The hall was appropriately decorated with goldenrod and leaves of many rich hues. Black witches, cats, owls, bats and many-sized pumpkin faces were used along the walls and among the leaves, transforming the hall into a spectacular scene. Streamers of black and yellow crepe paper hung from the ceiling and "Bell Telephone Company" was written in huge black letters on a yellow background at one end of the hall.

One of the most interesting features was the old witch sitting by her kettle boiling on a fire, back of which was staged a forest, with a jolly yellow moon shining through. The old witch of course told the fortunes of any who might want to know. A terrifying corpse lay at one side, to add to the weird effect.

Dancing was enjoyed, music being furnished by the Murray Orchestra, and if one did not dance, cards were played in one part of the hall. Clever favors made of pumpkin faces were given to the guests and later a delicious dinner was served.

He Held a Hammer in His Hand

and knocked and knocked to heat the band. His knocking never took an end—he even knocked his closest friend. He kept on knocking every soul until his hand lost its control, and then the strangest thing took place—his hammer slammed him in the face. That knock was certainly no fun. It was a hard and solid one. He may recover—no one cares. His suffering alone he bears. So if you have a hammer now, get rid of it at once somehow, and boost, that isn't hard to do. All those you boost will soon boost you.—*The Dallas Bulletin.*

TABLE SHOWING EMPLOYEES WITH A SERVICE RECORD OF 20 YEARS IN 1922

Name.	Occuation.	Location.	Net Term of Employment.	Date of First Telephone Service.
Jasper N. Clem	Manager	Jeffersonville	20 years	January, 1902
Flora Eagle	Clerk	Indianapolis	20 years	February, 1902
Frank Hallarm	Lineman	Indianapolis	20 years	February, 1902
James S. Condell	Laid off 1-31-1918	.....	20 years	March, 1902
John V. Harding	Clerk	Indianapolis	20 years	March, 1902
Celia Maria Reisman	Leave of absence	.....	20 years	June, 1902
Benjamin J. Waltz	Supv. of Maintenance	Evansville	20 years	June, 1902
Otto Henry Koeller	Wire Chief	Indianapolis	20 years	July, 1902
M. H. Dunlevy	Contract Manager	Henryville	20 years	August, 1902
Richard Miller	Line Foreman	Evansville	20 years	August, 1902
C. W. Clarke	Manager	Evansville	20 years	September, 1902
Margaret Evans	Clerk	Indianapolis	20 years	October, 1902
Elva L. Armstrong	Cashier	Indianapolis	20 years	November, 1902

V. A. Niles, chairman, Joint Commercial and Engineering, South Bend.

Maye B. Stowell, secretary, Joint Commercial and Engineering, South Bend.

Jerry Voelkers, member, Joint Commercial and Engineering, South Bend.

Gladys Witmer, president, Joint Commercial and Traffic, Mishawaka.

Mrs. Hazel Miller, secretary and treasurer, Traffic, Goshen.

Mrs. Mable Juday, president, Traffic, Goshen.

Catherine Wey, chairman, Traffic, Peru.

Mrs. Minnie Brenner, secretary, Traffic, Peru.

Bert Ferguson, chairman, Plant, Marion and Gas City.

A. F. Thompson, secretary, Plant, Marion and Gas City.

Roy Fellis, member, Plant, Marion and Gas City.

Mary Heaton, chairman, Commercial, Marion and Gas City.

Louise Bowman, member, Traffic, Peru.

Esther Bay, member, Traffic, Gas City.

Ella Steiner, president, Traffic, South Bend.

Ada Hatfield, secretary, Traffic, South Bend.

Edward J. Cogan, chairman, Plant, South Bend.

M. I. Pancake, secretary, Plant, South Bend.

G. Kenneth Howitt, member, Plant, South Bend.

Mrs. Tressa Greve, chairman, Traffic, Gas City.

Mary Mackin, treasurer, Traffic, South Bend.

Alma Bott, member, Traffic, Marion.

Robert Newberg, chairman, Kokomo.

Noel Frazer, member, Kokomo.

Marie Eisenhardt, secretary, Traffic, Gas City.

Ruby Koons, secretary, Commercial, Marion and Gas City.

Lois Munro, secretary, Joint Commercial and Traffic, Mishawaka.

Hattie Fuller, treasurer, Joint Commercial and Traffic, Mishawaka.

Elizabeth Martin, secretary, Kokomo.

Mary Richards, chairman, Auburn.

Harry Pfefferl, secretary, Auburn.

Adah Neuhouser, member, Auburn.

DID YOU EVER OWN A PUP AND NOT KNOW WHAT TO NAME HIM?

"That's My Fix," Says Tharp, So This Has No Title

By Paul D. Tharp, Traffic Department, Indianapolis

WHO won the war? Yes, I've started something now! Just wait till I get a gas mask and chest protector! Many a man has been injured in the fracas, or other vital parts, just because some fool asked this question and started the party. But just this once, let's try to avoid riot and bloodshed and have a roll call on the answer. Then, when you're all through I want to say a word myself before the ambulance hauls me away. Now, let's go!

The army mule, you say? Well, the mule did cause a lot of talk—profane talk—and he at least absorbed a wonderful amount of verbal punishment, but he didn't win the war. He helped, however.

Please, friends, be serious now.

P. D. THARP.

The American and British navies? Yes, they did a truly great work and without the ships of course the war could not have been won. Yet the navies didn't actually win the war. They helped win it.

The French and British armies? Of course nothing can ever din the glory of those brave men who checked the rush of the German armies for four years and saved civilization. Yet it can hardly be said that these armies, each a separate fighting force until March, 1918, really won the war. They both helped win it.

The American army? In spite of the glorious achievement and contribution of our army, and notwithstanding what we all would like to believe, the American army did not win the war. Our weight told at the last and gave the final punch, but in reality we only helped to win the war.

Marshal Foch? Now we're getting pretty close to it, I believe. The great general of France at least represents the idea, the fundamental principle, that overthrew Germany. He was the point of focus, the tangible expression, of the thing which really did win the war, and he contributed more than any other individual to the victory. As generalissimo of the Allied armies he used the means at hand to win, but Germany was beaten only through the agency which Foch employed.

Well then, who did win the war? If you're all through may I tell you what I believe? Think it over before you let loose of those bricks, too.

The Spirit That Won the War

The thing that crushed Germany was the spirit which made the navy say, "We'll do our best to get you over in spite of the submarines." It was the spirit which made the French, British, or American soldier crawl into "no-man's" land through the hell of battle to rescue a comrade who spoke a different language. It was the spirit which made Pershing say to Foch, "Here is the American army—do with it as you see fit." It was the spirit which caused an American flyer, driving a French war plane and serving in a British regiment in Italy, to give all that he had for the glory of Allied arms. It was team work—as Kipling says, "the everlastin' teamwork of every bloomin' soul."

For three and a half years before March, 1918, the several and individual allied armies had battled and held the Germans in check, but in spite of the fighting qualities of each army and each man the war was all but lost in March. The French had held at Verdun after saving the world at the Marne. The British had held at Ypres and gained a little at the Somme. The determination of the individual armies, with the aid of America, might have held the German in his final drive of March, 1918, but it might not have done so. In this great crisis, with one British army broken and the road to Paris open, the allied council at Versailles finally came to the idea of unified command, of coöperation, of teamwork. The result was immediate. From a battle of checking and holding the Germans the battle became one of beating the Germans and winning the war. In the greatest crisis of civilization it was team work that won.

The pessimist tells us that the war has not changed human nature, that the old order of things will prevail, and that the world is no better for its trial by fire. Be that as it may, the war has taught its lessons to us all and among these is the greatest lesson in unity, in coöperation, in team work which was ever written into history. It is a lesson for all of us who work for our daily bread, a lesson for the whole business world. Surely you have noticed in this present period of reconstruction the demand for greater unity of purpose, for more coöperation in all lines of business, for more teamwork in getting back to normal. Suppose we now apply this teamwork thing to our own business, the business of rendering good dependable telephone service every day in the year.

How to Apply This Spirit to Business

First, what really is teamwork? The dictionary defines it as "work done by a number of associates, all subordinating individual prominence to the efficiency of the whole." Theoretically that's it, but in actual practice, day by day, at the office and outside of business hours, it means the grasping of every opportunity, no matter how small, to help the other fellow do a better job to the end that the public will think well of the company as a whole. It means taking that extra step to help our fellow worker carry on. It means boosting the work of the other man, the other department, and the company. It means the willingness to get out of our own wagon and help the other men pull out of the mud. In a word, it means the difference between working for our own office, our own department, and working for the Indiana Bell Telephone Company.

In a business of this size there must be lines of organization. Without such lines all would be confusion. But these lines are drawn only for the sake of making it easier to carry on the work and in no way do they mean to divide the interest and loyalty of any of us. We may work in the Auditing, Commercial, Plant, Traffic, or Engineering department, but we work *for* the Indiana Bell Telephone Company and our duty lies first, last and all the time to the company as a whole. It is natural and right for us

to want our own special department to do its job well, and a spirit of friendly competition is a splendid thing, but success of one department must never be achieved at the expense of another. It is only by the success of all departments of the business that the company can do the big job well, and that big job is to render good service all the time and get our money for it. Would it not be utter nonsense for the performers of a circus to say that the ticket selling end of the business was less important than the performance? The sale of tickets gives the performers their bread and butter and conversely the performance enables the ticket selling force to get the money from the public. The better the show the more tickets sold. The more tickets sold, the more money for all.

A Concrete Example

You want to know by concrete example just what this teamwork thing means? It means that when the Plant department is especially anxious to obtain some report, and when Miss Blank who always does this work for your department goes home sick, that some one else willingly takes over the job and sees to it that the report goes out on time—that's teamwork in the office, the department, and the company. It means that requests for information coming from another department receive the same prompt consideration as if they originated in the same room. It means that when a program contemplated by one department would interfere with the work of another that the heads of these two departments get together and agree on another way of doing the thing—that's teamwork. It means that when Bill Jones, possibly paying his first telephone bill, blows in and stops you, Mr. Traffic or Mr. Plant man, and asks you where he pays his bill, that you do not merely point in the general direction, but that you take him right up to the Commercial department cashier, because Bill Jones is paying that money, not to the Commercial department, but to the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, to your company. And that's teamwork, too. Again it means that when a commercial or traffic man hears a complaint about some delayed installation it is up to him to defend loyally the Plant department —that's teamwork. It means that a plant or commercial man will "tell the world" that the Traffic department does a good job in handling the operating end of the business, and it means that a traffic or plant man will swear that the Commercial department is the best Commercial department in the Bell system and does its job in a 100 per cent way. That's teamwork—the going out of our way to do something or say something which will benefit the other fellow and help him,. or his department, do a better and more appreciated job for the company.

Teamwork Like Charity, Begins at Home

This teamwork business begins right at our own desk, too. There is not much use in even trying to coöperate with other departments if in our own department and in our hearts there is lack of teamwork between us as individuals. The idea goes farther than the physical expression evidenced by our work. It means the right idea, the right viewpoint. It is natural for us all to have our likes and dislikes, and the person who sits by our side may rile us because he wears a red bow tie, or because she still has her ears out. We may not care to chum around with that person, but what's that got to do with helping him or her do a good job for the company, and in turn receiving their help? We are not here to criticize ties or ears, or the way he or she eats soup. Can't an addict to red ties or an inveterate inhaler of soup do as good a job as anyone else? The answer is "yes." And besides that, maybe we ourselves are a little queer in some things and don't even know it. The big thing is that we are here to work for the Indiana Bell Telephone Company and to forget about personalities. To do our own job well we must have help from others and in our turn help the other fellow in his work, no matter whether we like him or not.

In this relation of individuals, did you ever stop to think how a person gets ahead in this or any other business? One man in a million reaches the top because of a super-mind, and in spite of opposition and kicks—but we're not concerned with him because the chances are we are not that one in a million, although the Indiana Bell does boast of a few such men. The average man or woman is dependent upon the good will of others, in addition to a job well done, to reach the higher rungs of the ladder. The psychology of success, if you please, demands that others besides yourself come in on the chorus of "He's a Darn Good Man." Just think how much happier we would all be, now much more heart we could put into our work, if we all felt that our co-workers were boosting us! Why, we would feel like boosting the others, wouldn't we? And we would come down in the morning with more energy and power to do our work under such circumstances. It would make for better conditions, for a spirit of helpfulness, for teamwork in the office or department.

Try to See the Other Fellow's Viewpoint

The same thing applies to departmental relations. Perhaps we in the Plant department can't see anything interesting in handling the cash in the Commercial department or in counting the calls in the Traffic department. Maybe we of the Traffic department are inclined to be bored by all the complexities of Plant work and the infinite detail of the Commercial department. Possibly we of the Commercial department wouldn't be a plant man or traffic man or woman for twice our salary. Well, what of it? Just this, we may not be interested in any line of work but our own, and to a limited degree that is alright—"every man to his own trade" as the horse thief said—but if we can't team up with other departments in their work, then we're not working for the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, and we fail to grasp the big idea that one department does not make a company. Did you ever see the full-back, the quarter-back and a half-back of a football team stand around and discuss the weather while the other half-back tries to buck over for a touchdown? Of course not. Every man on that team is fighting to open the way for the man with the ball to "put it over." The only thought is to win the game no matter who scores the touchdown—teamwork!

In this game, this business, of ours, it happens that at times one department and then another must carry the ball, bear the burden of the fight for a time, while at other periods each department must join with the others in doing the job by a concerted drive. It doesn't matter who makes the touchdown, who wins the plaudits of the crowd. The thing is to win, to do our own job well and help the other fellow do his—to "put it over" for the Company!

Telephones Fit Patron's Height

"SPEAKING of service!" exclaimed the traveling man as he stood in front of one of the telephone booths in the Pennsylvania Station, "and consideration of the public. You'd never get that anywhere except in New York."

"Well," grinned a guard who was standing by, "we strive to please, so when we found that some folks were too short to reach the telephones if they were high, and others almost bend double to talk over them if they were low, we decided we'd have 'em arranged accordingly. So we have some for the tall guy and some for the little dolls, and a few that both can use, as they've got stools before them to sit on if you're lucky enough to get one."—*New York Sun.*

Telephone Surpasses All Known Means of Communication

MORE than any other enterprise, the telephone industry in a comparatively short period of existence has outdone all other endeavors to conquer time and distance. Through an extensive and intricate network of wires, reaching in all directions throughout the country and connecting more than 13,450,000 telephones in the United States, the telephone industry provides a means of direct intercommunication that is unequaled in speed by the telegraph, mails, railroads, aeroplanes or any other existing means of intercommunication.

Bell Telephone News

Published Monthly by the
INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

EDGAR S. BLOOM, *Chairman, Board of Directors.*
C. H. ROTTGER, *President.*
FRANK WAMPLER, *Vice President and General Manager*
THOMAS R. KEYES, *General Auditor.*
G. A. KOSITZKY, *Chief Engineer.*
A. R. HENRY, *Secretary and Treasurer*
A. E. SMITH, *General Commercial Superintendent.*
F. A. MONTROSE, *General Plant Superintendent.*
C. R. WOODS, *General Traffic Superintendent.*
B. E. LOOMIS, *Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.*
WALTER HANSEN, *Assistant Treasurer*

AMORY T. IRWIN, Editor
EVERETT E. FRIGANZA, Assistant Editor
W. R. BURLING, Advertising Representative
C. A. CORA, Associate Editor, Telephone Building, Indianapolis.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—Two Dollars a Year in advance, to all persons except employees of the Telephone Company.

"All Goes Up Comes Down"

AS school boys, "In the days of real sport," we all remember the cheerful fellow whose delight was to throw a tincupful of water in the air and who, as the drops came down and sprinkled a smaller playmate, explained the phenomenon by the cryptic remark, "all goes up comes down."

It is a poor rule which does not work both ways. What does not go up cannot come down, unless it is already up. It is this line of reasoning—and it is so simple as to be unimpeachable—which has been adopted by the Public Service Commission of Indiana in announcing that public utility rates in that state cannot be expected to come down to correspond with the decline in the prices of other commodities. The commission's annual report, which has just been completed by Frank B. Faris, its examiner, says:

"Utility rates did not increase in proportion to, or contemporaneously with, the rapid increase of prices during the year 1919, and a part of 1920. Had utility rates been increased in direct proportion to, and simultaneously with, all commodity prices and labor costs, they could have been reduced in direct proportion to the decrease in these elements in utility expense."

In another part of the report, however, the commission expresses the hope that the economic readjustment will work for a reduction of rates commensurate with utility costs.

"It was during the fore part of this fiscal year," the report says, "that prices reached the maximum upward limit. It is some satisfaction to make the observation that prices of materials and labor have started on the decline, which ultimately will result in better public service, a more liberal policy of making public utility extensions and finally a reduction in rates commensurate with the reduction in cost of utility service."

Beware the "Twister"

YOU have probably noticed an advertisement run recently in a number of daily papers, headed as follows: "Life Insurance Policy Holders Be on Your Guard."

The object of this advertising is to call attention to and warn against the activities of certain alleged insurance actuaries or experts who are known as "Twisters." The twister's method of approach is to encourage a policy holder to believe that there is something in his policy he did not know he had. The twister agrees to find money in it for him. This alleged discovery proves to be the cash surrender value of the policy which is written plainly on the face of it. The twister then urges the policy holder to surrender his policy, take the cash payable as the surrender value and invest it in some high rate "security," and then take out a policy in another company, which policy is nearly always a lower grade and at a lower rate. This the twister claims is a saving, which is not any more such than the cash surrender on the policy is a discovery. For this the twister charges a fee of ten per cent which afterwards turns out to be on the cash surrender value, and also collects a heavy commission on the new policy taken out.

The fee charged is for no service whatever, as the insured could have cashed in or borrowed on his policy without leaving his office or his desk and without any intermediary.

The value of a life insurance policy usually increases with time. The loan and cash surrender clauses are features intended to protect the policy holder in emergencies and are not a part of the ordinary value of the policy which is or should be taken out and carried for the protection of dependents or the creation of an estate.

No first class insurance man ever urges a prospect to drop a policy in one company merely to take it in another. In some states it is actually against the law for an insurance solicitor of one company to induce a prospect to drop a policy in another.

Readers of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS are urged to beware of any proposal which involves canceling or dropping an insurance policy.

There's a Reason

WE should always be in position to justify the policies and methods of our company. If, because of lack of specific information, we are unable to make an acceptable explanation of some point in question, we should admit it, find out the facts and then take the first opportunity to inform the questioner. The company needs no apologies. There is good reason for every method employed, every rule in effect. When we are asked why the company does this or that, and we don't know the real answer, we might reply something like this: "I don't know just why we are doing that, but I'll find out and let you know. I know this, however, that our company doesn't adopt any rule or method by guess or on impulse. Whatever we do is based upon principles of economy and efficiency. We have expert engineers, expert accountants, experts in every department, and whatever these experts develop is developed in the interest of efficiency in operation and management, which means efficiency in our service to the public."

Is Addition a Lost Art?

SEEING clerks and stenographers trundle an adding machine as big as a baby buggy around whenever they have a few figures to add makes an old office man wonder if mental addition is becoming a lost art.

Adding figures to obtain a total is not any more difficult than reading letters to pronounce a word if the mind is similarly trained. All that is needed for accuracy and speed is practice. A habit of adding combinations of figures as they are seen on freight cars, automobile licenses and so forth soon enables one to "pronounce" the correct total almost on sight. If persisted in this soon becomes a mental habit.

Electricity Still Undefined

WHAT electricity really is no one definitely knows, even though we are able to recognize it by its properties, measure it and harness it to do our work. There have been many theories advanced, the greater part of which have been discarded.

The latest theory holds that "electricity is a rapid vibration of the molecules of the conductor and in the space immediately surrounding the conductor." A molecule is one of the tiny particles of which all matter is composed, and is the smallest particle of matter which can exist by itself. The exact nature of these vibrations has not been determined. It is assumed, however, that these electrical vibrations are similar to light and heat, and travel at the same speed as light, or about 186,000 miles per second.

Christmas Greeting

To All Employees

AS 1921 draws to a close it affords me great pleasure to extend Holiday Greetings to you and to thank you for your splendid co-operation in our task of supplying telephone service to the public.

While it has only been my good fortune to be directly associated with your branch of the Bell family for the brief period of about one year, I have at all times found that unconquerable Spirit of Service and Loyalty that characterizes Bell employees everywhere.

In common with other industries we have experienced the difficulties and endured the stringency of this readjustment period. The interdependence of all industries upon each other inevitably decreed that the depression through which business in general was passing should be reflected in our own.

As a public utility we are still facing many grave questions, but, relying upon that loyal spirit of co-operation of our many employees and having faith in our business as one vital to the very life and growth of our commonwealth, I entertain no doubts that these questions will ultimately be solved on a just and equitable basis.

Personally and on behalf of our stockholders, directors and officers of our Company, I thank you for all that you have done, and I wish you all a most joyous Christmas Season and a successful New Year.

Very sincerely yours,

H. Rattger

President

"INTRODUCING MR. WALTER S. GIFFORD"

By A. St. John, in *Barron's*

A MISDIRECTED envelope written by a newly graduated Harvard student in 1905 won for the Bell System the services of Walter S. Gifford, vice-president in charge of its finances.

Born in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1885, Gifford finished his course at Cambridge in three years, graduating at the age of nineteen. He had specialized in literature, read much poetry, and thought of becoming a mining or civil engineer. His father, a lumber merchant, had spared no expense in the upbringing of his family of nine. Young Gifford, however, wanted to paddle his own canoe so he wrote a letter to the General Electric Company, asking for a job but inadvertently addressed the envelope to the Western Electric Company, at New York. A few weeks later he was working for the Bell System in the Western Electric's office in Chicago.

A Young Man of Ideas

In 1908, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, ever looking out for the best men obtainable, took Walter Gifford into the Boston office. There commenced a business career which has gone far to revolutionize the statistical departments of leading American corporations. Ten years after joining the telephone forces, Mr. Gifford, at the age of thirty-four, became one of its vice-presidents in charge of probably the largest business statistical organization in America today.

"I have an idea," he was forever saying to his immediate superiors who learned that Gifford's ideas were not only valuable in themselves but often produced ideas to those who came in contact with them.

"I have an idea but I do not know whether it is original or not," said Gifford to T. N. Vail, and proceeded to explain it.

"No matter," replied Mr. Vail, "put it on paper and send it to me, I'll claim it myself."

Enthusiasm for Service

Ideas developed by his department are becoming the talk of Wall street. Witness the recent successful sale of $90,000,000 new A. T. & T. stock with the innovation of not being underwritten.

"Nobody ever got rich in the telephone company," he told a friend. This was not said boastfully. It was merely an example of his wonderful enthusiasm for service. Talking with him it is not difficult to realize that he has found his right niche with a corporation which puts service before monetary consideration and which is national in its scope, ideas and development.

Early this year, the country was electrified to hear that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company had increased its dividend from 8 per cent to 9 per cent. Coming as it did in the depths of commercial and financial gloom this action was regarded as the silver lining to the cloud. President Thayer planned that the shareholders should learn of their additional benefit as soon as Wall street. There had been no previous hint of the directors' action—Gifford in carrying out Thayer's plans had seen to that. Result of this precaution has been the enhancement of the investment value of the shares and the confidence of the growing army of stockholders.

Efficiency in Thinking

Gifford enjoys one of the keenest minds in the country today. He has the power of absorbing that which is of actual value to him out of any mass of facts and figures, thereby attaining efficiency in thinking. It was this extraordinary aptitude for real values that had much to do with his early graduation from college and his rapid rise in the world of business. His tabloid charts, curves and tables, interesting, human and invaluable, are carried by all departments of the Bell System.

Years of the hardest sort of work lie lightly on Walter Gifford. He not only is youthful in appearance but is always genial, sometimes debonair and forever on the alert. His friends call him a typical New Englander, calm, prepossessed, self-disciplined, capable and always retaining his savoir faire. Above the average height, straight as an arrow, Mr. Gifford is blonde, has an expressive though rather pale face, high forehead and thoughtful gray eyes.

Taking an Inventory of the Nation

In 1915 two strangers breakfasted together in a New York hotel. One was Howard E. Coffin, world famous engineer; the other, W. S. Gifford. The former was to meet John J. Carty, the great engineer of the Bell System, who happened to be away, so Gifford acted as substitute. Over this and following breakfast tables these two men developed the plan of the greatest national inventory in history. As Supervising Director of the Committee on Industrial Preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board, Gifford directed the efforts of 30,000 engineers in making a sweeping inventory of American industry which included 27,000 industrial establishments and which laid the foundation of our great war effort.

His Biggest Job

Growing out of this, Gifford was "borrowed" by the government for twelve weeks to organize the newly created Council of National Defense. At the expiration of the three months Secretary of War Baker wrote to Mr. Vail asking for permanent services of the latter's young assistant. He was appointed the Director of the Council of National Defense, which with the Advisory Commission was made up of six cabinet members and

WALTER S. GIFFORD.

"CIRCUITS OF VICTORY" FAVORABLY RECEIVED

Colonel Russel, Who Was Chief Signal Officer of the A. E. F., Says the Book Will Bring Back to Many the Memories of that "Crowded Hour of Glorious Life"

CAPT. A. LINCOLN LAVINE.

"CIRCUITS of Victory," Captain A. Lincoln Lavine's recent book telling of the relationship of the telephone industry to the work of the nation during the world war, already has had a wide circulation. There has been much favorable comment on his story.

Captain Lavine spent two years on this work and those who have read it consider that he has done the work well and given a truthful and graphic picture of the teamwork throughout the whole organization of the Bell System, which made possible the record and warranted the War Department's citation.

"Circuits of Victory" describes particularly the part that the men and women of the Bell System played both at home and abroad.

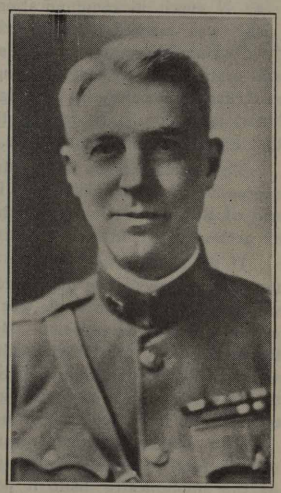
Following is a letter written to Captain Lavine by Colonel Edgar Russel of the Signal Corps, who was formerly a brigadier general and chief signal officer in the American Expeditionary Forces:

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON

My dear Captain Lavine:

I have just finished reading the advance sheets of your forthcoming book, "Circuits of Victory," and wish to congratulate you heartily on the production of so satisfactory a volume, and to tell you what a profound impression these narratives of heroic achievement, woven into a vivid and entertaining story, have made upon me.

No one can fail to read with absorbed interest your history of the work done in France by the thousands of technical men from the great commercial telephone, telegraph and electrical enterprises of America, and to many it will bring back forcefully memories of that "crowded hour of glorious life."



COLONEL EDGAR RUSSEL.

Your story of what these organizations did during the late war is an inspiration for the future, and richly suggestive of what America, given a proper organization of her reserve forces during peace time, can accomplish on a far broader scale in an emergency. I feel confident that "Circuits of Victory" will stimulate interest in and help further the far reaching plans which are now being developed for the building up of our reserve military strength.

And finally I must thank you for the very generous tribute paid to the part which I was privileged to take in the great work; though I feel more than ever, since reading the book that without the loyal support, the skill, and the intelligence of the men of these marvellous organizations I could have accomplished little towards the task which General Pershing characterized in one of his citations as follows:

"The work of the Signal Corps in France stands out as one of the masterful accomplishments of the American Expeditionary Forces."

(Signed.) EDGAR RUSSEL, *Colonel Signal Corps.*

"Circuits of Victory" is for sale in book stores at $3. Bell System employees may obtain the book for $1.75, postage paid. Order blanks have been distributed to all departments.

---

seven civilians. The other members were all old enough to be Gifford's father. His trained mind, however, enabled him to render such prompt decisions that the other members frequently refused to accept them without long debate. Usually in the end the youngster's "idea" was found to be the best.

Moreover he was old enough in skill, diplomacy, character, and strength of mind to successfully organize and direct throughout the war important and varied activities of the Council in coördinating, planning and carrying on the country's war work until the end of hostilities was in sight.

Senator Hitchcock, speaking in the Senate, told of the overworked men of the Council but added that "the only vital force in the organization of the Council of National Defense is the director, Mr. Gifford."

The war ending, the telephone company asked Secretary Baker for the return of its two years' "loan." Reluctantly and with expressions of the highest praise, the Administration released W. S. Gifford to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company where, today, he is using that "vital force" in its service. His friends say that he is working too hard and playing too little. He is one man in a thousand who finds play in his work for he has established it on such broad lines that it includes everything worthwhile in life.

Enormous Losses Through Public Ownership

LOUIS DESCHAMPS, French minister of posts and telegraphs, in a letter to the *Matin,* says that the French government should turn over the telephone business to a private corporation if a decent system is desired. The French system under government control lost 220,000,000 francs last year and the proposed rate increase without promise of improved service has brought many protests. The French telephone system was making money before it was taken over by the state in 1889. France is almost the last country in the world in the number of 'phones and the character of service.—*Chicago Herald and Examiner,* Commercial Edition, July 26, 1921.

150,000 HEAR PRESIDENT'S FUNERAL ORATION

Large Gatherings in New York and San Francisco Participate in Washington Ceremony for Unknown Soldier by Use of Bell Loud Speaker and Long Lines

AN epoch in communication as well as in world history was marked by the exercises over the body of the Unknown Amercan Soldier on Armistice Day. The funeral oration of President Harding in the memorial amphitheatre at Arlington cemetery in Virginia just opposite Washington, was heard by over 150,000 people, the largest aggregate gathering that ever heard one man's voice.

The ceremonies in the amphitheatre and at the tomb were expressive of the nation's grief for all its sons dead in the war and of the nation's hope that the conference for the limitation of armament would assure lasting peace.

If the participation in these ceremonies had been limited to the 5,000 representative guests gathered in the amphitheatre the whole country and the whole world would have been in sympathy with the impressive occasion. But greater dignity was given to the occasion and greater sympathy found expression because the arrangements made by the Bell System to transmit, by telephone, to the vast audience surrounding the amphitheatre and to great audiences in New York and San Francisco, all that occurred.

The special telephone transmitter which stood inconspicuously before President Harding in the apse of the amphitheatre made it possible for his voice to be carried across the continent by the long-distance wires of the Bell System and the amplifying system of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company made that voice audible to vast audiences.

When it was known that the burial of the Unknown Soldier would be witnessed by the delegates from other nations and be made the occasion for President Harding's key-note address, it was realized by the Bell Telephone officials that the loud speaking system, the latest development of the telephone art, could be employed to give additional importance to the occasion. It was the idea of President Thayer that the equipment of Arlington, New York and San Francisco with the loud speaking apparatus would be fitting contribution from the Bell System in memory of the unknown dead and in recognition of the nation's interest. President Harding and the war department were quick to see the value of this service and through the coöperation of the American Legion the meetings were organized in New York at the Madison Square Garden and adjacent park and in San Francisco at the Civic Auditorium and Plaza.

The apparatus for this purpose was new and complicated. The task of coördinating three mass meetings connected by telephone lines of 3,700 miles in length was something never before attempted. It was an undertaking that required teamwork of the highest order between all branches of the Bell System. The arrangements were under the general direction of Colonel John J. Carty of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, who had the complete coöperation of the Long Lines department and other departments of that company, the Western Electric Company and the Associated Bell Companies. For the six weeks preceding Armistice Day the men who were assigned to this task worked with the true Bell spirit, forgetful of themselves, at any hour when the work was required. Every detail was foreseen. Every conceivable test was made. Apparently unsurmountable difficulties were overcome. If the Unknown Soldier buried at Arlington were one of the 20,000 men of the Bell System who went into military service, the effort of the loyal forces of the telephone could not have been greater.

Long before the time for funeral exercises, the audiences were assembled; 100,000 in the Arlington Cemetery, 15,000 in Madison Square Garden and 25,000 in the overflow meeting outside, 20,000 in the Plaza and Auditorium at San Francisco. At Washington there were the high officers of governments, the members of the conference for the limitation of armament and a large number of troops. But in other respects the three meetings were equally representative. There were the gold star mothers, the representatives of the American Legion and other military organizations and the relatives and friends of those who made the supreme sacrifice and a great multitude of patriotic and reverent citizens. When the national anthem was played at Washington by the United States Marine Band, over 150,000 stood. At the invocation, over 150,000 bowed their heads. When the trumpet call from Arlington marked the beginning of the two minutes of silence, over 150,000 stood transfixed as one. "America" was sung at Arlington and clearly heard by means of the telephone amplifiers in New York and in San Francisco where the audiences joined in singing the second and third verses, not as if independently, but in perfect unison with the audience at Arlington.

President Harding's oration was perfectly transmitted. With every word clear and distinct, he spoke to over 150,000 scattered by the length of the continent and held their closest attention. It was an earnest of the time when the president of the United States can speak simultaneously to many such audiences scattered over the length and breadth of the land.

The people gathered in New York and San Francisco did not need to see President Harding's face. Without seeing him they were with him and with the gathering at Arlington. The prayers, the singing, the words of foreign representatives who decorated the casket of the Unknown Soldier, the salvos of artillery and the beautiful and plaintive bugle call, "Taps," all were heard alike by these widely separated audiences, who felt the solemnity and significance of the occasion.

It was sorrow for the dead and hope for the future. Science, manifesting itself in the telephone art, had united the east and the west.

As our tribute to those who served and fell in the Great War we offered to the Federal Government the use of our loud speaking apparatus and our lines in transmitting to distant points on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, the spoken words of those taking part in the ceremony at Arlington in honor of the Unknown Soldier. This offer was accepted and we made it possible for at least 50,000 people at San Francisco and New York, as well as 100,000 at Arlington, to hear the words uttered at Arlington. It marked another great step in the progress which the Bell Telephone System has taken in Telephony in advance of the rest of the world. It was an accomplishment made possible by progress in scientific achievement and no less by organization and by individual effort. The work of scientists and engineers of Plant and Construction and Maintenance men, of those in central offices, in the factory and in the field, not only on that day, but in the days and years preceding made it possible. When we undertook to do it, I knew that it would be done but nevertheless when I saw it done, I felt the thrill of pride which I am sure that every other employee of the Bell System felt at being a part of an organization which could accomplish such a thing. We who are in the organization know how much in the way of wonderful work it meant. I would like, as the representative of you all, to congratulate us all and particularly to congratulate those who had the good fortune to take part in this particular operation which was a culmination of all of our efforts.

(Signed) H. B. THAYER.

INDIANA TELEPHONE TRAIL BLAZERS

No. 3—Edgar T. Bonds

TO THOSE of you who are acquainted with Eddie Bonds, manager at South Bend and Mishawaka, as you gaze upon the photograph accompanying this article, your first impression will be that something is wrong. You will wonder whether he used to wear a beard and had it shaved off or just what has made the change. Cease to be in suspense, the secret is out. Eddie has a second growth of hair on the top of his head. Everything else you will find regular and as per usual.

EDGAR T. BONDS.

Back in 1893 J. B. McCulloh, vice president of the New York Telephone Company, then with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, was looking about for a chief operator and wire chief and Bonds was the man he picked. Not being acquainted with Mr. McCulloh we were unable to find out whether Eddie was hired in self defense or merely as an experiment. However, the choice has been vindicated whatever the reason.

Shortly after entering the service of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, as chief operator and wire chief, Mr. Bonds developed what was then known as the ticket wire, which was used in the handling of long haul traffic. Later on he was put in charge of the operating room where, in the development of new methods and practices, he worked up a set of codes for making reports on tickets which is still used in part by the Bell system. Until 1903 he worked back and forth between the wire chief's room and the operating room and during that period had charge of the reporting of sporting events such as yacht racing, football, baseball and sports of all kinds of national or international interest. Prior to entering the telephone service Mr. Bonds worked on the telegraph and it is said that he broke the world's record in 1901 when he reported the Yale-Princeton football game without any assistance, observing plays and reporting them at the same time. In 1903 he came to Indiana as division contract agent in which capacity he served for five years, making an enviable record. In 1908, when competition was at its height, he was asked to take the managership at South Bend, and accepted. Eddie has been on the job ever since.

Aside from his telephone activities he is interested in raising chickens, gardening, cabinet work and particularly the promoting of Rotary. He is the secretary of the South Bend Rotary Club, and has been elected to that position eight times. It is generally believed that his first name was "Entertainment" and that he changed it to Ed himself. When it comes to the bowling season he is perhaps the busiest man in South Bend, as he belongs to three or four leagues and consistently rolls a wicked ball.

Big Doin's at Hallowe'en Party

JACK o' lanterns, corn stalks and festoons of black and yellow streamers made an attractive setting for a Hallowe'en party given by the employees of the Crawfordsville office. Once each month these people meet for a business session and social hour. The affair on this occasion far surpassed anything they have ever attempted in a social way.

The meeting started at 8 o'clock by singing the following company song:

To Tune of America

Once more we've happily met,
All woes let us forget
And joyously sing.
Let every one unite,
Join in with hearts light,
Let's have one merry night,
Let our voices ring.

We praise with dignity,
Our Blue Bell Family,
Each one and all.
Let service be our aim,
Preserve the family name,
Let's glory in her fame,
Heed the "Blue Bell's call."

Short talks were made by A. S. Barnett, Mr. Leach, Mr. Henry, Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Freeman and Miss Boyer, Indianapolis; Mr. Alexander, Mr. Dunbar and Miss Rice, Frankfort; Mr. Berryhill, Mr. Armantrout and Miss Reona Wiggins, Lebanon; Mr. Hoffman and Miss Wright of Lafayette, and F. D. Fee, manager of the Crawfordsville branch.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Jackson played a number of selections on the harp and violin. A male quartet composed of Mr. Badgley, Mr. Dorsey, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Pierce sang and made a big hit with "And the Telephone Bell Rang." A reading from Pollyanna given by Miss Katherine Gibson of Indianapolis was one of the very pleasing numbers on the program. Carlton Gauld in his perfect imitation of Harry Lauder, sang one of the famous comedian's greatest hits, "Roamin' in the Gloamin'." David Scott, George Foster, Ralph Davis, Ray Sandman and Lester Green gave a clever clown act which was the big feature of the evening that "brought down the house." Dancing was enjoyed until midnight.

Sandwiches, baked beans, doughnuts, pickles and coffee were served to two hundred employees and their guests, besides all the cider that it was possible to drink. It was truly "one big evening."

Out-of-town guests included thirty from Frankfort, fifteen from Lafayette, ten from Indianapolis and fifteen from Lebanon. Manager Fee and his corps of efficient workers proved to be royal hosts.

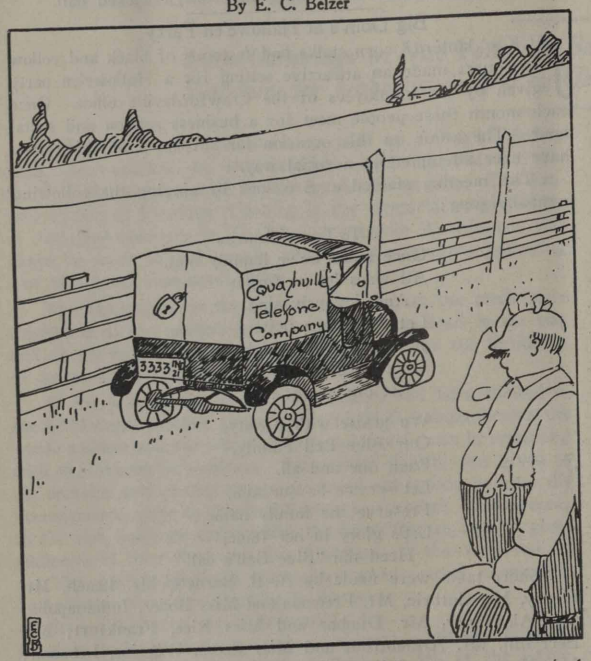
Employees Association Organized at Marion

"The melancholy days have come,
The saddest of the year."

THAT hasn't any effect on the girls at the Marion exchange, however, for the bunch still has a lot of pep. Last month at a meeting, the purpose of which was to discuss the forming of an organization which would create a closer relationship and social standing among the operators at the exchange, several talks were given and as a result the Indiana Bell Telephone Employees Association was organized. Officers were elected as follows: Madeline Harrison, chairman; Stella Kocher, secretary, and Alma Bott, treasurer. Great enthusiasm was manifested and we hope to accomplish much in the future. In the course of the evening a pearl necklace was presented to Miss Anderson, South Bend, by the girls in appreciation of her work at the local office.

Squashville Telephone Company

By E. C. Belzer



LUKE WARM says that his fliver is the most musical fliver that is. The Key is generally "Three Flats."

* * *

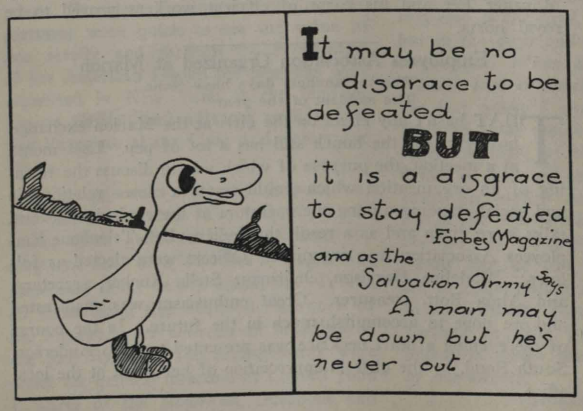
Old Ben Dunn wus komplain'n that it wus hard to raize any thing around these parts and some one says, "Can't you get any seed?" and Ben says, "Yep, but the old woman has been too busy to plow."

* * *

Uncle Bill Pullen remarked as follows: "An honest confession may be good for the soul but it has ruined a lot of good reputations."

* * *

Angel Toots, who, if he got a medal for having accidents, would be hump backed from carrying them around, got through last month personally all right, but Angel must remember that a slippery asphalt pavement may make a Fliver step sideways. Angel don't know just how it happened, but Angel says that when the Fliver stopped he was headed back in the same direction he was coming from. Angel says he's going to be more careful the next time it rains.



Poem by Artie Gale

In this complicated race of Life,
Through the sunshine and the strife,
When you get a question to decide,
Do not let it slip and slide,
Get some help if it need be,
If you can't then it's up to thee,
Don't worry what might happen if wrong it went,
Just decide it, by using your best judgment.

* * *

Slim Sparrow says, "Faults are like people's necks, easy to see on other people but hard to see your own."

Four Letters Comment on Our Service

MANY letters sent to the company are interesting to others besides those in the offices in which they are received. A letter received last month by Phil M. Watson, district commercial manager at Indianapolis, from the Star League of Indiana read as follows:

"It is not that it took us a week to recover from the result—satisfactory, I assure you—of last Tuesday's election, but a general clearing away of details incident thereto has been responsible for our delay in making acknowledgment of the unusually good service you rendered us.

"The information bureau functioned even better than in former years, and this, to our mind, is the highest praise possible, and all due to your coöperation and your able force of operators."

The letter was signed by B. F. Lawrence, business manager.

Manager E. E. Knipple of Marion received the following letter from B. L. Saunders, chief of the Gas City Fire department:

"We wish to take this method of thanking you personally and the local office located in Gas City for your unfailing efforts to make our First Festival and Jubilee week a pronounced success.

"Never at any time did the local operators fail us when we needed them and we sincerely trust that you will convey to your local operating force here our sincerest good wishes."

The Evansville office received kind words of commendation in a letter sent to Manager Charles Clarke by Frank W. Dailey, manager of the George H. Johnston Company, wholesale opticians at Evansville. Mr. Dailey said he appreciated prompt action in installing a telephone.

Service rendered at South Bend during a recent drive of the Federation for Social Service, an organization controlling the finances of all charitable institutions in South Bend, received favorable comment. In a letter to E. T. Bonds, Warde L. Mack, president of the federation, said, "In behalf of the executive committee, I want to thank your organization and all the people connected with it, who gave us splendid help."

"Cupid's Call" Answered by Miss Schroeder

"WHEN autumn leaves begin to fall, there's many a fair Miss answering Cupid's call." Among the November weddings we find that Miss Cathryn Schroeder, chief operator's clerk at Evansville, has been the last victim of matrimony. She and Charles Wahr were united in marriage on November 5th at 7:30 in the morning at the parsonage of St. John's church, Rev. Dressel officiating. The bride, who is an exceptionally attractive girl, was attired in a black, wolf trimmed traveling suit with accessories to match. Her corsage was a shower of Ward roses.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride. The couple was showered with old shoes and rice as they made their get-away on the eleven o'clock, eastbound, train. They visited Indianapolis, Chicago and other northern cities. Mr. and Mrs. Wahr have been at home to friends since their return on November 25th. They will reside at the home of the groom's mother.

Office "Has Been in Family" Sixteen Years

MISS FLOY HOLLIS, chief clerk to the traffic chief at Muncie, and Miss Marie Hollis, operator at the Yorktown exchange, left last month for Los Angeles, California, where they will make their future home. They will join two sisters and a brother and family who have lived there for several years.

The Yorktown exchange has been in the hands of the Hollis family for sixteen years. While this in itself is interesting, it is more remarkable to note that, of the six girls in the family, everyone has served as chief operator, the position being passed successively from the oldest to the youngest. Lou, who first operated the exchange, is now Mrs. Edward Miller and still resides in Yorktown. Ida, the second to fill this position, is now Mrs. E. W. Klepfer, at 229 North Washington Street, Marion. The Misses Mabel and Elsie live at 934 West Thirty-fourth Street, Los Angeles, California, and have been holding responsible positions since making their home in the West. Floy and Marie will live with them, and while they disliked to leave their many friends in Indiana, yet for many months they have looked forward to their trip with a great deal of pleasure.

SNAPSHOTS OF THE HOLLIS SISTERS, WHO OPERATED THE YORKTOWN EXCHANGE DURING A PERIOD OF SIXTEEN YEARS.

Left, Mrs. Ida Hollis Klepfer; Right, Mrs. Lou Hollis Miller. Left, Miss Mabel Hollis; Right, Miss Elsie Hollis, Miss Floy Hollis, Miss Marie Hollis.

Three of the girls, Mabel, Elsie and Floy, were each transferred to the Muncie exchange when the next youngest was ready to take her place at Yorktown, where they filled clerical positions in the Commercial and Traffic departments. The work of the entire six during this long period of service has been splendid. They have shown themselves honest, capable and reliable. They have the respect and best wishes of their many fellow employees.

Farewell Party for Hollis Sisters

A HALLOWE'EN party was given by Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Williams of Muncie at their home Wednesday evening, October 26th, in honor of the Misses Floy and Marie Hollis, who have gone to Los Angeles, California, to make their future home. Most of the guests wore masks and many unique costumes were displayed. The evening was spent in contests, games and dancing, and all present had a most enjoyable time. Prizes were won by Miss Marie Foster, Miss Edith Easter and Mrs. Clara Gessell. Refreshments consisting of sandwiches, coffee, ice cream and cake were served. The following persons were present: Dolores Ball, Bessie Brown, Edith Easter, Fern Fletcher, Harriet Hamilton, Dorothy Harris, Margaret Heffernan, Cleo Hindsley, Iva Hindsley, Floy Hollis, Dorothy Kraus, Mayme McCabe, Grace Norman, Nora Mullen, Lydgia Mumford, Daisy Osman, Marion Radabaugh, Alice Schmidt, Audrey Stanley, Leah Shanks, Lucile Wall, Mary Weirbach, Mary White, Marie Butler, Marie Hollis, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rolen, Mr. Mrs. Clifford Risher, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Williams, Miss Viola Leonard, Geo. E. John, I. N. Crawford, Miss Kathryn Klopfer, Miss Florence Brown. Miss Leone Kress, Miss Marie Foster, Mrs. Clara Gessell and Clarence Irwin.

2,000,000 Separate Parts Used in Big Switchboard

THE "multiple" telephone switchboard gets its name from the fact that each subscriber's line that terminates at the switchboard is duplicated or "multipled" on every section of the board. A switchboard having a capacity to serve 6,000 subscribers' lines and consisting of twenty sections has twenty times 6,000, or 120,000 points of connection. By this arrangement each switchboard operator in answer to a call from any of the subscribers whose lines are assigned to her can cannect that subscriber's lines with any one of the 5,999 other subscribers' lines that terminate at the switchboard.

The multiple switchboard is built in sections and is composed of myriads of parts of the finest workmanship. The largest type switchboards have more than two million tiny soldered parts, 15,000 electric signal lights, and wire enough to span the continent.

The switchboard is the clearing house for the talk of the community. It is the meeting place of the wires; the point where the words you speak into your telephone pass from the line leading from your telephone to the central office, to the line extending to the person with whom you wish to speak.

If you do the best and the most you can today, don't worry about tomorrow.—*Forbes Magazine* (N. Y.)

When you are alone, see to it that you are in good company.

The Peruiad

Canto VIII.

TO THE READERS OF THE BELL NEWS:

In Dutch again (I wouldn't know how to act otherwise) and will lay my case before you and let you judge if this isn't one of the most ungrateful bunches of employees in the whole organization.

On the evening of October 7th, we had a Masquerade Dance at Peru, am quoting below a clipping from one of the Peru papers for verification that the dance was one of the largest ever given in this man's town. Every exchange within a radius of fifty miles of Peru was represented. Both Bell and Independent exchanges sent a delegation.

Say, folks, talk about costumes; anyone who missed attending this dance can have no idea how original some of our employees are. Ty Cobb of Peru copped the first prize and Mr. and Mrs. Ward of Peru the second, and Sam-U-Well Colby of Peru the Booby prize.

After most of the evening had been spent in dancing the crowd, numbering close to 300 persons, were served pumpkin pie and coffee and everyone declared they had plenty (except a few of the Peru plant boys, who never get enough of anything), we had some more dancing followed by the unveiling of the largest pumpkin ever captured in or around Bluffton (by the way this pumpkin was donated by N. A. Nicolai). This was a very solemn event as it was the solution of the greatest mystery that ever happened in the history of the Telephone Company.

Now here is where my grief starts. After having danced until one o'clock and having eaten all they could hold this bunch of Peru plant men declared on the following day that the dance didn't last long enough and that they didn't have enough to eat. Oh well, it's no use, I won't go on and write of everything they kicked about, as it would take up too much time, so will close by saying before long we are going to have another doin's and some one else is going to run it and then I will know whether I am to blame or not.

I don't want to seem premature on this, but as you will get your NEWS some time next month, I wish every bloomin' one of you a Merry Xmas.

Your Very Much Abused Co-worker.

P. S. Xmas gifts are acceptable.

First Telephone Switchboard Was Burglar Alarm

THE first telephone switchboard was installed in the office of E. T. Holmes in Boston in the month of May, 1877, and connected five banks. It served as a telephone system by day and as a burglar alarm system at night.

In the fall of 1877 the first real telephone exchange was established at Bridgeport, Connecticut. This exchange was a mutual affair, not operated for profit.

In January, 1878, a switchboard for commercial use was installed at New Haven, Connecticut, with eight connected telephones, and, soon after, small switchboards were installed in Bridgeport, and at New York and Philadelphia.

The first public pay station was installed at Bridgeport in 1878, the exchange at Bridgeport having by that time been put on a commercial basis.

As the demand for telephone service grew it became necessary to increase the size and capacity of the switchboards. Switchboards of various designs served their purpose for a while until discarded for later designs embodying new ideas and combining greater speed and capacity, until the efforts of the telephone engineers culminated in the manual and mechanical switchboards developed for use in all large exchanges.

The first multiple switchboard was installed in Chicago in January, 1879.

Differing in size and capacity from their big brothers of the large cities are thousands of other switchboards serving the smaller cities and towns and even the rural communities. Each of these switchboards is located in a central office and is the center of an exchange group of telephone subscribers. There are nearly six thousand of these central offices in the Bell System all linked together by trunk, toll, and long distance lines into one great system of intercommunication covering the country.

Introducing the "Bunch" at New Albany

By Q. C. De Witt, Testboardman, New Albany

We can't all be an auditor,
And meet friends far and near,
But I'll try to introduce you
To our family over here.

First is our manager, Crutcher,
The man we talk about.
And you'll say when you meet him:
"He's an all around good scout."

There is the cashier, Miss Breeden,
The fact, 'tis cruel to hide,
When she smiles at you in the morn,
You'll know she is a bride.

Then Miss Reed, chief operator,
Is a dandy to have about,
Just bought a new Ford auto,
So pedestrians please look out.

Next, our loyal supervisor,
Reader, this is no myth,
She has 26 years of service,
And is none other than Miss Smith.

Local operators number thirteen,
An unlucky number you'll say;
We deem it very lucky, though,
To see these girls each day.

W. J. Blue, the line foreman,
We'll explain for all his joy,
He told us just this morning,
He's daddy of a ten-pound boy.

You hear a Ford a rattlin',
An' bangin' as hard as it can,
You know the moment you hear it,
That it's Crim, our troubleman.

Now for the man on the platform,
High on a pole above town,
Diligently splicing a cable,
We'll tell you it's H. L. Brown.

There's Stock and Stock

A MAN who bore the air of a cattleman entered the office of a western public utility company and made inquiry about the company's plan of selling its securities direct to its customers.

He listened for a while and rolled a generous chew of tobacco around and then hit the cuspidor ten feet away without an effort.

"Wal, Pardner," he began, "that ere stock what you sell don't eat, don't drink and don't take up no room. It's a d— sight surer than my stock right now. Guess I'll just corral some of your stock right now and stop worrying."

THE MONTH IN INDIANA

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

C. A. Cora, Representative, Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS DISTRICT

Traffic Department

Drexel Office

MISS EDITH KINNAN gave a taffy-pull at her home Sunday afternoon, November 13th. Mrs. Etta Hale, a former day assistant, Miss Edith Timmerman, chief operator, and Miss Hanna Carr were among the guests. Ella Dugan tried to get all the punch but Miss Timmerman took a hand and drank all she could so that Miss Dugan would be able to come to work Monday.

Never to be outdone is our motto, so we have six bowling teams that are doing pretty good work. Not only have we started bowling but are getting other offices interested so as to have a real good time. The evening girls started such a howl Miss Timmerman had to organize an afternoon team.

Horse shoe pitching for next spring is in full swing at Drexel this fall. "Ex-soldiers, here is a chance to sell your 'tin derbies' as the bystanders surely do need them."

Miss Jean Rice has been promoted to a supervisory position.

Any information wanted about the horse shoe club? Ask Miss E. Timmerman, as she is good on ringers.

Miss Anna Mueller has returned to duty after an illness of a few weeks.

Mrs. Arthur Driscoll, formerly Jeanette Griffin, visited the Drexel girls recently with her little daughter, Anna De Lois.

Miss Lula Wilson, who has completed six years' service with the Bell Company, was presented with a beautiful silver bar pin by the evening supervisors.

Plant Department

ROBERT ALDRED has been re-engaged as a line foreman and has been assigned to Estimate 3083. L. H. Prevo, formerly of the Appraisal department, has been reëngaged as clerk for Mr. Aldred.

The Bell Bowling League is going great. Lots of pep is being displayed among players and employees. Secretary James Gillespie is all smiles nowadays because his team, the Plant Accounting, is leading the league. The State Plant is now trying out a bunch of new material due to the recent setbacks that they ran into. Among some of the talent tried so far is Mr. Setter and Mr. Montrose and it would not be surprising to see them call on Kaylor, Hannon, Harris or Cook, all good 100 bowlers. Harry Bartlett says he can't do all the bowling and we agree with him.

Mr. Hamlin, J. C. Dieter and Todd Stoops joined a party of hunters and hied themselves away to the northern part of Michigan on a hunting trip. Dieter expects to bring back the most game but wait till you see them and you will know more about it then.

H. W. Hildebrand has been transferred to the Construction department in charge of South Bend and Mishawaka construction. A. H. Huber will have charge of splicers.

R. E. Lemmen and Robert Fiddler of Foreman Denny's gang at Washington came up to Indianapolis to see the Butler-Michigan Aggie football game.

H. H. Davis of the Cable department spent most of his vacation renewing boyhood acquaintances in his home town of North Salem.

E. L. Hamlin and W. H. Shaffer of the Construction department attended the twelfth annual convention of the Telephone Pioneers at St. Louis, October 24th, 25th and 26th. They reported a very fine time.

We just learned that we have in the Cable Maintenance department a terpsichorean artist of no mean ability in the person of Clarence "Slendes" Johnson. He and his partner were awarded first honors and a valuable prize recently over a large number of contestants in a prize waltz. While we knew that "Clarenz" possessed considerable talent of various kinds, we did not know that dancing was included in his accomplishments in which he has few equals with nothing barred from the "toddle" on down. Any one wishing high-class instructions in tripping the light fantastic should see Mr. Johnson.

Some favorite expressions and pastimes of the Plant department:

Name.	Expression.	Pastime.
Roy Daniels	"Utelum, Maggie!"	Playing with bears.
Harry Bartlett	Requisition number, please?	One pin behind.
W. H. Huckleberry	"Routine on Vouchers"	Eating peanuts.
N. E. Kaylor	"Howdy, Gang!"	Making estimate requisitions.
W. E. Hausman	What's that, "Doogie?"	Scrapping with Mr. Bartlett.
W. H. Shaffer	How are you getting along with your work?	Prize fights and mustaches.
L. Prosser	Your wheels are slipping!	Driving his Ford.
Miss Held	"Gee-Gosh!"	Matching pennies
Miss Meneley	"How Come?"	Eating candy.
Ed. Lindsay	"Dad blame!"	Chewing gum.
Mr. Gillispie	Hot Dog!	Buying Fords.

The *Lasso*, published in the interest of the Round Up of employees, made its appearance, and the 5,000 copies of the first edition were grabbed up so quickly that a hurry up call was made for more. If the interest taken by all the employees manifests anything, look out for more big doings. We think that the Round Up was a good thing and should be kept going, not only

I—

HALLOWE'EN MASQUERADE GIVEN BY EMPLOYEES OF THE AUDITOR OF RECEIPTS OFFICE.

for the benefits that the employees derive from it, but also from a company standpoint, as it makes the work more pleasant and fosters a spirit of coöperation.

The next plan we desire to see put through is that of the "First Aid" companies or squads to be formed by each department and to compete for prizes. In this way we would put the "Safety First" slogan before all employees and educate them in the principles of doing the right thing at the right time.

Side Line on "Round Up"

Overheard in gallery. "Oscar Miller would be taken for a preacher."

M. C. Setter arrived too late for a seat in the bald head row so contented himself in the rear.

Distinguished Plant people occupying boxes: Gus Thau, Steve Dunigan, Thomas Pearson, E. E. Springer.

Bill Hausman and K. B. Kelly were lost without their pipes and they probably thought if they went out they could not get back in again.

Misses Mary Hall and Freda Wagner did not like the arrangement of the seats in the gallery so they proceeded to do what they thought was right. When they got through they had joined the "rail bird gang."

Fritz Ehling, we are afraid, will slip from the broad road of bachelorhood to that of a benedict if all indications shown at the Round Up mean anything. Besides, Fritz sat in the back part of the house instead of the front row.

"The champion strong man of the movies. Bill Shaffer pushing pole into hole." Bill is also some dancer. He, K. B. Kelly and M. S. Goulding sure can show some of these young birds (apologies to Lew Shank) a few steps.

Accounting Department

Disbursements Division

R. E. BRANHAM has been elected to serve as representative on the Employees' Association Division Conference Committee. Mr. Branham has been in the service in the Voucher section since July, 1920.

H. B. Hornaday has been transferred from the Payroll section to the Bookkeeping section.

Was the "Round Up" well attended by Disbursements division employees? Well—rather. Everybody went and most of them stayed until the last light went out. The strange thing, though, is how some of the boys and girls who are supposed to be single were asking tickets for their families. It seemed as though everybody, including John Herman Stemick, dug up a family within an hour's notice. But, "a good time was had by all," so what more could be asked?

Central Division

New Castle

F. J. MEEKS, florist, New Castle, sent the traffic employees several dozen pink chrysanthemums for the good service given.

The Indiana Bell Telephone Association of New Castle held its second meeting Tuesday evening, November 8th, at the home of Mrs. Estella Payne. After the business session light refreshments were served. Everyone enjoyed the meeting. Wednesday morning, November 23rd, at 10 o'clock the local conference committee met with the management committee.

Miss Ruby Kentner, local operator, is improving nicely after undergoing an operation at the Robert Long Hospital, Indianapolis.

Jetta Locker, chief operator's clerk, wishes to express her gratitude to the Indiana Bell Employees of New Castle for the beautiful basket of flowers they so kindly sent during a recent bereavement.

EXHIBIT IN NORTH WINDOW OF COMMERCIAL OFFICE AT MUNCIE.

This exhibit advertises station-to-station toll business and shows rates between Muncie and other exchanges. It was arranged under the supervision of George Wellbaum of the Publicity Department of Indianapolis. It attracted a great deal of attention.

Margaret Craig, commercial department, attended the meeting of the Indiana Bell Employees Association as an election inspector in Indianapolis, November 10th.

Arista Wright, local operator, has returned to her duties, after being ill for three months.

H. Elizabeth Fish, toll opeator, entertained at a six o'clock dinner, at her home in celebration of her twenty-first birthday on November 2nd.

Thelma Woods, Ruth Young, local operators, Earl Elliott, central office repairman, and Rufus Dinkens attended the show at the Wysor Grand Theater, Muncie, on November 2nd.

Washington

Mr. Lemon, clerk to E. S. Denny, seems to be longing to return to Vincennes. Please tell us, "What draws the lemon?"

John Yarbrough and Jesse H. L. Finks, the Washington fishermen, blame muddy water and falling leaves for the loss of many large fish and the empty stringer. Oh, Nature, it is good that thy shoulders are broad.

Crawfordsville

On Friday night, October 7th, the Crawfordsville employees went on a hay ride, about four miles in the country, to the home of Mrs. Sanford Nutt, former night operator. After festivities a supper consisting of oyster stew, sandwiches, pickles and coffee were served to about sixty. Every one left at a late hour with an invitation to return during sugar making time.

Miss Alice Hulmes, toll supervisor, has been elected temporary chairman of the Indiana Bell Telephone Employees' Association, Central division, Traffic department.

James N. Atkinson, wire chief, has been appointed inspector of the Division Plant Conference Committee of the Indiana Bell Telephone Employees' Association.

Lucille Wilfiams, traffic clerk, has recently moved into her new home.

F. D. Fee, manager, and Mrs. Helen Edwards, chief operator, were appointed to serve on the Management Local Joint Traffic and Commercial Conference Commitee.

F. D. Fee, manager, Harry Layson, wire chief, and Harry Mathews, plant chief, were appointed to serve on the Local Plant Management Committee.

On October 21st the managers of the Central district together with the division officials held a meeting at Crawfordsville.

The employees planned and carried out a surprise party on James Atkinson, assistant wire chief, Thursday evening, November 3rd. The main entertainment of the evening was taffy pulling, which was enjoyed by all.

Shelbyville

A delightful Hallowe'en party was given Wednesday evening, October 28th, at the home of Mrs. Nancy Sierp, toll operator. The rooms were attractively decorated in true Hallowe'en fashion, everyone came masked and during the evening several special features were given, including a jig by Miss Edna Huncilman. Delicious refreshments were served and at a late hour the guests departed, declaring Mrs. Sierp a very pleasing hostess.

Mrs. Lucille Gallagher, formerly of the Washington office at Indianapolis, has accepted a position as supervisor at Shelbyville.

Mildred Lucas and Florence Hiatt have been added to the Shelbyville operating force. Miss Lucas came to Shelbyville from Minneapolis, where she was formerly employed by the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company.

A phonograph was recently purchased for the operators' rest room. The purchase was made through the Employees Association.

Muncie

At a meeting of the Joint Local Council of the Employees' Association held at Muncie, October 1st, the following were

elected as the Local Conference Committee: Miss Anna Porter and Miss Dorothy Kraus, Traffic department, and Miss Lulu White, Commercial department. The committee selected Miss Kraus as chairman and Miss White as secretary.

At a meeting of the Plant department held October 15th, the following were elected as the Local Conference Committee of the Local Council of that department: A. W. Wilson, Fred. Champ and C. M. Belknap. Mr. Wilson was selected chairman and Mr. Belknap was selected secretary.

Terre Haute

Among the marriages for the month of September were: Mrs. Jimmie Phillips (nee Bartos), Mrs. Robert Williams (nee Bowers) and Mrs. Lawrence Armantrout (nee Brantner).

Miss Catherine Werker, former evening chief operator at

SPLENDID TREE TRIMMING JOB IN STROUGH, INDIANA.
The work was done by the New Castle force. The sixteen trees which were trimmed were on the National road under the Bell new long distance leads.

Terre Haute, was recently married to Robert Lynch of Washington, Indiana. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Lynch left for Clifton Forge, Virginia, where they will make their home.

Mrs. William Duzenberry (nee Gradner) has resigned to take care of her household duties.

Miss Ruby Riley was recently added to the force as messenger girl.

Terre Haute has added to its force four new students, the Misses Haladay, Slocum, Jewell and Fee. Miss Jewell was formerly a messenger girl.

Miss Vera Wilson, traffic clerk, recently spent two days in Toledo, Ohio, attending a family reunion.

Mrs. Selma Bradley, former local instructress, is doing some special work in Mr. Hall's office.

The Misses Grace Hawkins and La Von Jewell recently spent two days in Indianapolis visiting Miss Hallie Racuglin, former instructress at Terre Haute.

Misses Clara Werker and Grace Hawkins recently spent a Saturday and Sunday in Brazil. While there they visited the Brazil exchange.

Miss Landers, toll chief operator, spent her vacation in St. Louis.

Miss Goldie Andrews, toll operator, spent her two weeks' vacation attending Miss Ruth Samuels, toll supervisor, while the later was in the hospital.

Miss Clara Werker, toll supervisor, spent one delightful week of her vacation in Vincennes; while there she visited the Toll office and says it still looks natural to her.

Miss Josephine Kuhn, operator, spent her vacation in Cincinnati and Greensburg. From her talk we judge she had a delightful trip and saw some beautiful scenery.

Miss Ruth Samuels, toll supervisor, who was recently operated on for appendicitis, is back after an absence of four weeks.

Misses Helen Easter, Gertrude Reeder and Helena McClure have announced their engagements, the happy events are to take place in the near future.

Vincennes

During his vacation Clarence Joice, cableman, witnessed the tieing of the nuptial knot on two different occasions and attended the banquet following the ceremonies.

George Miller, chief clerk, is taking the corners at a less rate of speed since developing a bruised heel.

Miss Clara Frund, formerly with the Cumberland Telephone Company at Alexander, Louisiana, has accepted a position as toll operator at Vincennes.

Bowling teams have recently been organized in the Plant, Commercial and Traffic departments. The first game was played October 24th at the Y. M. C. A. The Plant won, but "watch us grow," says the Commercial department. "Why there is nothing small about us," says Miss Hefty Cullison of the Traffic department. Although D. Finical, manager, claims he has not bowled for seventeen years, he showed by his speed that he knew how then and had not forgotten. The girls say it is a great game if you do not weaken and are strong for it.

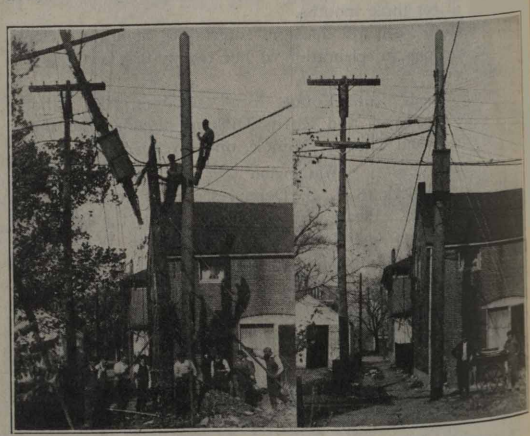
At the fall festival held by the Chamber of Commerce at Vincennes during the week of October 10th the Bell Telephone Company had a booth fitted up for demonstrating and advertising local and long-distance service. The demonstration was handled by Mildred Bailey, Mae Ashby and Ruth Conn.

Northern Division

South Bend

MRS HELEN DOUP, matron and cafeteria supervisor, recently spent several days in Chicago visiting friends and relatives.

Miss Clara Morman, local operator, is on leave of absence, having been called to her home in La Crosse, Wisconsin, on account of the illness of her father.



A CLEAN AND RAPID REPAIR JOB IN PERU.
The picture on the left was taken shortly after a guy wire had broken in the rear of 40 W. 5th street. The other picture shows the appearance of the poles after the damage had been repaired.

Miss Gertrude Billman, local operator, has gone to her home at Niles, Michigan, where she will undergo an operation. The local force wishes Miss Billman a speedy recovery.

The Misses Bertha Widimar and Mary Kelly have entered the supervisors' training school.

The Misses Ruth Godfrey, Vera Speicher, Charlotte Becker and Mrs. Faye Jones are now in the local training school.

The girls of the Mishawaka office are working two nights each week making articles for a bazaar which is to be held Tuesday, December 13th, in their rest room. Supper will be served at the regular supper hour.

Miss Olga Carlin, formerly with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in Chicago, has joined the South Bend toll force.

Mrs. Mabel Chrispell, who has been ill, returned to the toll force recently.

Miss Rubye Dentz, toll operator, who has been seriously ill, is again able to assume her duties.

Miss Nell Bolan, toll instructor, recently spent a Sunday with friends and relatives in Elkhart.

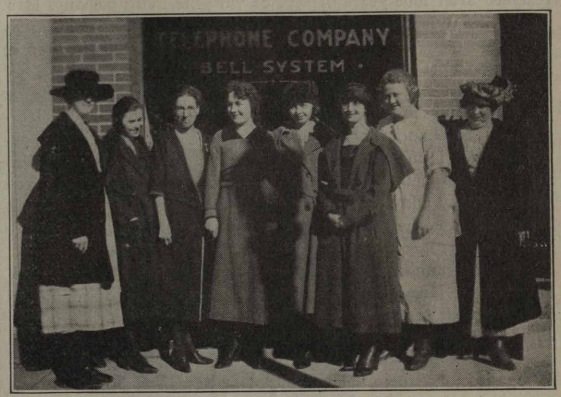
Miss Hartwell has resigned as she is moving to Illinois.

Miss Anderson, South Bend, has left Marion for an indefinite stay at the exchange at Bluffton.

Mrs. Clark has accepted a position as operator.

Our repair clerk, who was formerly Miss Eva Bowen, found a good man and promptly changed her name to his. The lucky man is Clyde James and the exchange extends best wishes for health, wealth and happiness to the newlyweds.

A meeting of the Indiana Bell Telephone Employees' Association was held November 2nd. Several important business matters were discussed and plans for the coming year were taken up. Much interest and enthusiasm were evident and quite a number were present. The Marion exchange stands 100 per



TWO GOOD SNAPSHOTS OF AUBURN OPERATORS.
In the picture on the left, back row, left to right—Mabel Squires, Lerah Cole, Mrs. Wm. Batdorf, Lena Conner and Lela Potter. Front row, left to right—Erma Dominy, Helen Bahr, Edna Sleek and Mrs. H. Rogers.

Mrs. Blanche Kirkley, toll supervisor, recently spent a few days in Chicago.

Nettie Foster, operator, has been off duty because of sickness.

Thelma Autenrieth, operator, had the misfortune to sustain a fracture of one limb in an automobile accident Sunday evening, October 30th.

Marion

Miss Evelyn Isenhart, Mrs. Weser and Mrs. Anderson are new operators and welcomed to Marion with good wishes for their success.

Miss Ruth Bailer has succeeded Mrs. Verne McCoy as evening chief operator. Mrs. McCoy recently resigned.

Miss Ruby Marchal has returned to work after an absence of several weeks.

The Y. W. C. A. parlors were thrown open to the telephone operators at a recent "Kid" party, and you should have seen the "kids"! Rompers, freckles, n'everything! A fine time was reported by all and the "kids" forgot they were "grown up" when it came to the all-day suckers, animal crackers, popcorn balls, and doughnuts. Flash light pictures were taken of the "bunch" as a remembrance of the good time they had, although that was hardly necessary. Ask Miss Anderson!

Another delightful event was a weiner roast given on Friday night, October 28th. The company furnished trucks and the jolly crowd went to Shugarts' Grove where a large bonfire and all the "fixin's" awaited them. They say good things to eat talk, but those weiners didn't have a chance to say good-bye, even. and talk about marshmallows, home chili, pickles and coffee! It was great! Games were played and every one had a good time. Oh, yes! Does Sadie dance the Virginia reel. Does she!!

Miss Avis Spencer has returned to her work at the office after a leave of absence.

Miss Lebold, Gas City, has resigned from the Marion exchange to move to Chicago.

cent in membership and hopes to stand 100 per cent in everything it undertakes.

E. E. Knipple, manager, has moved into his new office and is very much pleased with it. The room has been redecorated and so arranged that it may be used as a conference room for the Employes' Association meetings.

The Commercial employees presented the manager with a beautiful hand painted picture, to be placed in his private office.

The Indiana Bell Telephone Employees Association of the Commercial department held a very interesting meeting on the evening of Octobr 17th. After the business meeting was over a most enjoyable evening was spent at the theater.

An electric flash sign of an operator, which was recently received at Marion and placed in one of the large windows of the Commercial office, is attracting much attention from the people of Marion.

Miss Ruby Koons, clerk in Commercial office, has returned from a very delightful vacation. Ruby brought back with her a severe cold. The only way we can account for this is the trips between Marion and Anderson via the Ford route.

Miss Kate Shugrue, chief operator, is confined to her home getting over injuries caused by being run over by an automobile.

Charles Yeaman, cableman, spent Thanksgiving at his home in Illinois. E. E. Owings, plant clerk, spent Thanksgiving at his home in Indianapolis. No blame is due Yeaman and Owings. A home cooked meal tastes pretty fine, now and then.

Mrs. Rexie Ward, manager's clerk, spent a few days visiting friends in Fowler.

E. C. Owings, his family and Miss Helena Wright, Peru, flivered to Indianapolis a short time ago. Miss Wright doesn't care as much about a fliver as she used to.

Fort Wayne

One of the biggest surprises at the Fort Wayne exchange occurred on October 19th, during Mable Hershberger's little party. It was a real party, the evening was spent playing red

letter, Alta Clause and Honora Hively being winners. After several vocal and instrumental solos, the guests were invited into the beautifully decorated dining room where each guest found at her plate a dainty place card, attached to an envelope bearing the words, "Mable and Bill, November 3rd." The surprise was complete—and we now all know that a girl can keep a secret. Other parties are being planned in Miss Hershberger's honor.

Kittie H. Williams, instructor, is slowly recovering from an illness of several weeks. Her friends, the operators, are hoping to welcome her back soon.

Amid all the good times and pleasant surprises, comes the unwelcome news that Mrs. Margaret Bosley, chief operator, has resigned after nine years of service with the Bell Company. Mrs. Bosley, who is planning to make her home in St. Louis, was instructor and chief operator at Springfield, Illinois, before coming to Fort Wayne, and the entire force regrets to have her leave.

A party was given at the home of Nellie Habecker, on October 29th, for Laura Thompson in honor of her approaching marriage, which is to take place on December 4th. The evening was spent playing bunco, the prizes were won by Alta Clause and Lucile Finney and generously presented to the bride-to-be. Miss Thompson was the recipient of many pretty things for her future home.

Quite a number of the Bell operators have accepted the invitation of the Home operators to become members of the Hometel Club and will take part in future entertainments which are usually staged at the Y. W. C. A.

At a recent "shower" given in honor of a prospective bride in the operating force, one of the gifts was an umbrella. It has not yet developed "weather" the article was selected at random or deliberately, but no one will deny its appropriateness.

Southern Division

Evansville

MISS EDITH PRINCE has accepted a position as wire chief's clerk. We wonder if the subscribers on position 27 miss her pleasant "Number, please."

Miss Hazel Jennings, senior operator, has been promoted to assistant chief operator's clerk and Miss Grace Ballard has been promoted to chief operator's clerk. You ought to see the new clerk play "jazz" on the adding machine.

Miss Hazel Crofts, toll supervisor, returned from a visit to Centerville, Tennessee, where she had a wonderfully good time.

Miss Erie Stradley, observer, visited at Tennyson recently.

Miss Shoe, Indianapolis, recently spent a few days at the Evansville office. While on her short stay she won the friendship of many of our girls.

Since the summer's heat has vanished and all the electric fans have been taken down from the shelves where they held post for the past three months, the girls at the Evansville office have been wondering how a pot of ferns would look placed upon those idle shelves.

Miss Louise Schu returned after a few weeks' leave of absence.

"Sir William Edward, what's this about the fliver? Excuse me."

Mrs. Ferd Phillips recently resumed her position as operator after a year of absence.

All the girls at the Evansville office extend their heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. C. J. Mendenhall, local supervisor, whose father died as the result of injuries received in an accident recently. A magnificent floral design was sent to Mt. Vernon where the burial took place. All local employees joined in the offering.

New Albany

Miss Irene Breeden, manager's clerk, was married to C. M. Hardin on Friday, October 28th. Mrs. Hardin has been in the service of the company for the past eight years and, for the present at least, will remain in her position. Mr. Hardin is connected with C. C. Steepleton & Company at Indianapolis, having recently gone there from this city.

Big Doin's in Indianapolis

HALLOWE'EN was celebrated by the Auditor of Receipts' Indianapolis office with a big masque dance. The office was beautifully decorated in Hallowe'en colors, black cats, witches and pumpkins. The guests included, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Rottger, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Keyes and A. R. Henry. Everybody stepped lively to the jazz music furnished by "Red" Stevens' orchestra, especially Marie Bowlen and "Frenchie," who are some steppers.

Little Virginia Rhodes more than pleased everyone with a toe dance and Mrs. Jane Tudor sang beautifully. The scream of the evening was an interpretation of Alla Axion by Miss Elizabeth Weghorst. She told your past, present and future; she even told how to feed string beans and sugar to babies two months old and how to get rid of overcoats.

Miss Dorothy Gorgan, dressed as a Turkish girl, won the prize for the best costume, and Walter Nicholas and Jack Meyers, impersonating the Gold Dust Twins, won the prize as the most comically dressed. Needless to say everybody enjoyed the dance and the refreshments which consisted of cider, doughnuts, ginger snaps and candy. All who attended wish to extend to the committee their appreciation of the efforts that were made in making the dance a success.

Sound Sense from Toledo

AN ABLE editorial which recently appeared in the *Toledo Blade* analyzed the local transportation situation and called particular attention to the fact that bus lines had deprived the Community Traction lines of $150,000 revenue in less than eight months—revenue which would have helped remove deficits of the street car lines.

In discussing this situation and the results of dual utility service the *Blade* says:

"The situation is somewhat analogous to that which existed in Toledo twenty years ago. At that time the Bell company enjoyed a monopoly of the local and long distance telephone business here. Promoters of the Home Telephone Company argued competition would result in improved service and lower rates. The new company, then consisting chiefly of local investors, obtained through the probate court a franchise in which there were stipulations made clearly and definitely for low rates for business telephones and lower rates for residential service. So far as the rate limitation was concerned, the franchise was a scrap of paper. Toledoans soon were paying high rates to both companies and continued to pay them for two decades, for it was inevitable that the rates had to be high enough to cover operating expenses and a profit to both companies. The dual system proved a costly nuisance and the principle now has come to be recognized generally that efficient and economical public utility service is not to be obtained by wasteful duplication and expensive competition, but rather by federal, state and municipal regulation and control of service and rates of non-competitive companies. As a result, the telephone companies are in process of merging. When this is completed the patrons of both will enjoy the advantage of a wider range of wire communication without advance in toll rates and business men who now must pay for the service of both companies, will be relieved of all the nuisance and half the burden.

"If we are to have dual transportation systems, we must pay the price, just as we have been paying the price of two telephone systems for two-thirds of a generation."

FRANK WAMPLER

Vice President and General Manager
INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY